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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1805.

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By J. WRIGHT, *St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.*

1807.

PREFACE.

IN presenting a new volume of the Annual Register to the public, we approach it with a confidence resulting from the kind protection that public continues to extend to us, and from the conviction, with which we are impressed, that in it will be found the same accuracy of research, fidelity of narration, and variety of entertainment, which distinguish those by which it is preceded.

The year, of which we are the historians, has been marked by the most important events, the results of which must bear very materially upon the condition and views of a great portion of mankind. To the most material of those, in themselves, and in their probable consequences to mankind and to society, we have bestowed a marked attention, and have developed the causes which led to them, from sources of the most authentic information. To the fresh aggressions of France, which raised a new coalition against her; to the different negociations which preceded the war on the continent; and to the details of the disastrous campaign, which terminated in the plains of Moravia; a more than ordinary care has been applied, and we trust the detail will well repay the curiosity of the reader.

If to record the successes of the French upon the continent have proved a task equally irksome and disagreeable, it has been far otherwise when the exploits of the British navy, within the present year, have passed us in review. By them, the proud threatenings

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of our bitterest and most powerful enemy have been proved as vain as impotent; and we exulted in re-tracing the steps which led to the most splendid victory, ever obtained upon the ocean. On the favourite service of Britain, its management at home, and its transactions in every part of the globe, we have of course expatiated in the fullest manner our limits would afford.

The investigation of Indian affairs, the importance of which is every hour becoming more obvious, has employed our best exertions, and will, we are convinced, be found well worthy of perusal.

To the domestic politics of the British empire we have, as usual, devoted the greatest care, and we trust the mode in which they have been treated, will be found to have been dictated by a spirit of truth and impartiality.

The miscellaneous part of the work, and the selections of which it is in a great measure composed, have been attended to with the utmost care; and the lover of biography, poetry, natural philosophy, and antiquity, together with the mere annalist, will all find here, subject matter, connected with their several pursuits, drawn from the best sources of literature, which have appeared within the period, treated of in this volume.

Upon the whole, we hope this fruit of our labours will be found not only rich with instruction and entertainment, but be considered so faithful a depositary of passing events, that it may serve the future historian as his best book of reference hereafter, and his richest fund of materials.

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1805.

THE

HISTORY

OF

EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Opening of the Session of Parliament—Substance of his Majesty's Speech—Address moved for in the House of Lords, by Lord Elliot—Seconded by Lord Gwydir—Debate—Address carried unanimously—Moved in the Commons by the Hon. Mr. Dillon—Debate—Mr. Fox—Mr. Pitt—Mr. Windham.—Agreed to without further Opposition—Presented to the King—Inquiry into the Causes of the late Mahratta War—Mr. Francis's Motion agreed to, thereon.—Supplies moved for and granted—Spanish Papers laid before the House—Army Estimates—Debate thereon—Resolutions put and agreed to.

THE session of parliament for the present year commenced unusually late.—It was not till the 15th of January that his majesty went in state to the house of peers, where the commons attending, and the usual formalities having been complied with, the king was pleased to deliver a most gracious speech from the throne.*

After announcing to his lords and commons, assembled in parliament, the continued and eager exertions of the enemy, since the last session, for the invasion of the British dominions, his majesty congratulated them upon the skill and intrepidity of his navy, the formidable state of the army and militia, the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a vast

* Vide "State Papers," p. 605.

vast volunteer force, and the general ardour manifested by every class of his subjects, which, in their united effect, had completely checked, and had been abundantly sufficient to deter him from so desperate and hopeless an enterprise. But, while such was the actual state of affairs, it must be remembered, that the security of the country had arisen from the prompt and resolute determinations of the government, and which to preserve in their full vigour, must not be relaxed, even for a moment.

His majesty then proceeded to state that the conduct of the court of Spain, under the direct influence of French councils, had been such, as to compel him to take decisive measures to guard against hostility from that quarter, at the same time that every effort had been made by him to avert the calamities of war with a country so circumstanced. The refusal, however, of satisfactory explanations on the part of that power, had obliged the English minister to depart from Madrid, and war had since been declared by Spain against this kingdom;—all the papers respecting which event should speedily be laid before parliament.

His majesty next adverted to the general conduct of the French government towards the continent, as being recently marked by every species of outrage, and the most unequivocal determination of that power to violate every principle of public law or civilized usage, which impeded the career of the present ruler of France, towards an uncontrolled predominance in Europe, if not to universal dominion.—That he had lately received a communication from that government, containing professions of a pacific tendency, to which, however, his majesty had been pleased to reply only in general terms, expressive of his wish for the restoration of the blessings of peace to the afflicted world, but declining any more particular explanations, without previous communications with those powers to whom he was engaged in confidential intercourse and connection, with a view to that important object; and especially with the emperor of Russia, who had given the strongest proofs of the most dignified sentiment, and of the strongest interest in the independence and happiness of Europe.

To the commons, his majesty expressed his sorrow for the additional burdens he was forced to impose upon them, at the same time that he expressed his conviction in their willingness to support him in the present arduous but necessary contest; and to both houses his majesty expressed, generally, his conviction that their most strenuous efforts would not be wanting to enable him to prosecute the war with vigour, and thereby conduce, in the most effectual manner, to its termination by a safe and honourable peace.

After his majesty and the commons had withdrawn, and a copy of the speech having been read by the lord chancellor,—Lord Elliot moved an address in answer, which, however, he did not think it necessary to enforce, otherwise than by a slight review of the different topics to which it adverted. He appeared to doubt the sincerity of the French government in the late overtures for negociation, and observed, with pride, that the presumptuous bosat made at the commencement of the war, that this country was no longer able

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to cope, "single-handed," with France, was now given up, and that after the enemy had brought his preparations for invasion to the highest state, he now seemed conscious of the vanity of his hopes; an effect for which he considered the country indebted to the excellent measures adopted for our defence, to the skill and gallantry of our officers and seamen, to the admirable discipline of our army and militia, and to the patriotism and valour of a new description of force, in the order of our brave and patriotic volunteers. His lordship intimated a doubt, whether, considering the animosity heretofore shewn by the enemy, his motives, in making the late overtures, might not have been to embarrass the government, to create divisions in parliament, or discontent in the country, by exciting too eager a desire for peace; in any of which cases he thought our best resource was in that firmness and unanimity, which he strongly recommended.

The address, which, as usual, contained sentiments in unison with those of his majesty's speech, was seconded by lord Gwydir, who congratulated the house on the exalted situation to which the country had attained, and the inability which the enemy, after all his gasconading, experienced of hazarding his boasted fleets and his flotilla from under the protection of the cannon of his shores. The rupture with Spain, he observed, had been long expected, and the only surprise was, how it could have been so long delayed. The councils, the treasures, the fleets and the armies of Spain, had long been under the control of French despotism, nor could that devoted country maintain peace one hour after the interests of France required that it should go to war. Self-preservation even required of us to seize upon the treasures of Spain, and employ them for our own defence, rather than suffer them to go, as had been the case through the war, to the payment and support of those armies, which France was collecting within sight of our coasts, and with which it was threatening our ruin. With respect to the communications lately sent from France, the house would be better able to form an opinion on them when it should be acquainted with their nature and extent; but, at all events, nothing could be lost by our perseverance in those strenuous exertions, which alone were likely to bring about, not a false and hollow security, like the last peace, not peace in words, and malignant hostility in actions, but a peace that would afford a moral and well-founded assurance of lasting and mutual benefit.

Lord Carlisle said, that though he cordially agreed in every sentiment expressed in the speech, there were some topics connected with, and adverted to, by the two noble lords, which would require future explanation. What he alluded to was the mode of commencing the war with Spain, by the detention of some of her ships, and the representation made of the present respectable and formidable state of the army. In agreeing to the address, he wished to be understood as pledged to no opinion, on either of these subjects.

Lord Hawkesbury, (secretary of state,) admitted that the two points alluded to by the noble lord would be fit subjects for separate discussion, and said that, when the proper occasion came, he should be ready to maintain that our conduct

towards Spain was justifiable on the grounds of policy, justice, and liberality; and also to shew, that such an augmentation had been made in the military force of the country, in troops of the line, militia and volunteers, that we had at this moment 600,000 men ready to take the field.

His royal highness the duke of Clarence spoke merely to the same effect as lord Carlisle, and thought it would be more consistent with the humanity and magnanimity of this great nation, to have employed double the force it did in the detention of the Spanish ships, which might have prevented the unhappy accident that had occurred.

Lord Grenville also expressed his general concurrence in the address, but referred the two main points, already taken notice of, for future discussion.

The duke of Norfolk expressed his disappointment at not finding any notice taken, in the speech, of the final emancipation of the Roman catholics of Ireland, which was expected to be one of the first acts of the present government, as inability to carry it into effect was the reason generally assigned for a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) and his friends before retiring from administration. If the Roman catholics were already satisfied, he should urge the subject no further; but if not, it must form the subject of a future discussion; for he was convinced that the best mode of securing peace, and maintaining our respect abroad, was by conciliation and unanimity at home.

After a few words, in which it was understood that the papers connected with the several points in his Majesty's speech would be presented on an early day, the address was agreed to.

On the same day, a similar address was moved in the house of commons, by the honourable Henry Augustus Dillon, who, after barely adverting to the rupture with the court of Madrid, and the late communication from France, and referring them for future discussion, expressed his delight and satisfaction at having proofs of the just sense the emperor of Russia entertained of the oppressions and outrageous conduct of France, praised the attention of the present administration, for the state of defence in which they had placed Ireland, which France considered as our most vulnerable point.

Mr. Fox said, that though he did not mean to propose any amendment to the address, there were some things which he could not suffer to pass unnoticed. In the first place, he did not see how he could approve of his majesty's determination not to explain himself further on the French communication, until he consulted certain foreign courts, unless he knew what the nature of the intercourse between his majesty, and those foreign courts was. If he did know it, he might perhaps approve of it; but, circumstanced as he was, he could give no opinion. He next adverted so the omission of the claims of the Roman catholics of Ireland, to which he understood the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) stood pledged; and then passed on to another omission, of a not less important, but more surprising kind. On former occasions, when parliament took measures for increasing the power of the country, it was usual with his majesty to compliment them (when he thought often they

they but ill deserved it) on the wisdom of their measures. But here nothing was said of the effect of that measure of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) for the improvement of our military system, which was last year supposed to make the whole difference between an administration of imbecility and one of vigour. There was not a word in the speech of the difference between the two, and he believed it would be admitted that the measure of last year had altogether failed. He would not prejudge the subject of the Spanish war before the papers relating to it were before the house, but he must remark that the seizing of the Spanish frigates, loaded and destined as they were, did certainly bear an unseemly appearance, and one not much to the honour of this country. Never was there a moment when this nation ought to stand more clear of reproach than the present, when we were accusing France of violations of the law of nations, and making them a ground of war with her; and when, upon that ground, we were calling upon foreign nations to make a common cause with us against her. He therefore hoped that neither Spain, nor any other nation, whether they vied with each other for outrage, violation, or contempt of the law of nations, or for their reverence for it, would have it in their power to accuse us justly either of any such outrage, violation, or contempt, or even of indifference to the principles of equity and moderation; and he further hoped that no partiality to our own country would induce us to overlook any of these principles, whether towards Spain or any other power, even though it should be a power in dispute with us.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt) conceived the speech to be sufficiently explicit, in declaring that confidential communications did subsist between his majesty and some of the continental powers, and gave the house assurances of the magnanimous sentiments entertained by the emperor of Russia, relative to the highest interests of Europe, as well as the security and independence of this country. This was surely sufficient for all those who thought that in making peace we should look to the re-establishment of those ancient continental relations, which French ambition had overthrown. As to the state of Ireland, he observed, that though that country certainly had not derived all the benefits from the union which that measure was capable of affording, yet great advantages had already attended it, and many others may speedily be expected. If the measures which the honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) now so loudly called for, appeared to him so immediately necessary, why did he suffer four years to elapse since the union, and never have called for them before? "What the reasons are," continued he, "which have induced me to suffer it to remain dormant, I shall, on a future occasion, have an opportunity of stating, and I flatter myself that the house and the country will give me credit for consistency, when I have stated the reasons why I still think that the matter should remain dormant at the present moment." With respect to the plan of military defence which he proposed last year, though he admitted that its effects, in adding to the numbers of our military force, had hitherto been very small, yet he was far from thinking it a measure which ought not to

have been adopted. He mentioned that we had now a regular disposable force, far beyond that of last year, but admitted, at the same time, that it ought to be further augmented. In adverting to the detention of the Spanish ships, he said, he was confident that a little time would clear up and justify the suspicions which the honourable gentleman entertained upon that subject. He agreed that it was at all times necessary for this country to keep up its high character for moderation, justice, and honour, but was confident that the detention of the frigates would not, upon full explanation, be found a departure from the strictest rules of moderation and justice. All these topics may, in their turn, be subjects of discussion in that house, till which time it would be proper to postpone any debate upon them.

Mr. Windham vindicated the conduct of Mr. Fox, in urging the catholic claims now, when we had a cabinet that was friendly to them, though it would have been in vain to urge them during the administration of a hostile cabinet. With respect to our relative situation with the continent, he thought the communication was rather scanty, and should have wished to know to what extent the emperor of Russia was willing to co-operate with us against France, or what exertions he was disposed to make for the restoration of the ancient balance of power on the continent: but upon that subject he would wait, in hopes of further explanation. As to the rupture with Spain, and the detention of the frigates, though he did not feel himself in a situation to pronounce a final judgment, yet, judging of it from what was known as yet, it could excite no other sentiment than reprobation. In stating this opinion, he wished it to be understood as subject to such explanations as might hereafter be afforded. In adverting to the state of the regular army, he said, if the word respectable applied to the quality of our regular force, no man was more ready to admit it; but if applied to their number, he must deny the truth of the assertion. When he came to that part of the speech which mentioned the violent and unjust proceedings of the French government, he dwelt emphatically on the case of captain Wright, of the Vincejo ship of war, who, though taken valiantly fighting on board his ship, in most clear and legitimate warfare, was detained a close prisoner in the Temple, and exposed to alarming threats, contrary to every rule and practice of war, as observed among civilized nations.—This officer remained in that situation far longer than was consistent with the honour of this country, and if no other means of redress should be found effectual, he suggested whether it was not full time to recur to the only remaining one, of retaliation.——On the question being then put, the address was unanimously agreed to.

The address was accordingly presented to his majesty on the Thursday following, and a most gracious answer returned to it.

In the house of commons, on the 21st of January, Mr. Francis, after adverting to the variety of papers laid before them last year, relative to the causes of the war which began in 1803, against two of the principal Mahratta chiefs, Scindia and Boosla, and its conclusion by a treaty of peace signed after these chiefs

chiefs had been reduced to submission, drew their attention to the other war, which broke out immediately, or soon after, with another Mahratta inferior chief, of the name of Holkar. Though it was probable that this chief had before this been reduced by the same force that had subdued the greatest powers of the Mahratta empire, yet, as he held it to be of importance to the safety of our possessions in India that a faithful communication of all transactions in India should be regularly laid before parliament, and as this inconsiderable chieftain Holkar had, in this petty war, surrounded with his cavalry and cut to pieces a whole detachment of ours, consisting of two complete companies of seapoys, some cannon, and fifty European artillery men; he should move that there be laid before this house, copies, or extracts, of all letters or correspondence, received from India since the last session of parliament, relative to hostilities between the British government and a Mahratta chief, called Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and the causes thereof, as far as may be consistent with the public service, and with the good faith due to persons from whom secret intelligence may have been received. The motion was agreed to.

The house of commons on the 23d of January, voted that 120,000 men, including 30,000 marines, be granted for the service of the navy, for the year 1805, and a sum not exceeding 2,886,000*l.* for the pay of the said men, at the rate of 1*l.* 17*s.* per man; a sum of 2,964,000*l.* for victualling, &c. at the rate of 1*l.* 18*s.* per man; and 4,680 000*l.* for wear and tear, &c. of shipping. In answer to a question from Mr. Johnstone, on the same day, the number of men now actually employed in the navy was stated to be about 107 or 108,000.

For several days after this, the business of the session proceeded in the ordinary course, without any debate of importance having taken place. Several votes were passed for supplies and public services, and a variety of motions made for different papers which were productive of no more than conversations. On the 24th of January the chancellor of the exchequer presented to the house of commons, by his majesty's command, the papers relative to the discussion with Spain, in 1803 and 1804, and also a paper entitled "A declaration, dated Downing "Street, the 24th of January, "1805."*

On the 4th of February, the Secretary at War having moved the army estimates of the year, being 12,395,490*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for 312,046 men, under the different heads of service, Mr. Francis, observing that there was a charge for 20,145 men in India, wished to know whether these were Europeans independant of the company, and whether the regiments composing the aggregate number were really complete. He did not think the number of Europeans in India could be more than 8 or 9000 men. The Secretary at War replied, that the troops were independant of the company, and the regiments, as well as he understood, complete, and far above the numbers stated by the honourable gentleman.

Colonel Calcraft objected to the enormous charge for general officers, amounting to 212 in number, unparalleled in the history of the

* Vide State Papers, p. 608.

country in any age, and for the necessity of which it would be proper to account.

The Secretary at War replied, that if the number and expence of general officers was unparalleled, so was the occasion for them. The necessity of keeping up an army of 600,000 men to guard against invasion was unprecedented, and he added, were it not for that volunteer force, which some gentlemen seemed now so desirous to depreciate, the storm which had so long threatened us, would, by this time, have burst upon our heads.

Mr. Kinnaird thought the appointment of inspecting brigadier generals to the volunteers, though at first useful, at present unnecessary; and indeed the more so, as serious disputes were to be apprehended, from their being so often at variance with the old field officers appointed to superintend those corps. Mr. Whitbread expressed himself of the same opinion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as, in the present circumstances of the country, it might be found necessary to collect a large body of troops at some particular point, that could not well be effected without the assistance of brigadier generals, who should therefore be kept in readiness for any such occasion. According to the last returns, the volunteers amounted to upwards 325,000 effective men; 240,000 of these had been reported fit for immediate service, and only about 40,000 remained yet to be inspected. He did not think therefore the house would think the sum of 50,000*l.* an object to be put in competition with improving the discipline of that powerful branch of our defensive force. Mr. Whitbread admitted that the sum was but small, if the effect was great, but he denied that the high state of discipline of the volunteers was to be attributed to the orders or management of the brigadier generals, but to the activity of the inspecting officers, who were competent to all the purposes required. The different resolutions were then agreed to.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued—Motion made by Sir Evan Nepean for the Continuation of the Act for suspending the Habeas Corpus in Ireland—Debate—Sir John Newport—Mr. D. Brown—Hutchinson—Sir John Stuart—Mr. Windham—Pitt—Fox—Lord de Blaquiere—Mr. Alexander—Martin—Dawson—Division—Motion carried.—Debates on the Rupture with Spain—in the Lords—Lord Mulgrave moves an Address of Thanks to the King for the Production of the Papers relating thereto. Speeches of Earl Spencer—Viscount Sidmouth—Lord King—Earl of Darnly—Lord Grenville—Hawkesbury.—Address carried without a Division.

THE next debate, of any considerable interest took place in the house of commons on the 8th of February, upon a motion made by Sir E. Nepean, (principal secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland) for leave to bring in a bill to continue the act of last session for the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland. The grounds which he assigned for it, were, the notoriety of disaffection still prevailing in Ireland, the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of that country, the number of Irishmen associated with the forces destined for that purpose, and the committee of united Irishmen then sitting in Paris, and corresponding with their brethren at home. It was, he said, the more necessary to arm the government with this authority, as the present act would expire in about six weeks, at which time, a number of persons now imprisoned, on charges of high treason, must otherwise be liberated and left uncontrolled to pursue their secret machinations.

Sir John Newport thought the slight grounds now stated, insufficient for suspending the most valuable part of the constitution, throughout the whole of Ireland, and involving the people of that country in a general proscription. If a committee of united Irishmen sitting at Paris was a sufficient argument for the suspension, there would be no end of it during the war: for the enemy would take care to keep up that handle for a measure which they knew must exasperate and inflame the minds of a people, amongst whom it was their object to stir up and keep alive the spirit of disaffection. The people of Ireland should be made to feel that the imperial parliament were as tender of their privileges, as they were of those of the people of England, and even more so, as powers increased at a distance, were always more liable to be abused. Such treatment could not easily be brooked by a loyal and strong-minded race of people, such, for instance, as the people

people of Ulster in particular, unless some sufficient reasons were shewn for it; he therefore moved, as an amendment—"That a committee of "21 members be chosen by ballot, "to examine such documents as may "be laid before them, and to re- "port to the house their opinion "upon these documents, whether "the continuance of the suspension "of the habeas corpus act, be a "measure necessary to the tran- "quillity of Ireland at the present "time."

Mr. D. Brown bore his testimony to the loyalty of the great majority of the people of Ireland, but approved of the suspension, as necessary to counteract the machinations of these numerous emissaries of France, who would otherwise take shelter under that constitution, which it was their object to destroy.

Mr. Hutchinson, though he lamented that so strong a measure should be thought necessary, said he would not oppose it; at the same time that he hoped his majesty's ministers would turn their attention to the amelioration of the state of Ireland.

Sir John Stuart considered the measure as called for by the loyal part of the people of Ireland, for their protection against the machinations of the disaffected. In the hands of the present chief governor, there was no danger of the power being abused, and his situation while in office (as attorney general) gave him opportunities to know, that to reveal the grounds of this measure by laying open the sources of information, would be to expose the loyal subject to the knife of the assassin.

Mr. Windham said, that though he had supported former suspensions of the habeas corpus act, he never did, nor would do so now, except upon strong and clear grounds either proved or notoriously existing. As to the argument of a committee of united Irishmen sitting in Paris, that might subsist during the war, or even in time of peace, and thus afford a ground for the suspension of the constitution, perhaps all through the empire. It was admitted on all hands that the great majority of the people of Ireland were loyal, and if there were also some mischievous people amongst them, so there were in England. The question was not what these mischievous people *wished* to do, but what they *could* do, amongst a people generally well affected. The character for moderation which a chief governor may have, did not, in a free country, justify so harsh a measure as that of putting a whole people under martial law; and there was an obligation of honour and consciousness which should make us delicate in granting powers to be exercised at a distance, the weight of which would fall exclusively upon others, while we knew that they could not touch ourselves. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt) observed, that it would appear, from the speech of the right honourable gentleman who spoke last, as if he maintained that, in no case, could the habeas corpus act be suspended without a previous enquiry, whereas, he knew very well that it was the practice of parliament to suspend this act without any previous enquiry, and that it was actually so suspended in the course of the last war, with his full knowledge and approbation. In

cases

sases of notoriety, examination must be futile; and was any one ignorant that, were not the fleets of the enemy, destined for the invasion of Ireland, now blocked up in their ports, they would have landed their armies there, accompanied by these Irish traitors, now formed into a kind of regiment, and keeping up a correspondence with many of their unfortunate and infatuated countrymen at home.

It was certainly true, that the disaffected Irish were now few in number compared with what they had been, and that their means of doing mischief were proportionably small, but experience had abundantly shewn, since the French revolution, the miseries which a small minority were capable of inflicting on their country. We were engaged with an active and formidable enemy, who would avail himself of any rumours of sedition he may find, and turn them to his own advantage. It was indeed to be hoped that experience would have opened the eyes of even the most disaffected of the Irish, and that none could be found mad enough to seek so fatal an alliance as that of the present government of France; but unfortunately that was not the case, and there were still some, weak and wicked enough to cultivate such a connection. The distance of Ireland, so much dwelt upon, was with him an argument in favour of the measure, because it was therefore the more exposed—it was the important point of the British empire—it was that to which the enemy most particularly directed his attention—and therefore should be the more carefully protected against hostile aggression and secret machinations. He agreed that the excellence of the character of the lord lieutenant of Ireland was not of itself a ground for entrusting him with extraordinary powers; but when the necessity for vesting the power was fully made out, as in the present case, it became of importance to ascertain the person who was to have the execution of the object intended by the grant of such powers. He was sorry to observe the right honourable gentleman now have recourse to the clumsy dilemma, he had himself so often baffled in the course of the last war, when brought forward by those with whom he was now associated. "Either the majority of the people "are loyal, or are not; if the majority be loyal, there is no occasion for "this measure; if the majority be "not loyal, say so." He again repeated his regret at finding him now having recourse to this weapon, to which he before opposed himself with so much indignation.

Mr. Fox declared the doctrines promulgated by the right honourable gentleman, that night, the most alarming he ever heard broached in that house since he had a seat in it, and if ever meant to be seriously acted upon, deplorable indeed would be the fate of this country. It had never before been maintained, that because some of the people were bad subjects, the liberty of the whole people should be placed at the discretion of the minister or his agents, by the suspension of the habeas corpus act. He denied it to be his "clumsy dilemma," as it was called, but the clumsy mis-statement of that dilemma, that his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham) was successful in refuting. He never argued that a man, or even a considerable majority, would furnish an irresistible objection to such a measure, but he

he contended that the degree and nature of the disloyalty alledged to exist, did not justify so harsh a system of conduct at that time; but even the grounds alledged then were sufficiency itself, compared with those which were laid for the measure now proposed. If there were bad subjects in some parts of Ireland, so were there also in many parts of England, and unless a different measure of justice was to be dealt out between the two countries, should the suspension now proposed take place in Ireland, what security have the people here, that it would not also be extended to England? It was said, that we were at war with a government which wished to destroy our constitution and independence, but he would ask what government of France were we ever at war with, which did not wish to do the same?—aye—quite as willing as the present government? If the enemy threatened to invade Ireland, so did he also threaten to invade England, and thus was the war a reason as applicable to one country as the other. The honourable baronet (Sir John Newport) felt a laudable tenderness and solicitude for Ireland. So did he also; but he likewise felt, in the same manner, for England, if the minister's principle should unfortunately be adopted. It had been repeatedly declared by the right honourable gentleman himself, that notwithstanding the blockade of the enemy's ports, an invasion of Great Britain may be expected from day to day, and if that was to be made a sufficient ground for this suspension, then farewel to the habeas corpus act, the proudest boast and noblest guard of the British constitution. He observed, that from the revolution down to the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, this privilege had not been withdrawn from the people so often as during the administration of the right honourable gentleman; and then only for short intervals, though we were almost perpetually at war, and though there was much disaffection in the country, springing from the *Jacobites*, who were as resolute and enterprising, and much stronger in numbers, influence, property, and power, than the *Jacobins* of the present day. As to the notoriety of disaffection alluded to, even admitting it to be true, did not the same, or a much greater notoriety exist at the commencement of the last war, when it was stated to be even obvious in the streets? And yet did the government apply for the suspension of the habeas corpus till an enquiry was instituted by a committee, upon whose report the proposition was grounded? The character of Lord Hardwick, as represented, were that representation ever so well founded, would be no argument with him. Be the disposition of a man what it may, he would not consent to invest him with extraordinary, uncontrolled powers, for this reason, that it may be abused, and because the experience of the world taught him to dread the abuse of power, to whomsoever it may be given. He could not listen to any reasoning upon character. His objection was to grant the power prefixed to the office, not to the man. The right honourable gentleman may be as fond of possessing unconstitutional power himself, as he was of giving it to a lord lieutenant, and if so, he had as good reasons to give for intending the suspension to Great Britain, as for continuing it in Ireland. Ireland

was

was now admitted to be tranquil, and therefore he could see no change in her situation which would be likely to induce the right honourable gentleman to put an end to this odious measure. There could be no end to it, at this rate, during the present war, and he deprecated its adoption the more, as it would furnish the French government with the means of sorely annoying this country, by depriving the people of their liberty; for it would have nothing more to do than to promulgate the existence of an Irish or an English committee also; and, upon that, it seemed, combined with the popular discontent which such measures must always produce, an English minister may found a reason for investing himself and his friends with the extraordinary power of suspending the constitution of England.

Lord De Blaquire argued, that it was better to prevent guilt than to punish it, and gave it as his opinion, that had the habeas corpus act been suspended previously to the rebellion in 1803, that calamitous event would have never happened.

Mr. Alexander supported the measure, as one that would be acceptable to the loyal majority of the people of Ireland.

Mr. Martin (of Galway) said, that had the question merely been the affirmative or negative of a suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, he should have voted for the former, on account of the knowledge he had of the situation of the country; but as the middle course of an enquiry had been proposed, he was determined to support it.

Mr. Dawson said, that as a representative of the Irish people, he must oppose the original motion, unless there were previously laid before the house public and official documents, sufficient to furnish a parliamentary ground for the necessity of the measure.

On the question being put, there appeared for the original motion 112, for the amendment 32: majority 79.

A debate of the highest importance, and to which the attention of the country was very anxiously turned, came on in both houses of parliament, on Monday, February 11th, upon the subject of the rupture with the court of Madrid. In the house of lords, previously to entering upon the main business of the day, earl St. Vincent availed himself of the full attendance of their lordships, to demand of the noble lords on the ministerial bench, amongst whom he saw some friends of his, whether it ever had been, or was now, in the contemplation of any of his majesty's ministers, to institute any enquiry into his conduct while at the head of the board of admiralty? He was induced to ask this, in consequence of something said by a right honourable gentleman, at the head of his majesty's councils in another place, and he implored of the present government to give him an opportunity of disclosing the source and spring of every action of his private and public life, and especially while at the admiralty board.

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that he was not aware of any intention to institute any such enquiry as the noble lord alluded to.

The order of the day being then read, for taking into consideration the papers relative to the discussions with Spain,

Lord

Lord Mulgrave rose, and after stating the wish of the government to put the house in possession of every document which could tend to afford the fullest information on the subject, proceeded to draw a comparison between the treaty concluded between the French and Spanish branches of the house of Bourbon, in 1761, commonly known by the name of the family compact, and the last treaty between France and Spain, concluded at St. Ildefonso. The former respected the law of nations, in making an equal relative stipulation between the parties; whereas the latter, the stronger power dictated every thing, deprived the weaker power of its sovereignty, and identified it at once with the weaker party. On the late occasion, however, England was desirous, after the rupture with France, to interfere as little as possible with the terms of that treaty, until the war with Spain becoming unavoidable, it became necessary to know how far the court of Madrid held itself bound to adhere to the letter of the stipulations of that treaty, to which the Prince of Peace (the real governor of the country) returned only vague and inconclusive answers. [The speech of the noble lord was extended to an extreme length, on account of the numerous references he made to the various documents upon the table, and the transactions that took place in the different stages of the negociation.] In proof of the moderation and forbearance of the British government, he stated its acquiescence in the substitution of a pecuniary supply by the court of Spain, for the contingent stipulated by treaty, though by a reference to several treaties of subsidy, which he quoted, it would be found, upon calculation, that the amount of the pecuniary supply furnished by Spain, would cover a greater number of troops than Spain was able to muster, and was, in fact, more than eight times an equivalent for the number of men stipulated in the treaty with France. The vigilance of our government, however, became the more necessary, when it was discovered that French soldiers were clandestinely allowed to march through Spain, and naval armaments were to a certain extent going forward. He then touched on the menaces against our ally Portugal; the sale of prizes in a manner little short of piracy; the armaments at Ferrol, and the evasive answer of M. d'Anduaga, that they were to suppress an insurrection that had broken out at Ferrol, and the refusal of any satisfactory answer to the demand that Spain should reduce its naval armaments to the state they were in at the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and France. That court did not even disown the preponderating influence of the French ambassador, M. Bournonville, while it declined to declare the real state of its engagement with France. In short, every thing announced that the court of Madrid was merely temporising till the arrival of its treasure. As the detention of the frigates made no part whatever of this case, he should not have touched upon it at all, if it had not been already adverted to on other occasions. It made no ground of the war, and was not even known at Madrid, till after the departure of the British minister. He averred it to be justifiable by the law of nations, by analogy, and by obvious expediency. With these indisputable grounds of justification on our side,

side, it afforded matter of satisfaction, to reflect that we began this unavoidable war with the treasures of Spain in our own ports, instead of being employed to support the contest against us. After having strained every possible nerve for conciliation, and exhibited every proof of forbearance and moderation throughout the whole of these transactions, he thought himself justified in calling for the unanimous concurrence of their lordships in the address he had to propose; the substance of which was to applaud the wisdom and justice of his majesty's government in the recent transactions with Spain, and more especially the moderation and forbearance which characterized the conduct of his majesty's government, and which was persevered in so long as the same could be done, with regard to the honour of his majesty's crown, and the interests and welfare of his subjects. The address being read,

Earl Spencer, in the view which he meant to take of the subject, disclaimed the idea of being actuated by motives of opposition, and was ready to admit that justifiable grounds for going to war with Spain, existed since the first moment of hostilities with France. With this admission, he must also say, that if our government thought proper to wave that right, and connive at Spain's furnishing a pecuniary contingent to France, instead of a supply in kind, it should strictly have defined the extent to which it would have admitted it. Instead, however, of firmness, moderation, and candour, in these transactions, he thought he perceived in them inanity and indecision, and duplicity and want of candour in the instructions given to our minister at Madrid, that he should get all the explanation he could from the Spanish minister, and give none himself. His lordship then moved a very long amendment to the address, assuring his majesty of their readiness to support him to the utmost in every measure to assert the rights, and vindicate the honour of his crown, but at the same time conveying the strongest censure on the negligent and undecided councils which directed the whole of these proceedings.

Lord Sidmouth, in support of the original address, observed, that one of the greatest advantages this country gained by its moderation in regard to Spain, was that it thereby provided for the safety of our ancient and faithful ally Portugal, at the same time that it was watchful of our national honour, and triumphed in the result of both. Our tardiness was of itself a sufficient proof of our unwillingness to force the Spanish government into a war, and Spain, which must itself be sensible of our patience and forbearance, must be an unwilling coadjutor in a war, though the time was at length arrived when France thought proper to make her break off her neutrality, and compel her to reluctant hostilities with this country. Indeed, so generous was the conduct of this country, that it allowed Spain to assume an unfriendly appearance, without availing itself of it as an immediate cause of war. Having referred to various documents in justification both of his own administration and that of the present ministers, he adverted to the detention of the Spanish frigates, and reminded the noble earl (Spencer),

cer) of a similar proceeding adopted by the administration of which he was a member, in the detention of the Dutch ships, before any hostilities were declared between the two countries, and the sinking of some of them in the attempt to make them keep up with the convoy by which they had been detained. He lamented that the noble earl should have stigmatized this war in the manner he had done, because such representations tended to clog the efforts of the people of this country, who had moral feelings which must be consulted and satisfied, before the government could expect to derive the full effect of their zeal and patriotism. These, he said, were the grounds upon which he must oppose the amendment.

Lord King spoke in favour of the amendment, and considered this rupture as intended by the present ministers to contrast the vigour and energy of their conduct with the incapacity and imbecility with which they reproached the late administration. Finding they could make no impression upon France, they wreaked their vengeance on the more feeble Spaniards, without making any provision for the security of Portugal, which he apprehended we were not now able to protect.

The earl of Westmoreland thought his majesty's ministers could not possibly have avoided this war with Spain; and as to their having made it without a previous declaration, it was neither contrary to the law of nations, nor unprecedented in modern and ancient history.

Lord Darnley thought that the omission of the formality of a declaration, could only be justified upon grounds that were clear not only to ourselves, but to all Europe; at present, however, he feared that we had the opinion of all Europe against us. The house then divided on the amendment — Contents 36 — non-contents 114—majority 78.

The debate being then resumed on the original motion, earl Fitzwilliam proposed an adjournment, which was opposed by lord Hawkesbury, who deemed it unnecessary, as the question had been pretty fully discussed already.

Lord Grenville then rose, and, in a speech of great length, entered into a general examination of the vast mass of papers on the table, all of which he thought threw but little light upon a transaction which reflected no credit on the administration, and brought great discredit on the country itself. There appeared in these communications nothing but negligence, inattention, and mystery. For the course of 18 months that these negociations lasted, there appeared but four dispatches from ministers to Mr. Frere at Madrid; and even these were distinguished only by their containing nothing to the purpose, or by being unintelligible or contradictory. A challenge had been thrown out that nothing could be brought against ministers for their conduct in this transaction: he accepted that challenge, and was ready to prove, from their own papers, that they were most criminally remiss, silent, and inattentive to all the eager solicitations of the Spanish government to explain their system; that they had even kept their own agent at the court of Madrid ignorant of their views; that they had neglected every opening that had been made to them for preventing a rupture; that they had, in the first instance, treated the court of Madrid

drid with indifference and contempt, without any provocation, and when they had thus finally driven them into the hands of France, that they acted with violence, injustice, and unpardonable precipitancy. In confirmation of these charges, the noble lord contended, from the papers, that though the British minister at Madrid had strongly urged to his majesty's ministers the necessity of treating the court of Spain with care, attention, and respect; had stated the eagerness of that court to come to a good understanding, and represented the cause of England to be then popular with all ranks of people in Spain, yet the Spanish government, goaded as it was all the time by the French government, and in the utmost state of suspense, could, for several months together, obtain from the British ministers no other treatment but that of silent contempt. Spain appeared desirous to connect herself with England, as the means of keeping her out of the hands of France. According to Mr. Frere's letters, the English government and character were popular with the king of Spain, the nobility, the government, the mercantile body, nay, even with the mob, and this spirit and happy disposition might have been kept up by a system of conciliation. Yet all this produced nothing. Even the Spanish minister here was treated with neglect, and remonstrances neglected. The offer of mediation made by the king of Spain was treated with indifference and scorn; and as France had not negociated during all this time, had the British minister been authorised to have met the Spanish government, France would have been anticipated, instead of being allowed to negociate, as she afterwards did, and upon her own terms. After dwelling at length upon these points, he further observed, that the whole of Mr. Frere's mission was marked by the same kind of remissness in our ministers at home; that he was left for two, four, six, and sometimes for eight months together, without any specific instructions, until he was considered by the Spanish ministry as a person not having the confidence of that court by which he was accredited. His lordship then proceeded to state the conditions of the neutrality of Spain to be, that nothing like an armament should go on in any of her ports, nor any British prizes to be condemned and sold in them, and that British ships of war should experience the same treatment as French in all her harbours. After this had been agreed to, the Spanish government were further told, that the contingent in money must not be paid to France without leaving it to the British government to consider it as a cause of war whenever she thought proper to act thereupon. His lordship then touched upon the personal interview between Mr. Frere and the Prince of Peace, and the former having been succeeded by his brother, who was before only secretary, or *chargé d'affaires;* the latter's demanding explanations which exceeded his instructions, and his departure after it was refused, leaving no accredited minister, at such a crisis, at the court of Spain. After all this, however, the Spanish minister in London, the chevalier D'Anduaga, waited upon the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and failing to see him, from indisposition, addressed a respectful letter to inform him that, notwithstanding all that had passed, he was ready to negociate

ciate for preventing, if possible, all hostile extremities between both countries; but to this letter no answer was given, not even the usual attention of ordinary civility!—"Such," said his lordship, "was the treatment shewn to a high-minded and gallant nation, which plumes itself upon the observance of etiquette, and whose pride is always wounded by the slightest appearance of neglect!" Speaking of the late seizure and detention of the Spanish treasure ships, he said that proceeding differed materially from those to which it was compared. In other cases of the seizure and detention of merchant ships, they may be restored, the merchants indemnified, and the men, if imprisoned, may be enlarged; but burn, sink, and destroy ship and crew, and who can restore the innocent blood thus shed? There were some acts of hardship and severity which the laws of civilized war permitted, but this atrocious act of barbarity was contrary to all law of nations, and stamped indelible infamy on our name. After adverting to the folly of conceiving any delusive hopes from the effect of any plundering expeditions to South America, which would only entail misery on the human race, while it exhausted the blood, and dispersed the navy of the country, he concluded his able and animated speech, by declaring that he spoke from a serious conviction that the war might have been prevented by common care on our part, and that, as it was unprovoked and unnecessary, so also would it be most grievous and unfortunate for the country.

Lord Hawkesbury, on the other hand, contended, that since Spain, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, became *ipso facto* the offensive and defensive ally of France, which placed her in a relation of hostility to this country, she was not to be regarded as a neutral state, but one against which policy enjoined forbearance as long as it was possible. Having no allies in our contest with France, nor any immediate chance of a continental diversion in our favour, we had at all events to wait till our naval and military establishments attained their proper height. In that interval great management was required with Spain, with a view to the security of Portugal. Thus circumstanced, policy forbad us to put every question to Spain so categorically as to leave no issue but peace or war. This certainly was not the mode to be adopted when our object was such a delay as might have enabled Spain to disentangle herself, as she, for a time, appeared disposed to do, from her obligations towards France, and to place ourselves in a situation to protect our ally the queen of Portugal. The agreement that the Spanish armaments should cease, and condemnation and sale of prizes in the Spanish ports be stopped, was a condition, not of her neutrality, but of our forbearance, and at all events had been quickly violated. His lordship then touched upon the armaments at Ferrol at the time that there were four French men of war in the port, which, by a junction with the Spaniards, might be soon brought to contend with the blockading squadron; and observed, that the pretence of these armaments being intended to send troops for quelling the insurrection in Biscay, was all a feint, as there was no port in that quarter where a single man could be landed; and even if there was, it could not be

be necessary that the ships which conveyed them should be armed and equipped for war. It was evident, upon the whole, that it was the full intention of Spain to declare war as soon as her treasure ships should arrive, and her permitting French troops, sailors, and artillery-men to march through her territory, was no slight indication of her hostility to us. Under these circumstances we entered on an incomplete hostility, when the right of full, complete, and absolute hostility was substantially in our hands. Spain, it was said, suffered, but then it was her own fault. Had she been capable of manly exertion in her own behalf, to free herself from French thraldom, she would have met with every support and assistance from us. But while she remained under the vassalage and dictation of the ruler of France, friendly even she dare not be, neutral she could not be, and hostile she must be at the mandate of her ally, which made it incumbent on his majesty's ministers to guard against the hostility to which this country, from necessity or otherwise, must inevitably be exposed. On the question being put, at four o'clock in the morning, the address was carried without a division.

CHAP. III.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—Discussion of the Rupture with Spain in the House of Commons.—Debate.—Speeches of Mr. Pitt—Grey—Amendment upon the Motion of Address of Thanks for the Production of the Papers moved—Substance thereof—opposed by Lord Castlereagh—supported by Earl Temple—Speech of Sir John Nicholl—Debate adjourned—resumed next Day—Mr. Raine—Bankes—H. Addington—Dr. Lawrence—Mr. Fox—Pitt—Division—Original Address carried (the Amendment being negatived) by a great Majority.—Votes of the House of Commons for the Miscellaneous Services of the Year.

THE highly important and interesting subject of our last chapter, was discussed on the same day in the house of commons, and produced a long and animated debate. The address was moved by the chancellor of the exchequer, who took a retrospective view of the aspect of our relations, and the progress of the discussions with Spain, previous to the war. He adverted to the offensive and defensive treaty of St. Ildefonso, by which, besides guaranteeing their territories, &c. the parties bound them with 15 ships of the line and 24,000 men, the demand of the requiring party to be taken as conclusive of the necessity, and without enquiring into the justice or policy of the war:—and further, they were to assist each other with their whole power, if the stipulated succours should be insufficient. This treaty of itself made Spain *ipso facto* a principal in the war, and the more so as the offensive provisions were specifically directed against England. Though his majesty's ministers were entitled to claim a clear and distinct renunciation of the offensive articles, yet the degraded and humiliating situation of the Spanish nation, dictated to them a spirit of moderation and generosity, and the more so as the Spanish court then seemed as desirous to get rid of their engagements as we were to detach them from their ally. That moderation and forbearance, however, must have their limits, and Spain not be suffered to accumulate fleets, armies, and treasure, which France might, when it pleased, call into activity against Great Britain. The commutation afterwards made by Spain of assistance in kind into pecuniary aid, did not alter our case; for as we did not admit the one, we were not bound to admit the other. Spain refused to give any explanation of the amount of the pecuniary subsidy, but, from every information Mr. Frere could procure, he had reason to think it was three millions a-year. Such a sum must undoubtedly be meant for unlimited succour, or as an equivalent for the employ-

ment of the whole force of Spain. In our subsidiary treaty with Holland, in the year 1788, between 8*l.* and 9*l.* was to be paid per man for infantry, and between 11*l.* and 12*l.* per man for cavalry; whereas, by this calculation, Spain paid at the rate of 80*l.* or 90*l.* per man. When the communication of this convention with France was called for, the reason assigned for refusing it was singular enough—namely, "that the French minister, general Bournonville, had overruled it." He denied that there ever was any convention of neutrality between this country and Spain, though that were sometimes assumed in the correspondence; all that Spain was ever given to expect, was a conditional connivance on the part of the British government. He then referred to the communications made by admiral Cochrane of the armaments in the port of Ferrol, which were collateral with the equipment of the French squadron, and the Dutch men of war. This happened at the moment when the French soldiers, and sailors were conveyed through Spain to reinforce the crews of the French ships, and the Spanish packets were armed as in time of war. After our so long forbearance, founded on the express condition that there should be no armaments in the Spanish ports, could our government shut its eyes to circumstances so suspicious, and neglect such precautions as the case demanded? If the real object of Spain was to quell an insurrection in Biscay, she had abundance of small craft in which to transport her troops, or might have sent the men of war armed *en flute*, or without guns. The capture of the frigates, he said, made no part of the case, as we should have been equally at war had it never happened.

Mr. Grey, in a speech of considerable length, combated most of the positions laid down by the minister. He admitted, indeed, the hostile character of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, but deprecated the abuse of the principle of war which that treaty yielded. He contended that we abandoned our claim to the right of making war, and substituted for it the recognition of a neutrality; that Spain had in no instance directly violated the neutrality; that it all along manifested pacific dispositions; that there were no armaments carrying on against Great Britain in the ports of that power; and that the seizure of the Spanish frigates was not a measure of precaution, but of violence, injustice, and bad faith. He concluded with moving the following elaborate amendment to the address, which we are induced to give at full length, as it embraces, substantially, the whole scope of argument used on the part of opposition in the course of the debate—"To return his majesty "the thanks of this house for the "communication made to us relative to the rupture with Spain. To "express our entire conviction that "the existence of a defensive treaty "between France and Spain would "have entitled his majesty to have "considered Spain as a principal in "the present war, unless the obligations of that treaty were renounced, or their execution disclaimed; and to assure his majesty "that we shall at all times be ready "to support him in giving effect, so "far as the interests of his dominions may require, to this just and "undisputed principle. That we "observe, however, that his ma-

"jesty has been advised to wave the "exercise of this right, in order to "negociate with Spain, for the "maintenance of her neutrality; "and that, without taking upon "ourselves to decide in the present "moment upon a question of policy "depending so much upon circum-"stances, of which we are still unin-"formed, we acknowledge with "gratitude this proof of his ma-"jesty's paternal desire to have pre-"vented the further extension of the "calamities of war. But that we "beg leave humbly to represent to "his majesty, that the execution of "these his benevolent wishes, indis-"pensably required from his mini-"sters the adoption of some just, "intelligible, and uniform princi-"ple of negociation, declared in the "outset with frankness, and stea-"dily pursued to its conclusion, "followed by an unremitting at-"tention to every new circumstance "arising in the progress of the dis-"cussion, and accompanied by the "most scrupulous care that all en-"gagements resulting from it "should, on the part of Great "Britain, be defined with precision, "and performed with good faith, "moderation, and integrity. That "we have, on the contrary, seen, "with regret, in the whole conduct "of this transaction, the clashing "effects of undecided, equivocal, "and contradictory policy. That "the wishes for peace professed in "the outset, by his majesty's mini-"sters, have uniformly been coun-"teracted by their studious endea-"vours to keep alive both the cause "and the menace of the war; a "purpose equally inconsistent with "justice and with wisdom, destruc-"tive of all confidence on the part "of the power with whom they "treated, and incompatible with "the object for which they were "negociating. That, during the "whole course of these discussions, "while they were continually soli-"citing from Spain unreserved "communications, on points of "mutual interest, their own inde-"cision prevented them, in return, "from returning a distinct state-"ment of the terms on which Great "Britain would consent to ac-"knowledge the neutrality of that "power. That their ground of "negociation was frequently shift-"ed, their demands varied, and "their concessions undefined; and "that although some agreement "appears at last to have been con-"cluded, neither its date nor con-"ditions were ascertained with pre-"cision; yet both are repeatedly "referred to, by the British, as "well as the Spanish minister, and "the breach of these very conditions "is alledged as the motive, on the "part of Great Britain, for her "actual commencement of hostili-"ties. That the omissions and de-"fects which distinguish these "transactions, as well as the fatal "consequences to which it has led, "can only be ascribed to the erro-"neous principle on which it was "grounded, and to the criminal and "almost incredible negligence with "which it has been conducted. That "it is particularly our duty to repre-"sent to his majesty, that, in a nego-"ciation for peace or war between "Great Britain and Spain, carried "on principally at Madrid, no in-"structions were sent to his ma-"jesty's minister at that court, "from the 2d of June to the 24th "of November, in the year 1803; "from thence to the 21st of Janu-"ary, in the year following; and

"again

" again from that date to the 29th " of September. That, in the first " of these intervals, being little less " than six months, the negociation " for a treaty of neutrality between " France and Spain was begun, " continued, and concluded; yet " not the smallest intimation was " given, in that long time, to Mr. " Frere, of the light in which that " negociation was considered here; " of the language it was proper for " him to hold; or of the measures " it might be necessary for him to " take, although frequent commu- " nications were made to him on the " subject by the Spanish govern- " ment, who appear to have been " disposed to pay great attention, " in this instance, to any represen- " tation from Great Britain. That, " during the last of the abovemen- " tioned periods, the same minister, " though left again for many months " without any instructions what- " ever, negociated and concluded " some agreement with the court of " Spain on this important subject, " of which agreement no opinion " was ever expressed to him from " hence, either before or after its " conclusion; nor does it even now " appear, from any official docu- " ment, whether the same was " meant to be allowed or disallow- " ed, ratified or rejected, by the " British government. That we " feel ourselves compelled to ex- " press to his majesty, that, in the " farther progress of these transac- " tions, the indecision and neglect " of his government were succeed- " ed by resolutions and acts of vio- " lence equally injurious to the " honour and interest of the king- " dom. That we should have ap- " plauded any endeavour, by firm " and temperate representation, to " extricate our relations with Spain " from the confusion in which they " were involved, and to bring them " to a distinct issue of acknow- " ledged neutrality, or decided war, " but that we find no trace of any " such attempt; and that, in the " middle of September, on the first " intimation of supposed movements " in the Spanish ports, acts of hos- " tility were decided on by his " majesty's government, previous " to all complaint, and executed, " without notice, during a period " of amicable negociation. That " the dispositions of Spain appear, " from the information of his ma- " jesty's minister at Madrid, to " have continued up to that moment " friendly to Great Britain, and " that the conduct of his majesty's " ministers, in having, under such " circumstances, anticipated all ex- " planation, by a concealed order " for an attack upon Spanish ships, " property, and subjects, cannot " be justifiable on any ground of " public law, much less reconciled " to those principles of moderation " and liberality which belong to the " British character, and which, in " the present situation of Europe, " is peculiarly the duty of this coun- " try to maintain inviolate. That, " in reviewing the discussions which " immediately preceded the present " war, we cannot but represent to " his majesty the essential difference " between the conduct of the per- " son left in charge of his majesty's " affairs at Madrid, and the tenor of " the instructions under which he " appears to have acted. That the " explanations given to that gentle- " man, by the Spanish government, " though not, in all respects, ade- " quate to the just expectations of " this country, were yet such as

"ought manifestly (according to "these instructions) to have determined him to wait at Madrid the "arrival of an accredited minister, "authorised by his majesty to arrange, with that court, all points "of difference. And that we have "therefore seen, with equal surprise "and indignation, the final decision "of his majesty's ministers, not only "to adopt the inconsiderate resolution taken by the king's representative, in withdrawing himself "from Madrid, but also to treat "with utter disregard the subsequent offer from the Spanish minister at this court, to pursue the "same discussion here: an offer "which, if accepted, might probably have led to a satisfactory conclusion on matters upon which "the two courts were so nearly "agreed. That, while we have thus "thought it our duty to represent "to his majesty the errors of his "ministers, in the conduct of this "important transaction, and the "future consequences that have resulted from them, we beg leave to "repeat our humble assurance, that "we are ready to support his majesty, to the utmost, in every measure necessary to assert the rights "and vindicate the honour of his "crown; objects which can never "be successfully pursued by negligent and undecided councils, nor "attained by the violation of engagements on which those with "whom we treat have rested their "security."

The amendment being read from the chair,

Lord Castlereagh, in reply, observed, that as our government never did any thing to give up the right of going to war with Spain, the right remained with us, whenever we thought proper to exercise it. Supposing even that the armament at Ferrol was not to be directed immediately against us, but to reinforce the Spanish settlements abroad, and put them in a state of greater security against us; yet, when we foresaw that war with that country would be inevitable, it would have been unpardonable in our government if it had waited to let the war be commenced at such a disadvantage.

Lord Temple thought it unworthy of this country to pocket its causes of war against Spain, till we thought it convenient to produce them; and thinking it an unjust and unwarrantable proceeding to have detained the Spanish frigates at all, he esteemed it an aggravation, that a much greater force was not employed for that purpose, which would have saved the Spanish admiral the necessity, for the preservation of his honour, of a resistance, the consequence of which was the blowing up of 300 men, women, and children.

The advocate general (sir John Nicholl) laid down three criteria to determine the judgment of the house upon this subject. 1st. the sound deductions of natural reason; 2ndly, the authority of the most eminent men; and 3rdly, the most general practice observed by civilized nations, when placed in circumstances similar, on the propriety or impropriety of which the house had to form an opinion. On the first ground he justified the government, upon the principle of self-defence; on the second, upon the concurrent opinions of all writers from Vattel to Martens, who laid it down, that if an injury be received, or injustice done, and that explanation is demanded

manded on the one side, and refused on the other, if there be a notice given to the power refusing, that, if such conduct be persisted in, it will be considered as a sufficient cause of war; and if, after this, the power so informed continue aggression, or refuse explanation, hostilities against her will then be founded in the principles of justice. That the proceeding was not without a precedent, in the general conduct of nations, he shewed by the following examples of hostilities being commenced before war was declared. The case of sir G. Byng's mission, in 1718; that of admiral Hosier, and the attack upon Gibraltar, in 1726; the seizure of the British vessels on their coasts, by the Spaniards, in 1739; the British fleet sent to attack the French off Dungeness, in 1744; the seizure of the French ships in our ports, in 1755; the detention of all British ships in the ports of Spain, three weeks before any declaration of war; our seizure of Dutch property in the last war; and the late battle of Copenhagen; all of which took place prior to any declaration of war, and many of them during the progress of negociations.

After this, about twelve o'clock at night, the debate was adjourned, and the discussion resumed on the day following, when Mr. Raine spoke at great length in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Bankes in support of the address. The latter observed, that if the convention of subsidy, agreed to between Spain and France, was no more than a fair equivalent for the contingent in kind, there could have been no objection to communicate it to this country, and the refusal to do so was a proof that either it exceeded a fair equivalent, or that it contained secret articles, the disclosure of which must necessarily involve Spain in an immediate war with Great Britain. It was said that a larger force should have been sent out to prevent resistance, but it should be recollected, that the treasures were usually brought home in single ships, and that their then coming in a fleet were altogether unexpected. Mr. Johnstone answered the last speaker, and was himself replied to by Mr. Hiley Addington. Dr. Lawrence said, that the only war, within the last century, in which the integrity of Great Britain was questioned, was a war with Spain, and as that was a country weak in power, though rich in pillage, we ought, for our own character, to be the more particularly cautious how we commenced hostilities against her. That ships had, in former instances, been seized before any declaration of war, was undoubtedly true, but so far was that from being a justification, that every instance of the kind which had occurred, has since been condemned and reprobated by every man of common understanding. In answer to Mr. Bankes's suggestion, that the treasure ships usually sailed singly, he observed, that, several weeks previous to the attack, an accurate list of those ships was published, from which it appeared that some of them would sail together from Lima, which gave our government an opportunity of meeting them with a superior force, if it was desirous of saving the effusion of blood on that unfortunate occasion. The master of the rolls laid it down as a principle, that, according to the law of nations, no contract could be valid, which would bind the contracting party to an unjust war; and the

sense

sense of the party was the only thing that could decide as to the justice or injustice. The treaty of St. Ildefonso left no right of examination or enquiry. It was therefore an offensive treaty, which, if not renounced, furnishes this country with a sufficient ground for war. Spain did not think herself bound to adhere strictly to that treaty, but she was bound to fulfil the condition on which she obtained a stipulated forbearance on the part of this country; in having failed to do so, war, of course, followed as the inevitable consequence.

Mr. Fox considered it to be a monstrous doctrine, and nothing better than a gross fraud, to maintain that we could be justified in entering into an implied agreement with another power, by which that power conceived itself safe from attack, merely for the purpose of commencing hostilities at the moment when they were least expected, or that we had a right to put an end to neutrality, just at the period when we could take advantage of the power with which that neutrality existed. He admitted that when hostilities commenced between this country and France, we had a right to compel Spain to renounce the treaty of St. Ildefonso, or to declare war against her; but it was at the same time worthy of an enlightened policy, to try if some arrangement could not be made, by which such extremities might have been prevented. In this respect he accused ministers of requiring frankness and implicit explanation on the part of Spain, whereas, on their own part, all was reserve, neglect, and diffidence. Five months, during which French intrigue was known to be most active, were suffered to elapse without any instructions whatever to our minister at the court of Madrid, and during which, the whole matter was left entirely to chance. Our ministers knew, for months, that a subsidiary treaty was negociating between France and Spain, and did not use one effort to prevent it. Spain had every reason to think that the commutation from aid in kind to pecuniary aid, would be most desirable to this country, and our ministers never remonstrated against it, or interfered at all: they now calumniated Spain for having made it. As to the amount of the subsidy, it could be no just ground of war, for, in making the arrangement, Spain was necessarily left at the mercy of France, and the issue arose out of her dependent situation. The armament could only have been used by this country for a pretence, and the more so, as it was countermanded after our remonstrance. The attack upon the frigates he considered to be a wanton and premeditated outrage on a neutral flag, and to have Mr. Frere at the same moment negociating at Madrid, was an act of fraud and duplicity unparalleled, unless, perhaps, in some of the cursed precedents already alluded to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that the forbearance used towards Spain was for the purpose of taking the most favourable moment for declaring war. On the contrary, the state of the case was precisely this: we declared to Spain that we reserved the enormous amount of the subsidy as a just ground of war, but that, at her request, we were willing to forbear, for a time, as she had still hopes that she would speedily be in a situation to observe a strict neutrality. But when, instead of producing this effect, Spain refused

refused to communicate to us the terms of her convention with France, and was making hostile armaments in her ports, if this country had recourse to measures of just precaution, the abusive and vulgar terms of duplicity and fraud, so liberally bestowed upon his majesty's servants, must recoil upon those who were inconsiderate enough to make use of them. Spain was expressly told that if, during our forbearance, in order to give her time to disembarrass herself, if possible, of her engagements, she made any armaments, it would be considered by this country as an immediate declaration of war; and Spain, after all, having made the armaments so often spoken of, surely it would be preposterous to say that this country had no right to act without making another declaration. Gentlemen, indeed, insisted that this seizure was not a measure of precaution, but of open hostility; but though he was far from admitting that, yet he would maintain that we were justified in either. We knew the disposition of the French ruler too well not to be convinced that he who was so prodigal of the blood of France, whenever it was necessary for the purposes of his insatiate and extravagant ambition, would not be very tender of the blood of Spain, when its power was at his command; we knew that this Spanish treasure was to be employed in aid of France, and as we also knew that by forming a junction between the Spanish ships and her own in the port of Ferrol, France might strike a blow by which she might gain a temporary advantage against this country, or an unexpected advantage over our squadron of blockade, and, thus circumstanced, his majesty's government would have been altogether unjustifiable, if they had allowed the enemy the advantage of this double war against us. Had they acted otherwise—had they suffered this three millions of treasure to be transferred to France—had the combined squadron at Ferrol suddenly attacked and defeated our squadron of blockade, or, aided by winds favourable to them, and adverse to us, had proceeded, with a large fleet of transports, and effected a landing in Ireland, and had his majesty's ministers afterwards come before parliament, and thrown themselves on its lenity, he would ask what would then be the language of these advocates of humanity? He thanked God the case was otherwise, and he confidently submitted it to the judgment of the country and the whole world. On a division, which took place at six o'clock in the morning, there were for the original address 313—against it 106—majority 207.

On the 13th of February the house of commons voted the following sums for the miscellaneous services of the year: 1,004,946*l.* for the ordinary expences of the navy; 1,553,690*l.* for building and repairing ships of war; 975,000*l.* for the hire of transports; 525,000*l.* for prisoners of war; 57,000*l.* for sick ditto; 414,000*l.* for American claims; 135,721*l.* for emigrants and American loyalists; 53,719*l.* for convicts at home; 20,000*l.* for law charges for the year; 12,000*l.* for the expences of the public offices; 29,000*l.* for stationary of both houses of parliament; 12,000*l.* for dissenting clergy and emigrants; 20,000*l.* for New South Wales; 8,300*l.* for Upper Canada; 7,163*l.* for Nova Scotia; 2,000*l.* for the island of St.

St. John's; 2,100*l.* for Cape Breton; 2,130*l.* for Newfoundland; 4,438*l.* for the Bahama Islands; 2,800*l.* for Bermudas; 680*l.* for Dominica; 6,000*l.* for the civil establishment of New South Wales; 2,400*l.* for the trustees of the British Museum, and 8,000*l.* for the purposes of enlarging the same.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Parliamentary proceedings continued.—Motion of Lord Darnly, in the House of Lords, for the Repeal of the Additional Force Bill.—Debate thereon—Speeches of the Earl of Camden—Suffolk—Lord King—Duke of Cumberland—Earl Spencer—Viscount Sidmouth—Duke of Clarence—Lord Mulgrave—Grenville—Melville—Division—Motion Lost—Proceedings in the House of Commons, on the Second Reading of the Bill for the Suspension of the Irish Habeas Corpus Act.—Division thereon—Government Successful—Budget—Supplies—Ways and Means—New Taxes—Short Discussion thereon.

ON the 15th day of February, the earl of Darnley made a motion in the house of lords, for the repeal of the "additional force bill," of the last year, which had, he said, after all the magnificent and gigantic promises made for it, been so diminutive in performance, that, in one county where 1097 men were to have been raised by it, only fourteen were obtained, and the same proportion nearly held in most parts of the country. The inefficiency of the parish officers, for the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by this bill, could not be more strongly manifested, nor the inadequacy of individual influence better exemplified, than by a reference to the cinque ports, which raised no more than a single man, notwithstanding all the exertions which the lord warden (Mr. Pitt,) must be supposed to have made. His lordship took occasion to remark upon the singularity of now beholding at the head of his council the man, (lord Sidmouth,) whom the present minister, last year, branded as the child and champion of incapacity itself, and yet whose military measures were strength and vigour, compared to the inefficiency of that which he now proposed to have repealed.

Lord Camden considered the speech of the noble lord as rather an attack upon his majesty's ministers, than the subject under consideration. He was sorry that the merits of the bill were so much confounded with the character of the administration, which, though far from being hostile to a ministry on a more extended and comprehensive scale, could not refuse their services when called upon by their sovereign, in a difficult and trying crisis. The bill indeed had not produced, as yet, all the effects expected, but further time was required to get it into more full operation. It could not now be relinquished without again recurring to the high and ruinous bounties introduced by the army of reserve act. It should be considered, that we had already 800,000 men in arms, and that, though the present

present existence of such a force must make it more difficult than heretofore to raise recruits, yet, since the last year, 28,000 men were added to the number of our troops, of which 18,000 were for unlimited service. The bill had given an importance to the recruiting service, which, if suffered to proceed, must produce very beneficial effects, and he therefore felt himself bound to resist the motion for the repeal.

Lord Suffolk supported the repeal, as the bill perhaps was not only insufficient for its purpose, but highly burthensome and oppressive to the counties.

Lord King spoke in favour of the repeal, as the object of the bill seemed not to be so much for raising men, as for raising money. The unavoidable failure in raising the quotas was highly oppressive on the counties. The fines for deficiencies, in the county of Surry, were 21,000*l.* which imposed a greater burden on the landed interest, than even the property tax. Though the ministers exclaimed, some time since, that not a moment was to be lost in recruiting the regular army, their attention was wholly taken up with catamarans and other futile experiments, while their military plan was in almost a dormant state, notwithstanding all the effect they promised themselves from zeal and individual exertions. As a proof of this he observed, that, in the county of Kent, where the influence of one minister (lord Camden,) was very powerful, only eleven men were raised, and in the north riding of Yorkshire, with which another noble minister, (lord Mulgrave,) was peculiarly connected, not a single man was obtained under this bill.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, rose to remark on an expression, which dropped in the course of the debate, and to protest against the idea of any man being trepanned into the service. If he thought the act would have such an effect, he would have been one of the first to vote against it.

The earl of Westmoreland observed, that the first operations of this bill must have been necessarily impeded by the circumstance of 200,000 men having been added to the force of the country, within fifteen months after the re-commencement of the war, which suddenly dried up all the sources of recruiting. The men alluded to were raised under most enormous and ruinous bounties, the effects of which, time must be given to dissipate. The measure in question was proposed under the following recommendations. 1st. It was to suspend all balloting. 2ndly. It was to relieve the parishes and individuals from an insupportable burden, and 3dly. It was to raise a body of men better disciplined, and in greater numbers than under any former expedient. If it fulfilled all, or any of these purposes, as he contended it had, and would do in greater proportion in its progress, the ministers were entitled to credit in having proposed it for the benefit of the service. Having stated that the measure, for the last twenty weeks, produced 600 men, or at the rate of 15,000 for the year, he observed, on the allusions made to a coalition between some of the present ministers, that it came with a very bad grace from the other side of the house. Political men, without much hazard of censure, might coalesce, who only differed respecting this or some former

former bill; but it would require great ingenuity to give a satisfactory reason why these should coalesce, who had pointedly differed upon every topic, and upon every principle, which had come under their consideration, since their political existence.

Earl Spencer said, that when this bill was proposed to the house, he stated his reasons for thinking that instead of assisting, it would be injurious to the service, and as all those reasons since proved to be too true, he must now cordially concur in the motion for its repeal. As a bill for raising men, it had totally failed, which no man in the kingdom had a better opportunity of knowing, than the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt), who was the father of it, in the district over which he presided; and as a bill for raising money, it was in the highest degree to be reprobated, as partial, unequal, and falling with an unexampled degree of weight and severity on the landed proprietors of the country. He was anxious to know how the new coalition would conform themselves on this occasion, and why some noble lords, who so strenuously opposed this last year, had since changed their opinion of it. For his own part, however he might have differed with others, for any length of time, on one or more of the first and most important political questions, he felt himself justified, and even acting with the highest degree of consistency, if he cordially coincided and acted with them on a question, or questions, in which they all formed the same unanimous and decided opinion. It would be ridiculous to suppose that, because men had acted on contrary opinions, they should never agree nor act together, when they happened to think exactly alike. Every parliamentary character was bound to co-operate with those, who, in his mind, were most forward in promoting the interests of his country, and should always act upon that principle; but when he should be found to abandon measures which he had once supported, and to join with those who differed with him on those very measures, then he should be contented to be charged with inconsistency, or be said to have formed a coalition, or any other term which might be chosen to designate a dereliction of principle.

Lord Sidmouth rose, not, he said, to gratify the curiosity of the noble lord, but to discharge his public duty. If he had abandoned his opinions, on any public measure, the anticipated charge of the noble earl might apply; but as he had ever regulated his public conduct by the dictates of his conscience, he owed it to the approving sense of conscious integrity, to explain his sentiments with regard to the present measure. While sitting in another house, he was not unused to the charges of incapacity, inefficacy, and other illiberal epithets of the same nature, which had been applied with more profusion than decency, to him and the measures he proposed. Such as his talents were, they were always applied honestly and assiduously for the prosperity and security of his country, and to any charge of his neglecting to provide for the security of the state, he would reply by referring to monumental records of his having, within six months after the commencement of the war, placed 800,000 men in arms, and in a progressive

gressive state of discipline. As to the bill in question, the opinion he had expressed of its inefficiency, remained yet unaltered; but notwithstanding that, and though he had no sanguine hopes of its success, he thought no step ought to be taken to repeal it, before it could be ascertained whether it would be successful or not, or before some other more efficient measure was ready to be substituted for it. Thinking therefore that this was not the moment to repeal it, he would give his negative to the motion.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence heartily coincided with many of the sentiments of the noble lord who spoke last, and highly complimented the spirit of the volunteers, amongst whom he had the honour of being himself an officer. As to the present administration, he thought there was a great inconsistency in it. A great part of the present had charged the last with being imbecile, and incapable of carrying on the government well. The government was changed, and all their successors did, in confirmation of their mighty promises, was to produce this measure, which answered no one purpose for which it was intended. The late administration was charged with having neglected the volunteer force, but so far was it from being benefited by the attempts of a great volunteer colonel (Mr. Pitt) to remedy all defects, that, compared with what it had been, it was absolutely gone by; and if the attention of parliament was not speedily directed to it, it would shortly disappear. It was therefore the more requisite to attend to the military part of our defence, the regular army. His royal highness then contended, that, dividing it into its integral parts, such as militia, cavalry, British and foreign, and artillery, it was in the numbers of all of them alarmingly deficient, but less so in the artillery than the other branches. Referring to the estimates, he stated that of 26,196 men, which the cavalry should consist of, it was 8000 deficient: the infantry were 1865 less than in the last year; the deaths in the infantry, since August, were upwards of 2000, and the recruits only so much beyond that as made the increase no more than 110. Upon the whole, the total deficit in the infantry was not less than 86,363, a number which would constitute an immense army. Such was our military state at the moment that the ministers brought us into a new war, which they commenced with tarnishing the annals of our naval glory, by making the first efforts of our fleet consist of an act of piracy!—They talked of disposable force, when they knew they had not any; though engaged with an enemy who possessed immense forces and resources, from the mouth of the Elbe to Malta. He asked how, with so glaring a deficiency, ministers could dare to send a single man out of the country? Looking, as he did, on this bill as the principal cause of that deficiency, he should certainly vote for its immediate repeal.

Lord Mulgrave said he knew but of three ways of raising a large military force: first, by conscription, which was contrary to the genius and habits of this free country.—The second was by ballot, allowing a substitution for personal service; but this was resorted to, and already produced all the effect that could be expected from it, in the army of reserve.

serve. The third was by ordinary recruiting, which the present measure was calculated not to impede, but to assist, by the personal influence of all the principal inhabitants. After much professional experience, and much reflection on the various modes of recruiting the army, he thought this plan deserved a larger trial than that which marked its origin and progress; if, after that trial, it should still appear inefficient, he should be as willing as any man to agree to its repeal. He thought it unfair to poison the minds of the people by throwing on this measure the odium of being a money bill, when all must agree that every measure of this kind must operate, in some degree, as a tax, and that there never was any plan for recruiting the army which was not liable to this, as well as many other objections.

Lord Grenville said, that, though he was never fond of enquiring after public measures, with reference to the character of the individuals who supported or opposed them, he could not avoid being struck with the singular reason, assigned by a noble viscount (Sidmouth,) for his wishing to continue a measure, of which he originally, and even still, disapproved, of a measure so unproductive in men, and, if productive, so unjust in the levy of the pecuniary penalties. When the bill was originally introduced, it met with the strongest opposition from the noble viscount and his friends, who recommended a different plan, which, upon comparison, they concluded to be infinitely superior. What, then, was become of that opinion now, when nothing had since occurred which could fairly account for their departure from it, and when experience should rather serve to strengthen the preference they before gave to their own plan? The bill had eight months of undisturbed operation, and yet proved as unproductive as had been foretold by him, as well as by the noble viscount and others of his present colleagues. For himself, he used his best endeavours to prevent the passing of that bill, and he now, with perfect consistency, after a full experience of its inefficiency, called upon their lordships to put an end, at once, to that mischievous tampering with our military system. He deprecated, of all things, the idea of raising men for rank; a system of which he spoke with the most painful sensations, because experience had convinced him of that which he felt it his duty to acknowledge, that, in the share which he bore in his majesty's councils, in advising the adoption of that measure, he acted extremely wrong. He strongly recommended the plan of enlisting for limited service, which never had and never could have a fair trial, until it was established as a general principle, that such was the condition of enlistment. He hoped that a plan, recommended by so many men of great military experience, and by the obvious principles of human nature, in conjunction with the old and simple mode of recruiting, may, and it was his firm conviction that it would, be infinitely more effectual, than all the complicated machinery introduced into the bill under discussion. He was willing to rest the whole argument upon this point: Was an additional force necessary, or was it not? If it was, this bill was useless towards obtaining it: if it was not, to allow this bill to continue, was

pregnant with mischief and danger. His lordship then adverting to his present political connections, said, he must plead guilty to the charge of having passed a great part of his life in terms of intimate friendship with a person of great weight and high rank, (Mr. Pitt.) and of having acted for many years in concurrence with him, against an opposition, comprehending persons of great ability and consideration in the country. He confessed, that, from his earliest years, he was in habits of the warmest friendship with the right honourable gentleman alluded to, and he trusted there was nothing in the situation of affairs, that could dissolve that friendship on either side. He knew too well the integrity of his right honourable friend's character and views, to think that he could entertain of him, or any man worthy of his friendship, an opinion so injurious and insulting, as to suppose that he would abandon his own principles, to follow any line of conduct that he (Mr. Pitt,) might think proper to pursue; neither was it any subject of censure in him to avail himself of the co-operation of any person, from whom he could derive honourable support, in the attainment of great and desirable public objects. If this principle required illustration, he would find it in the example of the right honourable gentleman alluded to, who, at the crisis of the French revolution, did not scruple to coalesce with many persons with whom it had been his fate, for many years, to have been in opposition to, and one of whom, at present, retained a seat in his majesty's cabinet. Nay, did not that right honourable gentleman himself, lately, seek to establish a co-operation in the government, with that very party, or rather that individual, upon whose support he was that evening congratulated? When the country was brought to the brink of ruin, by a weak and incapable administration, there seemed to be a perfect concurrence among all honest and independent men in parliament, and it was notoriously the expectation and desire of nine-tenths of the people, out of it, that an administration should be formed, comprehending all the talent, ability, and influence which the country furnished, in order to save the state from the great crisis which menaced it, and which, in his judgment, was still far from being removed. No one more cordially embraced that opinion than his right honourable friend, (Mr. Pitt,) who was said to have done all in his power to introduce the same person into his majesty's cabinet. Was it any thing like dishonourable in him now to act with that illustrious person, and not dishonourable in his right honourable friend to go into his majesty's closet, and advise his sovereign to appoint the same person to one of the highest offices in the state? The crisis which so imperatively called for a vigorous and cordial union, was not yet gone by, and what should be thought of the man who would attempt to introduce the bane of discord into his majesty's councils, in order to thwart the wishes of the country,—in order to form a cabinet upon the principle of personal exclusion? "This, continued his lordship, is a principle, of which I never can approve, because, independently of its operation to prevent parliament and the people from enjoying the administration they desired, and which it

was

was their particular interest to have, it tends to establish a dangerous precedent, that would afford too much opportunity for the operation of private pique against the public interest. I, for one, therefore, refused to connect myself with any one argument that should sanction that principle, and, in my opinion, every man who accepted any office under that administration, is, according to the letter and spirit of the constitution, responsible for its character and construction, and the principle upon which it is founded."

Lord Melville said, that this bill having been founded on the same principle as that of the army of reserve, which produced such excellent effects, he could not consent to give it up, without a fair trial, merely for the sake of hazarding some other experiment. It was not correct to state, that it had eight months trial here; in Ireland and Scotland it had not above three months operation. It should be recollected, that it had many obstructions to contend with, and men's opinions, passions, and prejudices, had a great effect in thwarting the object of the bill: in many places, where it had been attempted, it had been carried into execution. His lordship said, it was painful for him to have observed so much of party introduced into the debate. It was certainly possible for men to differ, and argue with much heat and vehemence against each others, for years, and yet at last find a principle on which they could cordially unite. He liked heat in argument, but rancorous or acrimonious language should be avoided, in the parliamentary theatre, where the public were the audience, and might be disposed to call in question the sincerity of noble lords, who could treat each other with rancour at one time, and yet unite and mutually support each other afterwards. He had himself much experience in that way, being an older man than most of those he was addressing, and though every man had a right to maintain his opinion with energy and warmth, yet their lordships would do well always to treat each other as gentlemen.

Lord Hawkesbury thought the effects of the measure to have been much impaired by the expectations held out, that the bill would be repealed, and the penalties not enforced. It was of importance not to encourage such an expectation: under all its disadvantages it had already done much, without, in the slightest degree, interfering with the ordinary mode of recruiting. After a few observations from the earl of Buckinghamshire, and the lord chancellor, in favour of the bill, and a short reply from lord Darnley, the motion for the repeal was negatived, by a majority of 68, the numbers being for it 45, and against it 113.

On the same day, the house of commons having resolved itself into a committee, on the Irish habeas corpus suspension bill, sir Evan Nepean moved, that the blank left for ascertaining the duration of the bill, should be filled up with the words, "six weeks after the com-"mencement of the next session of "parliament," to which lord H. Petty moved an amendment, substituting the words, "the first day of "May." This gave rise to a long conversation, in which the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. R.

Ward, Mr. Macnaughton, Mr. Bagwell, lord de Blaquiere, Dr. Duigenan, Mr. May, and Mr. Hutchinson, spoke in favour of the original motion; and Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. Windham, Mr. Martin (of Galway,) sir J. Newport, Mr. Kinnaird, and lord Temple, in favour of the amendment. The ground taken by the latter was, that there existed no notoriety of disaffection in Ireland, as it was not alluded to in his majesty's speech from the throne, nor was this bill, as in all former cases, preceded by any message from his majesty. By adopting the amendment, any fears said to be entertained would be quieted for the present, and a sufficient interval allowed for the necessary enquiry. To this it was replied, that the notoriety was sufficient for the parliament, and that in the eleven instances of the suspension of the habeas corpus act, which had occurred since the year 1793, there were only three in which the measure was preceded by parliamentary enquiry. On a divison there appeared, for the original motion, 159, for the amendment, 54, majority, 105.

On Monday the 18th, the commons having resolved themselves into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the ways and means, for raising the supply granted to his majesty, and the several accounts presented to the house being referred to the said committee,

The chancellor of the exchequer then rose, and said, the first article of supply to which he referred, was that of the naval service. The total amount of what had already been voted, exclusive of the sum of 300,000*l.* for ordnance sea service, was 14,645,630*l.* exceeding by 2,600,000*l.* the amount of what was voted last year for the same service. The excess arose from the sum of 1,800,000*l.* and for the expences attending the 20,000 additional seamen, voted this year, and the increase in the extraordinaries and transport service. The next article was the army, under which head had been already voted the sum of 10,000,000*l.* for guards, garrisons, militia &c. There still remained two articles to be voted, the estimate of the extraordinaries, and of the expences of the volunteer corps. The latter article, though there may be some small diminution, he would take at 1,100,000*l.* The extraordinaries he calculated to the same amount as last year, 3,660,000*l.* These two items, added to the total of ten millions, formed an aggregate, exclusive of Ireland, of 14,778,391*l.* which was an exceeding, beyond the last year, of 300,100*l.* For Ireland, under the head of army, there had been already voted the sum of 2,838,000*l.* To these remained to be voted, the sum of 500,000*l.* and a similar sum to the expences of the volunteers, making the whole amount, for Ireland, 3,838,506*l.* The total amount, therefore, of the expences of the army, for both countries, would be 18,616,897*l.* The total under the same head of service, for the last year, was 19,143,000*l.* The amount of the ordnance service for England, was 4,246,994*l.* for Ireland, 600,000*l.* making a total of 4,846,994*l.* Under the head of miscellaneous services, there had been already voted, for England, 611,000*l.* but further sums remained to be voted, which would make the total for England, 800,000*l.* The miscellaneous services for Ireland, including those usual permanent grants,

grants, in consequence of the union, were 650,000*l.* making the total for the two countries 1,450,000*l.* The total amount of the supplies he had enumerated were 39,559,521*l.* There was, however, another article of supply, for which, though he would not call for a vote at present, was of the greatest importance to the interests not only of this country, but of all Europe. The house must be aware, that his majesty's government was engaged in a continental intercourse and correspondence, upon objects which all must admit to be of the highest moment. He had the satisfaction to observe a general conviction, that the ultimate security of this country was materially and intimately connected with the security of the continent. It must be the wish of all, that our correspondence and intercourse should lead to the restoration of peace, upon grounds calculated to secure and establish the ultimate security, which was the object of all our wishes and our efforts. But, from all that we saw and knew, it would be rash and presumptuous in us to expect that great object to be attained, without further sacrifices on our part. He would not then enter into the details, which would more properly belong to a future discussion, but thought it of extreme importance, to make such an addition to the general supply of the year, as would enable his majesty to afford, with effect, such pecuniary succours, as may be thought necessary, in case they should be called for. These he stated at five millions. This, added to the total amount of the supply already stated, would make the joint charge on the two countries, under the head of supply, 44,559,521*l.* From this gross sum, however, were to be deducted 2-17ths, which Ireland was bound to pay, and 2-17ths also for the civil list, and other charges of the consolidated fund, not relating to the public debt. The 2-17ths of the gross amount of the supply were 5,242,296*l.* and the 2-17ths for the civil list, and charges on the consolidated fund, were 160,806*l.* making a total of 5,403,102*l.* This being deducted from the 44,559,521*l.* left a total of supply for Great Britain alone of 39,156,419*l.* In that amount were some separate charges, which did not belong to Ireland. He should propose to vote the sum of one million, on account, towards the discharge of a debt, due to the East India company. There was also the sum of 320,000*l.* for the deficiency of the malt, in 1803, and a further sum of 414,000*l.* to complete the payment of claims from America. Also a diminution in the growing surplus of the consolidated fund of last year, of 2,800,000*l.* making the amount of these separate charges 4,534,000*l.* which, added to the former sum of 39,156,419*l.* made a grand total of supply, for England alone, of 43,690,419*l.* He then, for the greater convenience of the house, enumerated the different heads as follows.

Supplies.

Navy (exclusive of 300,000*l.* ordnance sea service,)				£. 14,645,680
Army	England. £. 14,778,391			
	Ireland. — 3,838,506	—	—	18,616,897
Ordnance	England. — 4,246,994			
	Ireland. — 600,000	—	—	4,846,994
Miscellaneous	England. — 800,000			
	Ireland. — 650,000	—	—	1,450,000
				39,559,552
Further extraordinary expences. — — — — —				5,000,000
Joint charge England and Ireland. — — — —				44,559,521
Deduct, on account of Ireland, as below. — — —				5,403,102
				39,156,419

Add England separate charges.

East India company. — — £.	1,000,000	
Deficiency of Malt, 1803. — —	320,000	
To complete the payment of American awards.	414,000	
Deficiency of 5,000,000*l.* voted as surplus of consolidated fund, to 5th April 1805.	2,800,000	
		4,534,000
Total England. — — — — — — — — —		43,690,419
Deduct on account of Ireland 2-17ths of the above sum of 44,559,521.	5,242,296	
Deduct also 2-17ths of the 1,366,851*l.* for civil list and other charges on consolidated fund, not relating to public debt.	160,306	5,403,102

Coming then to the ways and means for raising the supply, the first article was the malt and personal estate duty, 2,750,000*l.* Surplus of the ways and means of 1804, 1,192,115*l.* He next proceeded to the surplus of the consolidated fund, to the 5th of April 1806. In considering this part of the subject, he should take the amount of the permament taxes for three years, and set against them the amount of the permament charges. The total amount of the taxes for three years, exclusive of the years 1803 and 1804, which were the years when additions were made to them, was 90,590,000*l.* making on the average the sum of 30,199,000*l.* for each year, in which were included the additional duties on sugars, malt, and tobacco, which produced a large temporary

temporary amount, against which he set two millions of exchequer bills voted, which would make the average of each year 28,190,000*l.* The duties, imposed in 1803 and 1804, produced 1,315,000*l.* which would make the average 29,514,000*l.* But there was an addition to the consolidated fund, of 1,381,000*l.* from Ireland, for that part of the debt, with which she stood charged. There were also two other articles, which would make the whole sum to be added 2,866,000*l.* making the whole amount of average for each year 32,381,000*l.* against this he had to state the sum of 28,032*l.* of permament charge for us, that was the interest of debts, charges of management, &c. 26,692,000*l.* the civil list, 900,000*l.* charges added to the consolidated fund, 380,000*l.* making altogether the above stated sum, of 28,032,000*l.* which left the sum of 4,349,000*l.* to be carried as the probable amount of the consolidated fund. He had taken the average of three years, and also the deficiency of last year, arising from causes which he could not but consider as temporary. It proceeded in a great measure from stock in hand, having been taken in malt, spirits, tea and wine, in the last of which the duty was lowered, with a notice that it would be increased at the end of the year. The consequence of this was, that persons naturally laid in a large stock before the increase. However, as he had every reason to think that these fluctuations would cease, he should, on a future day, propose to make the duty on wine permanent. After all, however, the total difference between the deficiency of last year, and the three years average, was no more than 1,200,000*l.* He should only take credit for four millions, as the surplus of the consolidated fund, on the 5th of April 1806. The next articles were the property and other war-taxes; these were taken last year at nine millions, but he should now only take credit for 8,300,000*l.* and it must be a great source of consolation to the country, that the war taxes were so likely to realize nearly the amount at which they were estimated. The property tax, last year, produced 4,600,000*l.*; but the year 1804 had not received all its benefits; a great part had not come in, and may be defrayed by exchequer bills; in like manner, what was granted for this was applicable to the next year, and what may be due would remain for exchequer bills. Adding the 4,600,000*l.* this year to what was due, the amount, under the head of property tax, would be 6,300,000*l.* which he would take for the estimate of the present year. He still, however, felt it his duty, this year, again to call upon the country, for a new exertion of its spirit, to keep down the accumulation of the public debt, and to raise some considerable portion of the supplies, over and above the interest of the loan, for which purpose he should propose one-fourth or one-third, on the property tax, which he calculated to produce, 1,150,000*l.* making the whole amount of the war and property taxes 15,750,000*l.* He should also take credit for 300,000*l.* by way of lottery, to which was to be added the loan of 20,000,000*l.* for England. He then recapitulated the different items as follows:—

Ways and Means.		
Land and malt duties.		2,750,000
War taxes,	8,300,000	
New war taxes,	1,150,000	
	9,450,000	
Property tax,	6,300,000	
		15,750,000
Surplus of the consolidated fund, to the 5th of April 1806,		4,000,000
Lottery, — — —		300,000
Surplus ways and means, 1804, —		1,192,000
Loan, — — —		20,000,000
Total ways and means, — —		43,992,115
Total supplies. —		43,690,419
Leaving a surplus of ways and means beyond the supply of, — —		301,696

There was a further sum for the service of Ireland, one million of which he proposed to raise in that country, and two millions and a half in England; the last to be on the same terms as the English loan, though the interest on that and the other million was to be provided by Ireland. He then stated the terms of the loan to be, for every 100*l.* subscribed, to be given to the subscriber 150*l.* 3 per cents. and 22*l.* in the reduced, creating 172*l.* stock, for every 160*l.* borrowed. In the last year ten millions were borrowed in the same stock, creating a capital of 182*l.* stock, for each 100*l.* borrowed, so that we had now the advantage and satisfaction of negociating a loan, more than double the amount, at a capital less by 10*l.* per cent. than the capital of last year. This was to be ascribed partly to the prosperity of the country partly to the firmness of parliament, in consenting to furnish so large a portion of the supplies within the year, and in no small degree also to the progress and rapid operation of the sinking fund. The interest was less by 6*s.* than that upon the last loan; the bonus was 18*s.* and a fraction beyond the price at which stocks closed on Saturday, to which was to be added, the usual discount of 5*l.* per cent. upon prompt payment; but if not paid at once, the bonus would be no more than 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* He then observed, that the interest on the twenty millions loan, was 5*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per cent. but including the sinking fund, it would be 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to which must be added, the charges of management and the three per cents. created for loyalty holders, amounting, with the interests of the loan, to 1,537,192*l.* In order to provide for this, he proposed the following new taxes.—One penny on each single letter sent by the general post; 2*d.* upon double letters: and 3*d.* upon single letters being an addition of one penny upon letters carried to the vicinity of London, by the two-penny post: these he estimated at 230,000*l.* An addition of 5*s.* a bushel, to the 10*s.* a bushel now paid, upon salt, estimated produce 490,000*l.*—On salt exported to Europe, 6*d.* per bushel, estimated amount 80,000*l.*——On pleasure horses, an addition of one fifth to the present tax, estimated produce 110,000*l.* Upon horses kept for husbandry, he proposed to raise the present tax of 12*s.* 6*d.* to one pound, which, he calculated, would give a sum of 320,000*l.* but upon such

such husbandry horses as now only paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and not 12*s.* 6*d.* he did not propose any additional tax. The last tax he had to offer, was a duty upon legacies. This was a small duty of 1*l.* per cent. on all direct legacies, upon which the new stamp duty was not now paid. It was difficult to estimate what may be the amount of this, but, by a rough guess, the property annually bequeathed in wills, registered, was about thirty millions. Deducting five millions for legacies charged on land, and five millions collaterally, twenty millions would remain, which, at 1 per cent. would give a produce of 200,000*l.* He also proposed to subject legacies charged on land to the same tax, which would yield 100,000*l.* Also an increase of the duties on legacies to strangers in blood, from 8 to 10 per cent. which would yield 30,000*l.* He then made the following recapitulation. Total amount of the interest on the loan, including 3 per cents. created for loyalty holders, and charges of management, — 1,537,192

Taxes to meet the charges :

Post office, — —	250,000
Salt, — — — —	490,000
Do. on exportation to Europe, — —	80,000
Pleasure horses, —	110,000
Husbandry do. — —	320,000
Direct legacies, — —	200,000
Legacies charged on land, — — —	100,000
Do. strangers in blood,	30,000
	1,560,000

The estimated produced would thus be somewhat above 20,000*l.* beyond the sum wanted. He concluded with moving his first resolution—"that, towards raising the "supply granted to his majesty, "the sum of 22,500,000*l.* be raised "by annuities, whereof the charges "of twenty millions are to be de- "frayed by England, and two mil- "lions and a half by Ireland."

Mr. Fox laid in his claim to discuss, on a future day, the policy, as well as the amount or application of the two millions subsidy. The taxes he thought objectionable; some on account of their being direct ones, and those upon salt and husbandry horses, as being peculiarly burthensome and oppressive. The chancellor of the exchequer explained, that he meant the proposal of five millions for continental purposes to be as conditional as the honourable gentleman could wish, and, after a few observations in support of the new taxes, the resolutions were agreed to.—When the report was brought up, on the next day, Mr. Johnstone renewed the objections made by Mr. Fox, on the day before, and Mr. Francis called for some parliamentary evidence of the existence of such a debt as the five millions voted for the East India company, and for which the house had nothing but the word of the minister. He also observed, though, in every statement made of the company's finances, they were said to be in the most prosperous situation, the 500,000*l.* which they had covenanted to pay annually to the country, was never stated to have been paid but once.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that would be a proper subject of discussion when the statement of the company's finances should be before them, and as to the present sum, he certainly did not mean to vote it without a proper degree of reserve.—On the re-

solution being read, for imposing an additional duty on salt, colonel Calcraft said, he hoped the minister would reconsider the effect of 50 per cent. on an article of such necessity as this tax, together with that on husbandry horses, which, by raising the price of bread would be distressing to the poor, who had already felt severely the hard pressure of the times.

Mr. Sheridan also reprobated the tax, which was in the teeth of a former resolution of the house, that the duty upon this article ought to be lowered. Upon the strength of that resolution, the salt works at Lymington had been renewed, but if this measure passed, it would be no other than a trap to the manufacturers, at the same time that no tax could operate so greviously, oppressively, and grindingly upon the poor, who, in all their provisions of fish, pork, potatoes, &c. were obliged to use a considerable quantity of it.—The chancellor of the exchequer thought both the honourable members mistaken in the operation of the tax, a very small portion of which would fall on the lower orders of the people; and as to the resolution alluded to, it was passed four years since, in time of peace, and yet no reduction had been made in the duty, ever since that time.—Mr. Egerton represented the hardships the law would bring upon the salt works in Chester, and Mr. Kinnaird the sufferings it would inflict on so many of the people, who almost wholly depended on their fisheries. Mr. Rose replied to these, by stating that the draw back would remedy all the apprehended evils.

Sir R. Buxton objected to the tax on husbandry horses, as falling partially on farmers, and wished that, instead of such a duty, the members of that house should afford a proof of their disinterestedness, by giving up their privilege of franking.—Mr. Windham thought differently of the privilege of franking, which, though to members themselves was merely a feather in their cap, and the last privilege left them, independent of the minister, was of great use in keeping up their correspondence with their constituents, and contributed to give them more information of the wishes and the true interests of the people. —The chancellor of the exchequer concurred in Mr. Windham's opinion, observing that the privilege was the most inconsiderable thing in the world, in point of revenue, as it would not amount to more than 40,000*l.*—After some further conversation, the resolutions were agreed to.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—Short Discussion in the House of Lords, upon the Suspension of the Irish Habeas Corpus.—Debate in the House of Commons on the Defence of the Country.—Opened by Mr. Windham.—Motion made by him.—Opposed by Mr. Canning.—Division.—Motion lost.—Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, thrown out by a small Majority.—Debate on the Continuation of the Commission for the Enquiry into Naval Abuses.—Division thereon.—Opposition to the Salt Duty Tax.—Bill carried on a Division.—Mr. Sheridan's Motion for the Repeal of the Additional Force Bill.—Debate.—Mr. Pitt—Windham—Lord Castlereagh.—Motion lost upon a Division.—Debate in the House of Lords on the Defence of the Country.—Division.—Case of the Sheriffs of Middlesex.—Committed to Newgate.—The Agricultural Horse Duty Bill thrown out on the Second Reading.—Salt Duty Bill carried upon a Division.

A SHORT discussion took place, in the house of lords, on the 21st of February, on the second reading of the bill for suspending the habeas corpus act in Ireland; previously to which lord Grenville moved for a statement of the conditions upon which persons imprisoned, upon charges of sedition or treason, in Ireland, had been liberated, except as far as the same may relate to information given, or to be given, respecting any traitorous proceeding, &c. which was negatived. The arguments upon the bill itself in no way differed from those in the house of commons.

The Duke of Clarence, after observing on the precipitancy with which it was hurried through the house, declared, that, were it in his power, he would reject it altogether, but as he found that was impossible, he contented himself with moving, as an amendment, that instead of the words, "six weeks after the next session of parliament," should be substituted the words, "six weeks after the passing of this act," which, he said, would be a sufficient interval, either for an enquiry, or a message from his majesty, stating the instance of traitorous conspiracies in Ireland. This motion being also negatived, the bill went through all the remaining stages, and passed on the same evening.

On the same day the subject of the defence of the country gave rise to a very long and animated debate in the house of commons. It was opened by Mr. Windham, who moved for a committee to review the several acts passed, in the two last sessions, for the defence of the country, and to consider of such other measures as may be necessary to

to make that defence more complete. In this motion, he said, he must confidently call for the support of the right honourable gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Pitt) and his friends, as they thought such a review necessary in June last, and as no alteration had taken place, either by the diminution of the enemy's force, or the increase of our relative strength, which could render it now unnecessary. He stated at large the disadvantages of the ballots, raising men for rank, and the various modes of recruiting heretofore resorted to. One great objection to our military establishment, was its variety. Variety in nature was very pleasing, but he did not so much like it in military establishments. If volunteers were best, why not all volunteers? If militia best, why not all militia? If regulars best, why not all regulars? If the army of reserve best, why not all army of reserve? He then examined the constitution of these four different armies, from which he contended that they were inconsistent with economy; that they interfered with each other; and that they counteracted the general means of recruiting, without affording a sufficient basis for such a permanent force, as the situation of this country required. The right honourable gentleman, proceeding in that style of wit and humour which he so eminently excels in, gave many whimsical but strong illustrations of the inadequacy of this mixed and varied force. That the volunteers looked like an army was very true: but still they were not an army. Nothing was more like a man than his picture, but the picture was not a man. The number of men who had entered by the circuitous route of the army of reserve, afforded, he said, no proof whatever of its efficacy. It might as well be said that all the members of that house were produced by the lobby, when there was no other way of getting into it. It was a kind of turnpike, where soldiers did not pay, but were paid for passing through it. The existing bill he compared to a great boiler or digester, with innumerable capillary tubes, running into every parish in the kingdom. It could no more raise men by means of the parish officers, than it could make a horse drink by taking him to the river. It was like Harlequin's horse, which had but one fault, and that was, that he was dead. Having dwelt at great length on the errors of the present military system, he went on to state the manner in which he conceived it might be amended, and in doing this he considered the military life as a trade, and government the trader. As such it was the business of the trader to hold out all the inducements in his power to make his trade flourish. Men were found to go down and work in damp and unhealthy mines in Cornwall and Derbyshire, by giving them proper encouragement. A soldier, indeed, was not sure of a very long life, but his occupation was healthier than most others, and had great attractions for the young, ardent, and high-spirited. As to the officers, he thought their ranks, honours, and distinctions, should be confined exclusively to themselves, instead of being indiscriminately given to militia, volunteers, &c. Military distinction was of intrinsic value, because it implied intrinsic merit in the person who possessed it. He also recommended enlistment for a limited time, and an improvement in the pay and condition of the inferior

rior officers; that the practice of drafting should be absolutely and formally renounced; that troops should not be sent to the West Indies, and some other colonies, without a more gradual preparation in more congenial climates; the abolition of corporal punishments, unless for acknowledged and specified crimes; a material change in the construction and conduct of courts martial; inducements to good soldiers and non-commissioned officers, other than an increase of pay, such as giving them a right to vote in particular cases, or allowing them to kill game. Having obviated some objections, which he anticipated to the changes he recommended, he concluded with submitting his motion.

Mr. Canning opposed the motion, observing that the additional force bill had two objects, one to raise large present force, and the other to become the source of permanent supply to the army; and as the latter object, which was the most important, had not been tried, it could not fairly be said that the bill had failed. That it had not complete success, in the first object, was not to be wondered at, considering that the country was exhausted of men by the army of reserve and the supplementary militia. It had the merit of doing away the bounties, and the competition also, as, since the failure of the parish officers, the men were raised by the regular officers of the crown. The variety of the force complained of was unavoidable, because, in this great commercial country, the whole number required could not be procured of that description we were most desirous of. Looking to our military force, more was not to be expected from the nature and extent of our population. France, with a population of 35 millions, had an army not at any time exceeding 5 or 600,000 men, while in Great Britain, which contained but 15 millions, the regular force amounted to 300,000, besides those to whom our domestic defence was entrusted, as also 70,000 militia, and 300,000 volunteers. As to the suggestions of improvement, made by the right honourable gentleman, his majesty's ministers would no doubt treat them with respect and attention; but he did not think he made out a case sufficiently strong to induce the house to go into the committee he required.

Sir William Young contended that the failure of raising the military force voted by parliament for the defence and service of the country, formed a strong and very sufficient ground for the present motion. On a division there were for the motion 96, against it 242, majority 146.

On the 28th there was a very long debate in the house of commons, on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade, but as the subject, which has, year after year, been so fully and frequently discussed in parliament, was not capable of producing any novelty of argument, it would be unnecessary here to enter into any of the details. General Gascoyne, after observing that there now remained no pretence for those charges of cruelty and oppression heretofore made against the trade, and that the abolition of it must inevitably tend to the destruction of our colonial system, moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months, in which he was supported by

by Mr. C. Brooke, Sir William Young, General Tarleton, Mr. Hiley Addington, and Sir William Pulteney, and opposed with great force and eloquence by Mr. Barham, Mr. Fox, Mr. Huddlestone, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Wilberforce, and earl Temple. In reply to some assertions, made in the course of the debate, that government had contracted for the purchase of 5 or 6000 slaves, in order to employ them as soldiers,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had heard of no such contract, not did he believe there could be such a one existing. It was true that such an offer had been made to government, and that the proposition came from the West Indies, but it was immediately rejected. Government, he believed, never entertained the idea of purchasing slaves for their use: their idea was very different: it was to purchase the redemption from slavery of those who were meant to be employed as soldiers. On a division, the amendment was carried by a majority of seven, the numbers being, for it 77, and 70 against it.

On the 1st of March, a petition was presented from a great number of callico printers in the different counties, praying for the aid of parliament to enable them to settle, in an amicable manner, the disputes subsisting between them and their masters.

Mr. Giles, after descanting on the benefits the country was likely to derive from the integrity, industry, and meritorious exertions of the commissioners of naval inquiry, moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the act which appointed them. The principal grounds of the motion were, that it would be evidently impossible for them to accomplish all the objects of their investigation, within the period to which their powers were limited (the end of the present session) and that the crown, or rather his majesty's ministers, had it in their power to put an end to the important labours of the commission, by proroguing parliament even for a single day. He said he had no confidence in the good intentions of the present ministers, who acted, as he thought, not very respectfully to that house, by appointing, without any communication, under the great seal, a commission to consider what remedies were to be adopted for the evils in the naval department, discovered by the commissioners appointed by parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he was ready to bear testimony to the benefits resulting from the labours of the commissioners, and was willing to admit, that their powers should be continued till their enquiry was closed: but he saw no reason to conclude that they may not end their investigations in the course of the present session. Should it turn out otherwise, it would be time enough to entertain such a motion at a more advanced period, but, at present, he should oppose it, as being altogether unnecessary. He therefore moved the reading of the other orders of the day.

Sir William Elford accused the commission of having erected themselves into a criminal tribunal, hearing and condemning on *ex parte* evidence. In their eighth report they brought a charge against a grand jury of Devon, which was levelled at a Mr. White, the high sheriff, whom they accused of having

having tampered with the jury, because some of his relations were amongst those which the commissioners intend to be prosecuted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Grey, thought the honourable baronet bound to make good his charge of the commissioners having abused their power, and observed that the regular way would be to appoint a day for taking into consideration the reports upon the table.

Sir William Elford said, he did no more than quote what appeared upon the tenth report.

Sir Charles Pole, said that it would be impossible for the commissioners to finish their enquiries in the present session, from the numerous difficulties that arose in consequence of the war. As to the charge against the eighth report, which he supposed the honourable baronet had from his constituents at Plymouth, he was not surprised at any thing that came from that quarter; for, he believed, the commissioners were never respectfully spoken of at the docks.

Admiral Markham highly applauded the labours of the commissioners, which it was the more necessary to continue, as he believed in his conscience that one third of the naval expences of the country may be saved by an honest and upright discharge of the duties of the officers employed in the administration. The victualling-office, the sick and wounded office, which he had no hesitation in pronouncing the most corrupt of all, and the prize agents bill, were still to be examined, and would occupy the commissioners far beyond the remainder of the session.

Mr. Creevey thought there was every reason to augur well of the future exertions of the commissioners, from the gross frauds they had already disclosed to the public, and he hoped their reports would not, like the former ones, be suffered to lie useless on the table. He expressed his fears that the royal commission was only instituted for ministerial purposes, and could not satisfactorily account for the injustice, in a commission appointed to enquire into the means of reforming abuses in the navy, of such a name as that of Mr. Fordyce, who was himself supposed to be indebted to the public in the sum of 80,000l. and the interest upon it might, by this time, amount to as much more.

Mr. Fox considered the order of the day as an unfair and unmanly expedient to get rid of the original motion. He thought it an unhandsome and indefensible manner of evading the question, which ought to rest on the merits of the commissioners, and the result of their enquiries.

Mr. Canning supported the amendment, as giving no opinion as to the policy of continuing the commission, and leaving it to the future discretion and consideration of parliament.

Lord Henry Petty supported the original motion. Nothing, he said, was more notorious than the existence of enormous abuses in the naval department, and that notoriety appeared to him a better ground for the continuance of this commission of enquiry, than the pretended notoriety of disaffection was for suspending the habeas corpus act in Ireland. After some further

further debate, the house divided, for the original motion 75, for the amendment 92.—Majority 17.

On Monday, the 4th, the question being put on the second reading of the salt duty bill,

Lord William Russel opposed it, as a measure infallibly productive of the most grievous hardships to the poor. The mere report of such a proposition had already raised the price of bread an assize, and the rise it must occasion in the price of salt meat and salt fish, such essential articles of sustenance to the poor, would place those articles beyond their reach, and amount to an absolute prohibition. He, therefore, moved, "That the "bill be read a second time this day "six months."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was a most unpleasant and painful thing to him to propose taxes affecting the lower orders; but we were engaged in a contest for the defence of both rich and poor, and no mode of raising the supplies seemed to him less objectionable than the present. That the interests of the lower classes had not been abandoned, would be shewn by a reference to the times from the year 1793 to the present time, in every instance of which the poor had been much exonerated at the expence of their superiors, as was proved by the income, the wine duty, the foreign spirits, and a variety of other taxes. This tax would operate generally, but insensibly, upon consumption, and the trifling fraction in expence was not such as could possibly affect the price of bread.

Mr. Fox thought the tax highly objectionable, as it attached to one of the direct necessaries of life, for the poor could not possibly subsist without bread and salt provisions, whereas, in many articles of consumption, the lower orders had a remedy, either by discontinuing them altogether, or using them in a more sparing manner.

After some further debate, the house divided, and the numbers were, for the second reading 92, against it 60, majority 33. The bill was then read a second time, and committed for the next day.

On Wednesday, the 6th of March, Mr. Sheridan, in pursuance of a notice previously given, moved for the repeal of the additional force act. He confessed that the whole of what he had to say, upon this subject, had already been anticipated by the masterly and unanswerable speech of his right honourable friend, (Mr. Windham) on a former night; but, as that speech clearly proved that the act, on which the present military state of the country was founded, was a scandalous one, and a disgrace to the statute book, it was natural that some person should move to repeal it. On the night alluded to, the right honourable author of the bill (Mr. Pitt) thought proper to observe a persevering and dignified silence, leaving the duty of reply to be performed by his right honourable friend (Mr. Canning) in a very laboured speech, of a catamaran species, plenty of noise, and little mischief to those it was intended to annoy. The volunteer system he considered to be useful and admirable. He had no doubt of its having made a very strong impression on Bonaparte and his ministers; for, however they might calculate on the means of meeting any army we may raise, no enemy could calculate on what may be produced by a nation

a nation, who trusted their protection to themselves, and the energy and spirit of the inhabitants. He also confessed that he was no friend to any material alteration of the militia system, knowing it to be a sound and popular principle, to which the opinions, and feelings, and habits of the people, had been long accustomed. What he had now to do, was to shew the absolute failure of a boasted experiment. In doing this, he did not consider himself as desponding, or damping the ardour of the country, for the people knew what was going on, and could not be made to believe, that men were raised by a bill which they knew to have produced none. There were three points of view under which he should consider it: first, Had this bill failed or not? secondly, If it had failed, was it likely, by continuing in operation, to atone for its failure by future success? Thirdly, Was the experiment itself mischievous and dangerous? The failure was manifest, for at the time the minister proposed it, he said that the great danger of the country was to be calculated, not by weeks and months, but days and hours, and said that this bill would not only give us speedily the means of resisting with effect all foreign efforts, but also enable us to retort upon the daring invader, the horrors with which, in the intoxication of his insolence, he dared to threaten us: instead of that, however, there was now a positive decrease in that branch of the military service, which it was the peculiar and boasted object of this bill to increase. If then, with all the exertions that could be employed, it had hitherto miserably failed, he would be glad to know, what hopes there could be of success by giving it a longer trial? He might be asked, what substitute he had to propose for this bill, after it was repealed. This question, however, did not fairly apply, because, as a bill for raising men, by getting rid of it nothing could be lost, and, as a tax bill, any thing else must be better. After expressing his full approbation of the militia system, and a qualified approbation of the practice of recruiting for rank, he strongly recommended enlistment for a limited time, and concluded with an appeal to members of all descriptions, to support him in this motion for a repeal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, in the compliments which the house heard now paid to a former speech of a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Windham,) they would be naturally led to conclude, that there could be no difference of opinion between these two gentlemen, but scarcely had these compliments been uttered, before the last speaker went into a train of argument, calculated to destroy the fundamental principles of that military system, in which the other took so lively and warm an interest. The one wished to discard the variety of our force, to discard the volunteer system, and to reduce the militia, all of which the other took pride in defending and applauding. It was no wonder, however, that others should differ with the right honourable gentleman alluded to, when he differed so much from himself; for the augmentation of the militia, the provisional cavalry, the raising men for rank, and calling on the parishes for their quotas, were all measures adopted, when he was himself a member of the cabinet,

and actually secretary at war. Therefore, notwithstanding the acknowledged talents and consideration of the right honourable gentleman, when he was seen to bring forward measures as a member of a cabinet, and, in a few years afterwards, when out of power, severely to censure the same measures, the confidence of the country, in his opinion, must be materially diminished. He totally disclaimed so disgraceful and abominable an idea, as that of intending this for a money bill. As to its operation, it did not commence till the 14th of November, and therefore, looking to the average of the three months since elapsed, he found it to be 200 men a week, or between nine and ten thousand men a year. With such a statement before them, he did not think the house would consent to the repeal of this measure, just at the moment of its coming into activity. The bill had hitherto gone on under the greatest disadvantages, for the house should consider what had been the drain of men upon the country, for the last eighteen months: first, the militia was balloted for, immediately afterwards the supplementary militia were raised, and then came the army of reserve: so that, in Great Britain alone, above 100,000 men were raised in the short space of a year and a half. If then, under all the unfavourable operation of these circumstances, it had been so successful, what may not be expected from it when these circumstances were removed. Having afterwards adverted to several of the incidental points, introduced by Mr. Sheridan, he concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

Mr. Windham, in reply to the allusions made to him, observed, that when he acted in concurrence with that right honourable gentleman, (Mr. Pitt,) his ministerial situation must have prevented him from opposing what was agreed to by the majority of the cabinet, and as to his being secretary at war, at the time of passing the bills alluded to, in that capacity he had no more to do with that circumstance, than if he had been secretary to the board of agriculture: but, at all events, it would be subversive of all moral feeling and principle, if, when he saw the inadequacy and mischievous tendency of any acts, to the passing of which he might have been in any way accessary, he should be bound up from afterwards declaring his change of opinion. He then stated various objections to the bill, its total failure, and the oppressive and dangerous practices which it was calculated to encourage. Was it not a fact, that a number of poor Irishmen, merry-making at their own houses, had lately been attacked, accused of the worst of crimes, committed to prison, and afterwards, without trial, driven into exile by being sent to sea;—the worst of all exiles, to those who were not bred to it? If such then was the conduct of the inferior magistrates of this metropolis, what was to be expected from parish officers, when converted into crimps? The bill not only did no good itself, but, by increasing the bounties, did injury to the regular recruiting. Having treated the bill with a good dead of ridicule, which, he said, was peculiarly, in this instance, the test of truth, he declared his radical objections to the bill to be so numerous and strong, that he should have thought it a very bad measure, even if it had succeeded,

ceeded; he should therefore vote for its repeal.—Mr. Langham, Mr. Whitbread, lord Archibald Hamilton and Mr. Tierney, spoke in favour of the motion, and general Norton, colonel Stewart, and Mr. Bragge Bathurst against it.

Mr. Fox thought the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt,) should be the last to throw out any taunts against coalitions or junctions of parties, for were it not for the coalition he formed last year, he would not be now sitting in the place he occupied. As to the obstructions it was said to have met with, through the country, he thought it a strange defence of any bill, to say, that its absurdities were so palpable, and its inefficacy so manifest, that all men believed that it must be repealed; and was not this to acknowledge, rather than to palliate, the failure?

Lord Castlereagh contended for the efficacy of the measure, and also that it was far milder in its operation, than any other military measure the country had ever known. After an animated and brilliant reply from Mr. Sheridan, the house divided, and the numbers were, for Mr. Sheridon's motion of repeal, 127, —against it, 267, —majority,—140.

On the 7th of March, a short debate took place in the commons, on the repeal of the salt duty bill, in which many of the former objections to it were renewed, and an explanation given, by the ministers, that it would not affect the fisheries, as they would continue to have their salt duty free.

Lord King, on Friday the 8th of March, moved for "a committee to "revise the different acts passed, in "the two last sessions of parliament, for the military defence of "the country, and to consider of "such further measures as may be "necessary to make that defence "more complete and permanent." In supporting his motion, he followed very closely the line of argument pursued by Mr. Windham, on making a similar motion in the house of commons, and of which we have before given an account. He insisted that, in all the measures adopted, there was nothing like order, regularity, or system, and that every step taken only added to the difficulties, and departed wider from the attainment of the proposed object. His lordship then went into a detailed consideration of the measures of increasing the militia, the army of reserve, the ballot system, and the additional force bills, all of which he considered as equally objectionable, and every way inadequate. He reprobated the practice of enlisting men for life, and illustrated his arguments in favour of a reversal of it, by the example of all the great military powers of the continent. He recommended a well regulated plan of relational service, for the regiments to be sent to the West India colonies, and improved regulations for the establishment of the black corps.

Earl Camden opposed the motion, and, from a variety of documents and calculations, asserted, that the disposable force of the country had been greatly increased, within the last year, in troops the best calculated and prepared for active foreign service,—and in such an improved state of numbers and discipline, that it would be dangerous and imprudent to change or derange its system by any new experiments. In respect to the black

corps, he said, measures were now taking for the amelioration of that part of the service, and, in the selection of troops for the West Indies, care was taken that those sent should be such as were least likely to be injured by the climate.

Earl Stanhope thought the motion necessary, as tending to the repeal of the additional force act, the effects of which were alarmingly oppressive to the people. It enacted that, in levying the penalties, they should not be paid out of the poor rates. It must then fall upon the farmers, who could only pay it by raising the price of corn, and other provisions of the first necessity, upon the people. This would inevitably lead to an increase in the price of labour. It was founded on a mischievous, famine-mongering system, and if it raised the men first, it would starve them afterwards. By helping to starve the poor, it would raise the price of wages; that again would raise the price of manufactures, and so injure their sale in foreign markets; from which would spring the ruin of commerce, the navy, and the whole of our military system. He expressed himself friendly to a general armament of the people, and his apprehensions from the present state of indiscipline of our force, which, however, was the less to be wondered at, when they recollected, that, under the administration of the present noble secretary of state, (lord Camden,) in Ireland, in 1798, the then commander in chief (general Abercrombie) stated, "that the army there, from its indiscipline, was only formidable to itself, and not to the enemy." Our state of defence was worse now than before. The present minister did not scruple to call his predecessor and present colleague a fool and simpleton, and yet that noble lord had more sense in his little finger, than the present minister in his whole body; and that was not saying much. Upon the whole, he reprobated the defence bill, as founded on wickedness, and that wickedness, founded on fraud.

Lord Romney defended the conduct of lord Camden, in Ireland, to which, he thought, we were indebted for the preservation of the country. As to the bill alluded to, he understood it was to receive many amendments and alterations, from the right honourable gentleman who proposed it, which he hoped would materially assist its efficacy. With respect to what was mentioned of the people being starved, the distress was occasioned by the failure of the harvest, notwithstanding which, they must feel themselves happy, compared with the situation of any other people in the world.

Lord Carlisle supported the motion of enquiry, in order to ascertain the point of limited and unlimited service, on which military opinions seemed to be at variance, and to determine the reliance that should be placed on our various lines of service.

Lord Hawkesbury objected to a motion, a compliance with which would devolve the military administration of the country on a committee of that house, and which would imply want of confidence in his majesty's present ministers, which, if entertained, would be more properly the ground of an address for their removal. As such a motion, therefore, could have no other object than the censure or removal of ministers, he was determined

mined to meet it with direct negative. His lordship then entered into a review of the different species of force now possessed by the country, and, from a number of statements and calculations, thought himself warranted in concluding that he had proved, that we were, according to our population, much more than equal in military power to France, or any other country in the world; that, therefore, the ministers had done every thing that it was possible to do, and there was no specific nor sufficient parliamentary ground made out for the present motion.—The earls of Suffolk, Darnley, and Carysfort were for the motion; and the duke of Montrose and the earl of Westmoreland against it.

Lord Grenville was glad to hear that it was intended to alter and amend the defence act; for he thought no alteration could make it worse, though he must say, at the same time, that no amendment would be so good as its repeal.—Lord Mulgrave was against entering into a course of enquiry, which would tend rather to obstruct than promote the public safety.—The lord chancellor directed his arguments principally to the latter part of the motion, which proposed the institution of measures, by a committee of that house, which should more properly be left to the executive government. He did not deny the right of the house to do so, but it should only be in the case of an overbearing necessity, which he did not conceive to exist at the present moment.

The duke of Clarence thought every part of our military establishment deserving of a serious revision, and believed that, if the noble lords spoke their minds, they would agree that to trust to this bill, as the means of recruiting our army, was no more than perfect trifling. He thought the noble viscount (Sidmouth) and his friends, bound, in consistency, to vote for this measure now, as they had done so last year. His royal highness said, that if the committee should be appointed, he hoped one object of their enquiry would be the plan to employ seapoys as troops in the West India colonies.

Lord Sidmouth said, he never entertained any sanguine expectations of the effect of the bill, which formed the principle topic of the present debate, and if he now wished to give it a longer trial, it was chiefly in deference to the legislature, which had adopted it. As to the opprobrious epithets bestowed on the administration to which he lately belonged, he insisted that, with a reference to any of its measures, no such character could properly apply.

Lord Melville observed, that most of the arguments used this night, had principally applied to the repeal of the additional force bill, a direct motion for which was negatived about a fortnight ago.

Lord Spencer denied that the arguments adduced, on his side of the house, applied so much to the repeal of the additional force bill, as to the opportunity it might afford of devising other means which might prove more effectual.

On a division there appeared, for the motion 52,—against it, 127,—majority, 75.

In consequence of a report made by the committee on the Middlesex election, setting forth that, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, days of the

poll, on the first of which days there was a considerable majority of votes in favour of William Mainwaring, esq.—the sheriffs R. A. Cox, esq. and sir William Rawlins, knight, wilfully and knowingly, did admit to poll, for sir Francis Burdett, bart. upwards of three hundred persons claiming to vote under a ficitious right, by which a colourable majority was obtained in favour of sir Francis Burdett; that they afterwards rejected persons tendering their votes, under the same circumstances; that they acted sometimes judicially and sometimes ministerially, in a manner contradictory to their practice in other cases, and in gross violation of their duty; and that the obvious tendency of their conduct was to admit persons to poll, who had no right to do so, and thereby offered an encouragement to perjury: a petition was presented on the 25th of January, 1805, in behalf of the sheriffs, praying to be heard by themselves, or their counsel, against the charges contained against them in the said report. In consequence of this, an order was made, after various discussions, for the hearing of counsel, which took place on the 11th of March, when Mr. Adam made a very luminous and able speech, in exculpation of them, in which he went into all the various details of their conduct, throughout the election, and concluded by observing, that the sheriffs, not being themselves educated in the profession of the law, did all in their power to secure themselves from error, by acting according to the advice and instructions of professional people. On the question being put, that the house should agree to the resolutions of the committee, Mr. Rose represented the partiality of the sheriffs to sir Francis Burdett as so very glaring, and the insults they suffered to be offered to Mr. Mainwaring so gross, that, when this resolution was agreed to, he should feel it his duty to propose another, for a proper punishment of those returning officers.—Mr. P. Moore, on the other hand, did not think the report warranted by the evidence, and strongly contended, that the sheriffs acted with strict impartiality. After some conversation, the following resolution was voted, "That the said R. "A. Cox, esq. and sir William "Rawlins, knight, by their con- "duct and practices at the said "election, as stated in the fore- "going resolutions, as well as by "refusing to refer to the assess- "ments of the land tax, have acted "in violation of their duty, con- "trary to law, and in breach of "the privileges of that house." It was then also ordered, on the motion of Mr. Rose, "That the said "R. A. Cox, esq. and sir William "Rawlins, knight, for their said "offence, be committed to his ma- "jesty's gaol of Newgate, and that "the speaker do issue his warrant "accordingly."

On the 12th, after the third reading of the mutiny bill, the Secretary at War brought up a clause, by way of rider, which contained the oath to be in future administered to all the members serving in regimental courts martial, and also another for swearing all the witnesses who should give evidence before them.

General Fitzpatrick, after observing that though, originally, only small offences were meant to be tried before these courts, yet, as at present

present they took cognizance of the highest crimes, such as mutiny, desertion, and theft, he thought it right that they should have the same solemnity as a general court martial, and therefore moved an amendment to the clause, that the presidents, in such courts, should not be under the age of 21 years. Sir James Pulteney, and the secretary at war, opposed the amendment, the latter, on account of the inconvenience it would produce. Lord Temple was against the oath altogether, unless those who swear falsely were liable to the penalties of perjury. After some further conversation, the amendment was negatived, the other clauses agreed to, and the bill passed.

On the second reading of the agricultural horse duty bill, Mr. Plumer opposed it as bearing heavy on the farmer, through him on the landed interest, and, lastly, upon the poor, who were the great consumers of bread. The chancellor of the exchequer admitted, that it would fall upon the consumer, but in so light a degree, as to be altogether imperceptible, and entered into a calculation to shew, that, taking it in the most unfavourable point of view, and computing at one quarter of corn annually for each individual in the kingdom, it would amount only to 1½*d.* per annum on each person. Mr. Coke (of Norfolk,) deprecated the bill, as it would induce farmers to substitute oxen for horses, to the great detriment of the agricultural interest. After a long and desultory conversation, the house divided, for the second reading 73, —against it 76,—majority against the bill 3, which was consequently lost.

On the second reading of the salt duty bill, the chancellor of the exchequer stated his intention to propose an alteration in the bill, by which the increase in Scotland would be proportionate to the present rate of duty in that country and here, and he pledged himself to bring it to a proper standard of allowance, for the difference of the quality of salt in both countries. On this the house also divided, for the second reading 92,—against it 54, —majority 38.—The bill was then ordered to be committed.

CHAP. VI.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—Irish Budget.—Division in the House of Lords, upon a Clause in the Mutiny Bill.—Mr. Pitt's Plan for the Reduction of the Militia brought forward.—Read a first Time, after some Opposition.—Supplementary Budget.—Division on the Legacy Tax.—Bills brought in to restrain the Issue of Paper Money in Ireland—And for the Repair of the Post Roads, in that Country—To regulate the Powers prescribed to the East India Company, in their Nomination of a Commander in Chief.—Proceedings in the House of Lords, upon the Reform of the Navy.—Motion of Mr. Martin, (of Galway,) on the Attainder of Cornelius Grogan.—Debate on the Second Reading of the Militia Enlisting Bill, in the House of Lords.—Division thereon.—Mr. Francis's Speech on the Mahratta War, and Motion relative thereto.—Debate.—Division.—Motion lost.

ON the 13th day of March, Mr. Foster, (the chancellor of the Irish exchequer,) brought forward the budget for that part of the united kingdom. He began by taking a view of the exports and imports of the last, compared with former years, which he said presented a very consolatory prospect, particularly as far as regarded the exports. In regard to the debt of Ireland, he shewed that the progress of the increase of it was stopped, as it was last year ten millions, and would not be half so much in the present. The whole charge of the year 1805, in Ireland, to provide for the interest of her debt, and her quota of contribution, was 8,464,983*l.* In order to meet this demand, he took the revenues of Ireland at four millions. A loan had been settled of 2,708,333*l.* Irish, or 2,500,000*l.* English, and a further loan of one million. He would also bring forward a residue of 800,354*l.* Irish, of the loan of last year, which had not yet reached the Irish treasury. These made 8,508,687*l.* to meet a charge of 8,464,983*l.* The next thing was to raise the ways and means for the interest of 2,500,000*l.* English and one million Irish. On 2½ millions at 6*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per cent. the British charge would be 172,662*l.* on one further million, at the same rate, 68,000*l.* making in the whole a charge, including the sinking fund, of 255,255*l.* He then stated various modes by which the revenues of Ireland might be materially improved, and dwelt particularly on the duties on distilleries, which he said were not perfectly collected, in any one city or county in Ireland. In Dublin there was scarcely a distiller, who did not candidly and honestly avow to him, that he had defrauded the revenue, and in the books

books of one distiller he saw a charge of 1200*l.* paid to revenue officers. This however may, in a great measure, be remedied by raising the present inadequate salaries of the lower revenue officers. The new taxes he had to propose, were such as could little affect the lower orders of the people. The first was an increase in the duties on the importation of timber, raisins, pepper, &c. which would fall only on the superior classes, as there was hardly a cabin of a poor man in Ireland that was not built of Irish timber. The increase in that way would be to double the duty on all timber except deal, and half the duty on that article, which he would take at 36,000*l.* The next was a duty of 3*s.* a horse, not on agricultural horses, but such as are used in riding, and drawing carriages, 400,000*l.* a duty on dogs, which he took at 8000*l.* a duty on curricles, equal to that of four wheel carriages, a small duty on gigs, and one of 5*s.* a piece upon jaunting cars, or Irish vis-a-vis, in all 10,000*l.* a duty of 15*s.* on every bachelor's male servant, about 4000*l.* a tax upon papers, hats, and auctions, 12,000*l.* an additional duty of one penny on every letter sent by post; in lieu of the hearth money tax, which was repealed in 1791, a tax of 3*s.* upon windows, where there are seven windows, and above seven, a duty of 25*l.* per cent. The first he estimated at 15,000*l.* and the latter at 31.000*l.* The last was a tax on stamps, and licences granted to auctioners and brewers, 17,000*l.* The total of these taxes, 262,250*l.* and the sum wanted for the interest of the loan and sinking fund, 255,000*l.* leaving a surplus of about 7000*l.* He then concluded with putting his resolutions.

Mr. James Fitzgerald complained of the inconvenience arising from the practice of anticipating the revenues of Ireland, and balances to an enormous amount, constantly left in the hands of the collectors. He considered the proposed taxes as altogether unnecessary, because there remained due to the treasury of Ireland, a great deal more than was sufficient for covering the deficiency, and the sums to which he alluded were the balances in the hands of the collectors, of 500,000*l.* the revenues still due, and the arrears of the quit rents, which were not less than 1,129,000*l.* He then adverted to the disproportioned exchange at which the last loan was sent to Ireland, and contended that, by borrowing so much money this year, Ireland would increase the proportion of its debt, compared with that of England, and must therefore extend the time for equalizing the burthens, beyond what was proposed by the act of union.

Mr. Foster replied, that he should not object to the proposed application of the sums in the hands of the collectors, but the difficulty was to get them paid; and the supplies of the year should not be left dependent on contingencies; and as to the other resources mentioned, they had either been already appropriated by parliament, to other purposes, or had not yet come into the Irish treasury. After some further explanatory observations, the resolutions were agreed to.

In the house of lords, on Tuesday the 15th, the order of the day being read for the commitment of the mutiny bill, the marquis of Buckingham

ingham opposed that part of one of the clauses, which required the administration of oaths to witnesses, upon regimental courts martial, and subjected them to the usual penalties for perjury. The grounds he took were, that he never heard the old and usual practice complained of, and that soldiers very seldom appealed from regimental to general courts martial; when it was otherwise, the decisions of the former were generally confirmed, and the punishments increased. He also objected to persons being made liable to the penalties of perjury, upon vague and loose recollection of their testimony, by those who may be present, as the bill made no provision for the attendance of a proper person, to take an account of the proceedings.

Lord Camden supported the provisions, as calculated to give a greater degree of solemnity to such proceedings, and more security for the correctness of the witnesses.

The duke of Cumberland objected to the clause, as tending to induce a belief, that the long established practice was complained of, and to introduce an increased severity, by shackling that discretionary power, which inclined the members of these courts to lenity, whenever it was consistent with propriety.

The duke of Clarence expressed himself to be of a similar opinion. After a few words from Lords Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, in favour of the clause, it was agreed to, on a division, in which the numbers were, for it 22,—against it 15,—majority 7.

On the 21st of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in the house of commons, the outlines of a measure he had to propose, for a direct reduction of the militia of England and Scotland, to its original establishment of 40,000 for England, and 8000 for Scotland, by allowing the supernumeraries above, to volunteer into the line, instead of the gradual reduction, before intended, that all vacancies occurring till the militia was reduced to the old establishment, should not be filled up. From the returns, it appeared that the difference between that establishment and the present force, afforded something about 17,000 men, to be applied to the augmentation of our disposable force. The value of such an addition of men, in a higher state of discipline than even the regulars were some years ago, must be universally admitted: and it was the more expedient, as the most respectable militia commanders were agreed that the number of officers could no longer be kept up, consistently with the constitution of the militia, which was proved by there being no less than 500 vacancies amongst them. Added to this, he knew, from particular authority, that there never was a period, when the militia were more desirous to give their fullest services, if permitted, to their country's cause; and he believed there never was a time, nor were there any circumstances under which the acceptance of them could be more desirable. The mode he proposed for regulating the volunteering, would be, that when the quotas of the counties should be fixed, and the order specifying the quotas they were respectively to furnish, a short time should be allowed to each officer, to select those of his men disposed to volunteer, with whom he was most willing

willing to part, and to tender them. If the men, so tendered, were to amount to 4-5ths of the quota of his regiment, it should be released from all further claims. If, on the expiration of the term allowed, the proportion of 4-5ths of the quota should not be furnished, the commanding officer should have the power of setting apart one half of the regiment, to constitute the foundation of the regiment that was to remain to him: the other half was to be handed over to government, to take from it the portion of volunteers to which it was entitled, the remainder to be given back to complete the regiment. If a greater number volunteered than government was entitled to, the remainder to be given back to complete the regiment. For instance, in a regiment of 1000, to be reduced to 700, the commanding officer may set aside 500 men, to whom no offer could be made, and who were to remain with him, without any disturbance whatever. From the other 500, government would take its quota, and the remainder was to be restored to the commanding officer, to form his regiment at the reduced establishment. Out of 68,000 men, the present amount of the effective militia, 34,000 were to be set aside to remain untouched, as the foundation of the 51,000, which would form the whole of the reduced militia. When government should have taken its proportion of the other 34,000, that was one half of it, the remainder should be restored, and if 4-5ths of that proportion were provided, and offered at the time limited, the regiments would remain undisturbed, by any further call. Thus did he set out on a proposition, that did not detract from the character, nor lower the pride of the militia; that left no room for jealously to the commanding officers, and that seemed the best calculated to meet the desires and wishes of the persons concerned. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill, for allowing a certain proportion of the militia of Great Britain, to enlist into his majesty's regular forces.

Lord Temple thought this proportion the best possible proof of the insufficiency of the defence bill, the repeal of which had been so violently opposed. It was found that the former would not raise the men, and now they were to be furnished by an act of gross injustice, accompanied by breach of faith. To prove the injustice it would be sufficient to say, that the first vacancy that occurred, after the passing of this bill, would revive the ballot, so much deprecated by the right honourable gentleman, and the necessity of which he boasted that his own bill would supercede. In a former administration, the right honourable gentleman pledged himself, that no further encroachments should be made on the militia. This pledge was repeated by his late successor and present colleague, and reiterated by himself, on the production of his parish bill. He then stated, that recruiting parties, from the first battalion of guards, had gone down to seduce the men of the militia regiment, which he himself was colonel of, from their present service, and that, in answer to a letter sent to him on that subject, the colonel of the battalion alluded to avowed that to be their object. After this measure, every new vacancy would operate as a tax on the landed interest, and having seen the

the faith of ministers so frequently and flagrantly violated, what security had the house that the reduction, which now went down to 40,000, might not next year be extended to 20,000 men?

Lord Stanley, the marquis Douglas, and colonel Calcraft, spoke against the measure, and sir James Pulteney and Mr. Fuller in favour of it. Colonel Bastard said, the measure appeared to him absolutely nothing less than an endeavour to excite a spirit of mutiny in the militia, and render them discontented with the service, in which they were engaged. The militia officers considered it as a measure of debasement, and thought the difficulty of procuring militia officers was owing to the degrading situation they had been placed in, of serving as mere drill serjeants, to raise men for the militia, and the moment they became disciplined, by their labour and attention, to be seduced away and enlisted into the army. After a reply from the chancellor of the exchequer, leave was given, and the bill brought in, and read a first time.

In a committee of supply, on the 22d, the chancellor of the exchequer opened a supplementary budget, in order to provide substitutes, by new taxes, for the duty on horses used in husbandry, rejected by the house, and the alterations made in the duty upon salt, which would produce a deficiency, in the ways and means of the year, of 405,000*l.* The substitutes were meant to be drawn from the excise and customs, and the first he should propose was an addition of 50*l.* per cent. on those duties already existing, which he estimated at 80,000*l.* on bricks and tiles, an additional duty, with an exemption to those used for sheds, and erections for the purpose of farming and husbandry, of 5*s.* per thousand, 37,000*l.* an addition of 6*d.* to the present duty on all sales by auctions of estates, and of 10*d.* on the sale of goods, 31,000*l.* an addition of 6*d.* a pound on coffee, 28,000*l.* ditto on cider and perry, made for sale, of 10*s.* per hogshead, 15,000*l.* an additional duty on vinegar, 11,000*l.* a double duty on gold and silver wire, 5000*l.* an additional duty of 20 per cent. on slates and stones, carried coastways, 4,400*l.* ditto 10*l.* per cent. upon iron, barilla and turpentine, 22,000*l.* ditto on all other goods, wares, and merchandize, imported, 2½*l.* per cent. 176,000*l.* total 409,400*l.* being somewhat more than the requisite sum of 405,000*l.* He then moved the several resolutions, which were agreed to.

On the third reading of the legacy tax, it was strongly opposed by sir H. Mildmay, lord G. Cavendish, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, and Mr. Grey, who objected to the cruelty and oppression of exempting the heirs at law of landed estates, while it severely affected the provision made for younger children, who were the least able to defray such a burthen. In that way it would operate, not on celibacy, but as a tax on population, and would fall directly on deformity, feebleness, blindness, and those personal misfortunes, which should rather be objects of pity than taxation. The chancellor of the exchequer, on the contrary, contended, that parents would always have an opportunity of covering the tax, by increasing the legacy, so as to transfer the payment to the heir at law, by savings, in various ways, or by a small yearly in-

surance

surance on their lives. After which the bill was read a third time, when sir H. Mildmay proposed, as an amendment, to leave out the clauses directly affecting legacies to the younger children, when the amendment was negatived, by a majority of 92, the numbers being, for it, 72, against it 164. After which the bill was passed.

On the 25th the petition of the Roman catholics of Ireland, praying to be admitted to a full participation of all the privileges enjoyed by his majesty's other subjects, was presented, in the house of lords, by lord Grenville, and in the house of commons, by Mr. Fox, and ordered to lie on the table.*

In the commons, on the 27th, Mr. Foster obtained leave to bring in two bills, one to restrain the negociation of promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange, under a limited sum, in Ireland, the other to amend an act of the 32d of the king, passed in the Irish parliament, for the repair of the post roads. The object was, that post masters may be enabled to send the mails by mail coaches, with greater safety and expedition, than could be done at present, and on the 28th, Lord Castlereagh obtained leave to bring in a bill, to amend the act of the 33d of the king, which prescribes the powers to be given to the East India company, in the appointment of a commander in chief of the forces in India, and regulate the duties of the governor general in council at Bengal. The object, he said, was, that in the event of the marquis Cornwallis taking the field as commander in chief in India, the country should also have the benefit of his assistance in the council at Fort-William. On the question for the speaker's leaving the chair, in order to go into a committee, on the militia enlistment bill, many of the former objections to it were renewed, which ended in a division, when the numbers were, for it 113, against it 49, majority 64. In the subsequent committee, a variety of new clauses were proposed, but the only one acceded to, was a proposition by Mr. Yorke, that, after the words "regular forces," should be added, "and battalions of royal "artillery and marines."

On the 29th, Earl Darnley, after lamenting that this subject devolved at present upon him, instead of the illustrious duke (Clarence,) who could have done so much more justice to it, said, he had the best authority for asserting that, had the important naval reforms, which were proposed, and began to be acted upon, been gradually carried into execution, the navy might not only be kept up without resorting to the private yards, but a considerable annual addition been also made to it. Unfortunately, however, the persons, who had now the superintendance of the naval department, seemed to have come into office with the specific pledge of wholly reversing the system of their predecessors. Economy and arrangement in the king's yards, begun by their predecessors, were either slighted or neglected, and the important reforms, partly executed, and which would have been completely effected at the restoration of peace, appeared to have been totally abandoned. His lordship then read an amazingly long string of motions, including returns of all the ships, and their rates, built either in his majesty's docks, or the merchants' yards, for different periods of years past, the expence

* For the Petition, *vide* Appendix.

expence of building each respectively, the time at which they were in want of repair, the materials of which they were respectively composed, the number of men employed upon each, the length of time they took in building, &c. &c. &c. If they were granted, it was his intention to have the whole referred to a committee, and if refused, it should not prevent him from bringing the whole of the subject into discussion at a convenient time.

Lord Melville said, if the noble lord could prove the main proposition, that the king's yards were, in times of difficulty, equal to keep in repair the whole naval establishment of the country, and to add to it ten ships of the line annually, he who made the discovery would deserve to be considered as the greatest benefactor to the country that ever existed, and he would be among the foremost to express his gratitude to such a man. With respect to all that was at issue between the late and present board of admiralty, it was not of his seeking, and the house must recollect, that he only acted in it purely on the defensive. Upon the principle charge against him, that of building in the merchants' yards, he had only to say, that if it was a fault, it was one which he fell into, in common with every other board of admiralty, except the last, which existed in this country, since the foundation of its navy. One of the reforms he was accused of neglecting, was that of shoaling or classing the workmen; but that was a mode unknown and unpractised in the best of times, and only invented about fifteen months ago, by the master builder of Plymouth, but not sanctioned by the opinion of the master builders of the other yards. The subject, however, was now under consideration, and a decision would speedily be made, upon practical enquiry, either for it or against it. It was his wish, he said, to give all the information, that could be desired, and to come to as speedy a discussion as possible, on the points at issue, but the voluminous papers moved for by the noble lord, would take a great length of time in preparing, for some of them, he understood, could not be produced in less than three months: he hoped the noble lord would not persist in his motions.

The Duke of Clarence expressed his astonishment that so much time should be required for the production of papers necessary for the discussion of so important a subject. He declared it as his opinion, that any deviation from the system of Earl St. Vincent would prove fallacious and erroneous. As to the practice of shoaling the shipwrights, as it had proved so advantageous in the merchants' yards, there was reason to conclude that it would prove equally so in those of his majesty. The whole of earl Darnley's motions were then put, and negatived without a division.

On the 1st of April, Mr. Martin (of Galway) moved, in the house of commons, for a copy of the evidence and proceedings before a committee of the parliament of Ireland, on passing the act of the 38th of his present majesty, attainting Cornelius Grogan, esq. of Johnstown, in the county of Wexford, so far as the same regarded the said Cornelius Grogan. His object was to have the proceedings re-examined, as he contended that the life of Mr. Grogan was taken away by a military

litary council, the members of which were not upon oath, and without the ordinary formalities.

Lord Castlereagh, not perceiving that the motion would lead to any practical proceeding, moved the order of the day upon it; but it afterwards appearing that it was intended to lead to the attainder being reversed, he agreed to withdraw his motion, and that of Mr. Martin was agreed to.

On the second reading of the militia enlisting bill, in the house of lords, on the 4th of April,

Lord Hawkesbury, in moving the order, took occasion to advert to the present military force of the united kingdom, than which nothing could be more respectable, as far as regarded our national security: all that was required now, was to have an increase of our disposeable force, particularly of infantry, and the question was, whether this bill afforded the best means of providing it? The present militia establishment was made without any reference to the volunteer system. The principle of reducing the militia had been last year, as well as frequently before, recognized by parliament; and that being the case, he did not see, considering the existing necessities of the country, that there could be any material objection to the mode of doing so.

The Marquis of Buckingham and the Earl of Derby ridiculed the idea of procuring a great military force, by robbing one branch of the service to supply another.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire said, that as one of the professed purposes of the defence bill, of last year, was a gradual reduction of the militia, it was much better not to let that reduction take place, without the country having the benefit of the 17,000 men added to its disposeable force.

Lord Cawdor spoke against the bill, and was replied to by the Earl of Westmoreland.

The Earl of Caernarvon spoke at great length, and with uncommon animation, against the bill. It was, he said, a gross fraud and injustice, to hold out an unalienable defensive militia, to be augmented at the expence of the land occupiers, and immediately to seduce them from that into the general service, out of the public purse; after which, a change in circumstances may, in a short time, justify another augmentation to be made at the renewed expence of the land occupier. Thus was government guilty of making parliament commit an iniquity which, if practised by an individual in private life, would cause him to be scouted from society. After some further debate, the house divided on the second reading of the bill, contents 102, non-contents 54, majority 48.

On the 5th, Mr. Francis, in consequence of a notice he had given, called the attention of the house to the subject of the Mahratta war. He introduced the subject by stating the nature of his connection with India, when appointed by parliament to a seat in the supreme council, and the high approbation that parliament gave to his conduct. He then took an historical view of our intercourse with India, first by commerce, and afterwards by conquest, which was gradually extended through the whole peninsula of India, from Delhi to cape Comorin, with the exception of the Mahratta country. With all this extent and variety of empire, he observed that

that the thirst of conquest still remained unbounded, and the positive law of parliament, for the limitation of our territories, was violated by a war with the Mahratta powers. The pretext for the war struck him as absurd and indefensible in the highest degree. It was not to be supposed that the Mahrattas were the aggressors, for that would be the always suspicious aggression of the weak against the strong. He then proceeded to state, that in all these wars we had the representations of one of the belligerent powers, for princes of India had no ambassadors in this country to look after their interests. Every thing, therefore, came to us through a partial medium, and to shew how little such accounts were to be depended upon, he contrasted, from the papers on the table, the discordant descriptions given of the Mahratta chiefs, by the different persons employed to negociate with them, in terms at which they must naturally revolt. The peishwa was represented as a most odious monster, because he would not conclude a treaty, against which he must have a natural aversion, and had no right to make, as he was not the sovereign, but rather the prime minister of the Mahratta states, as *primus inter pares*. To Scindiah the proposals were, that he should subsidize in his dominions a large British force, in perpetuity, and cede the sovereignty of a great part of his territories for their support; besides procuring several other cessions, and a variety of other degrading and insulting conditions—and all this, it was said, for his own security! After expatiating on the different circumstances connected with this subject, he concluded by moving—"That this house adhere "to the principle established by its "unanimous resolution of the 28th "of May, 1782, and recognized "and adopted by the legislature, "in two several acts of parliament, "of the 24th and 33d years of his "majesty, namely, That to pursue "schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are "measures repugnant to the wish, "the honour, and the policy of "this nation."

Lord Castlereagh observed that the honourable gentleman confined himself to some abstracted statements, which might bear a different meaning when separated from the context. The first intercourse with India was certainly of a commercial nature, and it might have been the best policy to continue it so, if the policy of France, which was always to goad England in that quarter, had not turned our commercial into territorial interests, and in order to secure the one, we were obliged to obtain the other. It would be too much to say that, *under no circumstances*, should our empire be extended, and if there were any particular cases, in which we did so oppressively or unjustly, a reference or enquiring into them would suit the honourable gentleman's purpose better than the general enumeration he entered into. Even the finger of calumny had never pointed at the wars with the Mysore country, and the late restoration of Hindoo Rajah and his family was a strong proof of the moderation, lenity, and liberality of government, which ought to dispel much of the prejudices against our East India councils. Coming to the point particularly in question, he observed, that had the Mahratta states confined

fine themselves, as formerly, to wars amongst themselves, in all good counsel it would have been right to keep clear of them: but after the treaty of Bassein, a great number of French officers were introduced amongst them, and the policy of the Mahratta connection stood upon new ground. So great a military force, directed by French officers, must be formidable to our possessions, and that at the time, that the invasion of Egypt was known by the marquis of Wellesley, to have been only a step towards an attack upon us in India. The object of the marquis of Wellesley was to strengthen the peshwa, and thus, by invigorating him, resist the French, and drive them from that territory. Thirty or forty thousand French, under the Nizam, were in a state of perfect discipline, and even Scindia himself gave up the contest, and dared not to oppose them. In the Mahratta empire there was a population of thirty-six millions, and if, in the means taken to resist that danger, a war had ensued, it was attended with success beyond the most sanguine expectations. That there were no documents to shew the ground and origin of the war, he attributed to the short period which had since elapsed, but there was ample reason to conclude that it was commenced on just and necessary grounds. Upon the whole, he did not think that any case was made out, which should induce parliament to come to any decision on the subject, and, therefore, moved, that the other orders of the day be now read.

Dr. Lawrence supported the motion, as going to the re-establishment of a principle already sanctioned by the legislature.

Mr. Grant thought the energies of the marquis Wellesley's mind most successfully exerted for the benefit of this country, in the destruction of the infatuated tyrant Tippoo, but he owned that he could not view what had of late years passed in India, in any other light, than as an infraction of the principle laid down in the resolution of that house, by which we renounced conquest in India, for the purpose of extending our territorial possessions in India. The court of directors had never approved of the conduct of the noble marquis, and such a declaration as was now proposed, could not fail of being attended with the most beneficial effects, as a notice to the native powers that we wished and intended to abrogate the present system.

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe said, that it had been the object of the Mahrattas, for twenty years past, to extirpate the English from India, and with that view they had been at great expence in improving their tactics. Scindia had also similar designs, and he thought it the highest degree of merit in the marquis Wellesley to have attacked them singly, and thus prevented what might have been the fatal effect of their power when consolidated.

Mr. Chapman spoke in support of the motion, and Mr. Prinsep against it.

Mr. Robert Thornton considered the proposed declaration as likely to be productive of the best consequences. At the time when, by sending the marquis Cornwallis to replace the marquis Wellesley, we were substituting the olive branch for the sword, it would tend to convince the native powers, that moderation and justice would be our

future line of conduct towards them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the motion was such as, taken in the abstract, nobody could object to, as it was founded on natural justice, and consistent with a former resolution of that house, in 1782; but it did not thence follow that, if we were forced into a just and necessary war, we were not to conquer, and that, after conquest, we were not to have the natural result of superiority, in an extension of territory. Our security might require it, or it might be taken by way of indemnity. If it were not so, we might, by pusillanimity, unite all the world to attack us. But the resolution, as now offered, meant a censure on the whole of the noble marquis's administration, or it meant nothing but an unnecessary repetition of an undisputed truth, which was already in their journals. He then took a view of the marquis Wellesley's administration, on which he bestowed the highest encomiums, as effectually keeping down the power of France in India, dispelling, by his vigour and promptitude, the most formidable dangers, and evincing and adopting the highest, most important, and fundamental policy of the British interests in India, by obtaining indemnity and security, and joining a great extent of valuable sea-coast—a matter of great consideration in the better enabling us to prevent the designs of the enemy.

Mr. Fox contended, that neither the present motion, nor the Resolution of 1782, were meant as a declaration against unjustifiable wars, like that, never acted upon, of the French national convention, "That they would not make war for the sake of conquest." No, the meaning of the motion before the house was, and of that of 1782, that an extension of territory in India was not the policy of this country: that is, that whatever the grounds of war might be, a further addition to our territory in that quarter would be a mischief. The French, in 1782, were as well inclined to oppose us as they now could be, and yet that resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding which we had been going on, war after war, ever since. After the destruction of Tippoo, we proposed a closer connection with the friendly Mahratta powers, which seemed no better than the "fraternal embraces" in which France clasped Holland. If the fear of France, or views to our own safety, was a sufficient justification of the war against the Mahrattas, the same pretext would hold good, till we should gain possession of the whole peninsula, which would be a drain on our military resources that the population of this country could not support. Such a principle could have no end but in universal dominion, and no state could be at peace till every nation capable of attacking it should be destroyed.

On a division, there appeared for Mr. Francis's motion 46, against it 105—Majority 59.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—Motion of Mr. Whitbread on the Subject of the Tenth Naval Report—And Resolutions moved thereon.—Interesting Debate.—Remarkable Division.—Speaker's casting Vote against Government.—Resolutions against Lord Melville carried.—Subsequent Proceedings thereon.—Mr Whitbread moves an humble Address to the King for the Removal of Lord Melville from his Places, and from his Majesty's Councils for ever.—Debate.—Motion lost.—House agree unanimously to lay the Resolutions before the King.

ON the 6th day of April, Mr. Whitbread, in pursuance of a former notice, brought under the consideration of the house the subject of the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry. He began by describing the origin of the commission, praised the integrity and preseverance of the commissioners themselves, and complimented the late board of admiralty, by which they were appointed; after which he passed on to the nature of the charge he had to bring against lord viscount Melville, and in which were implicated the conduct of Mr. Trotter, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Mark Sprot. He then referred to the act, of which lord Melville was the supporter, in 1785, for regulating the department of treasurer of the navy, and the order of council by which his salary was advanced from 2000*l.* to 4000*l.* a year, in lieu of all profits, fees, or emoluments he might before have derived from allowances of the public money in his hands. Lord Melville was himself at that time treasurer of the navy, and though the act was passed in July, it was not till the subsequent January that the balances were paid into the bank, pursuant to the terms of the act, and this delay in the transfer could only be accounted for on the score of private emolument. He then stated his three heads of charges against the noble lord,—first, his having applied the money of the public to other uses than those of the naval department, in express contempt of an act of parliament, and in gross violation of his duty.—Secondly, his conniving at a system of peculation in an individual, for whose conduct, in the use of the public money, he was deeply responsible, and for this connivance he denounced him as guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour.—Thirdly, his having himself been a participator in that system of peculation; but as this only rested on suspicion, at present, he should not now much insist upon it; but, if the enquiry should be instituted, he pledged himself to follow it up, with moderation on his own part, but with firmness and steadiness for the coun-

try. He knew that, even at the utmost height of party spirit, charges such as these had seldom been preferred, and it was singular that the only instance of a similar charge, for a great number of years, was brought by lord Melville himself against Sir Thomas Rumbold, for malversations in India. He then went to observe, that the commissioners had discovered deficiencies, for a number of years, in the treasurer's department, of 674,000*l.* a year. It then became necessary to call lord Melville and Mr. Trotter before them, and there they had an opportunity of exculpating themselves if they could, which was a sufficient refutation of the argument that this report of the commissioners was only an *ex parte* proceeding. But lord Melville could not answer, because he destroyed the documents, and Mr. Trotter could only answer that there were some advances made to other departments, the amount of which he could not tell. Mr. Trotter, it appeared, opened five different accounts—his own account—his account as paymaster of the navy—his first separate account—his broker's account—and Jellico's account, and when asked for what they were intended, he had the assurance to tell the commissioners that they had no right to interfere in his private affairs. Mr. Trotter was also found busy in buying all sorts of stock, to sell again to advantage, and lord Melville, on whom the responsibility attached, was never known to interfere in it, though if he happened to have been disappointed in his speculations, the public money was lost, and inevitable ruin must have been the consequence. The broker, Mark Sprott, who might have given a clue to these transactions, said that he was advised by his lawyer (Mr. Serjeant Shepherd) to keep a religious silence. Lord Melville, however, owned that he knew of the transactions, but not the details, and if he knew of either, he held him to be equally criminal. Mr. Trotter was in the habit of making lord Melville pecuniary advances, to a large amount, and as the former had no fortune when the latter took him under his patronage, he must have known that the advances were made out of the public money. He here commented on the evidence of lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, observing that the other paymasters of the navy, since the act of parliament, lord Bayning, lord Harrowby, Mr. Bragge, and Mr. Tierney, had no hesitation in declaring, upon oath, that they had received no emolument from the application of the public money, while lord Melville alone was driven to evasive answers, and Trotter, screening himself under a clause in the act of parliament, allowing witnesses to decline questions which might criminate themselves, refused to give any answer. After having exhorted gentlemen of all descriptions in that house to join with him in bringing such enormous delinquency to punishment, he concluded with reading thirteen resolutions, founded on the subject matter of his speech, but added that, for the present, he should only press the first eleven of them.

The chancellor of the exchequer observed, that, whatever else the report of the commissioners might contain, there was not a single word in it which could imply that any mischief had arisen to the public, or that the delay of even a single day had occurred in the discharge of any of the demands of the seamen.

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It was not therefore very fair in the honourable gentleman to endeavour to excite the passions, in a cause which ought rather to be examined with great coolness and deliberation. He admitted that the contents of the report were of a grave and serious nature, and that it was important to have them fully investigated, and that, with reference to any instance of irregularity, it was the duty of the house to set their mark upon the transaction, after a full and fair consideration of the case; but at present he saw nothing to justify his consent. He thought the best course to be pursued would be to refer the report to a select committee, in order to decide upon the whole of the case. In judging of this transaction, the house was to take into its consideration the motives, the circumstances, and the necessity which led to it, although it might have been a violation of the law. If they should decide upon its merits, upon a consideration of whether any loss had arisen, and that it was not justifiable in the noble lord to connive at the practices of his paymaster, still much of that would depend on the circumstance, the extent, and the danger that had been incurred. It did not appear that lord Melville had been aware of the private purposes of profit to which his treasurer had applied the money; the sums vested in the house of Messrs. Coutts and co. did not appear to have been lodged there for the benefit of the noble lord, or his paymaster, but in the course of business; and the same practice prevailed, of drawing in gross for small payments instead of detail. The paymaster had to advance from day to day to the sub-accountants, in order to afford the means of satisfying assignments, for which the parties had a right to demand immediate payment. After a variety of other observations, he moved, as an amendment, "that the tenth report of "the commissioners of naval en-"quiry be referred to a select com-"mittee of the house," but afterwards, on the suggestion of Mr. Fox, he consented to move the previous question.

Lord Henry Petty supported the motion, and rested much upon the ground that lord Melville had acted in violation of the law.

The Attorney General spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Tierney against it. The latter said, that, during the time he held the office of treasurer of the navy, he felt no inconvenience result from a compliance with the act of parliament, and that the report, like that of the committee on the Middlesex election, should be taken as conclusive evidence against lord Melville. He had already as fair a trial as the nature of the case would admit of, and no committee of that house could throw any more light upon the subject.

Mr Canning thought the justice of the house must require of it to give an opportunity of examining whether the whole of the charge against the noble lord might not be done away; for there was no analogy between this case and that referred to, of the Middlesex election, where the parties were fully heard by themselves and counsel, and allowed to cross examine witnesses: but here the parties, instead of being fully heard, were not heard at all. The breach of the law, in this instance, was by no means clear; for the law could scarcely have meant that which was physically impossible.

In several cases, where large sums of money were to be paid to numerous claimants, in the course of a few days, and the majority of these claims under twenty pounds, and many as low as a few shillings, it was not to be expected that each individual should be paid by a draft upon the bank of England. If the doctrine laid down, in the report of the committee of 1782, was correct, the whole of the money in the hands of the treasurer was not that for which he was responsible to the public, but to the individuals to whom these sums belonged. Upon the whole, he did not think that this amounted to any thing more than a case of suspicion, and concluded a long and able speech by an explanation of his own conduct at the time that he was before the commissioners.

Mr. George Ponsonby thought that the delay of even ten years of enquiry would not enable the house to say that lord Melville did not connive at his paymaster's taking the money out of the bank, and applying it to purposes of private emolument. If this charge was only supported by *ex parte* evidence, it must be remembered that it was the evidence of the party accused, stating every thing he thought proper in his own defence. Lord Melville distinctly admitted, that he knew of Mr. Trotter's taking money from the bank, and placing it at his private banker's. Mr. Trotter was his general agent. As he allowed him to continue in the practice, it must be supposed there was some fellow-feeling between them. It was monstrous language to say that lord Melville was excusable, because no loss had accrued to the public. To forge any of those bills was felony, and if an expert forger was detected in having counterfeited one of them, it would be no defence for him, in a court of justice, to say, or even to prove, that he had the money to replace it when it became due. Similar to that was the case of Mr. Trotter, who, as an expert calculator, must know to what extent he could use the public money, before the demands for it could come round upon him. This might be a proof of his skill, but not of his innocence. He trusted that the house would adopt the original proposition, as he was sure it must be their general sentiment that lord Melville could not be defended; and he observed, that no gentleman spoke for him that day, who had not been his colleague in office.

The Master of the Rolls was for an enquiry upon the principles of jurisprudence, which required the whole of the case to be gone into before any man could be pronounced guilty. The object of the naval commissioners was not to try criminals, or to convict men upon their own confession, but to enquire into abuses, and the house could not therefore, upon their mere report, convict a man without hearing evidence at their bar. It did not appear to him that any thing like personal corruption was proved against the noble lord.

Mr. Fox contended that nothing could be more corrupt than to permit a man's own agent to convert the money of others to his own private purposes. This appeared from the noble lord's own confession, and, though further examination might shew him to be more guilty, it could not shew him less so than he acknowledged himself to be. If it was true that no loss accrued to the public from this malversation, it did not

not follow that there was no risk incurred. Lord Melville indeed might secure Mr. Trotter from any loss, because he knew the navy bills were likely to be funded. Mr. Trotter might act upon his information, and, by this sort of speculation, the public actually did suffer a loss of one per cent. upon the discount of the bills. That house had not any power to inflict an adequate punishment on such delinquents as lord Melville and Mr. Trotter; but if it should determine on any prosecution, with a view to punishment, he maintained that the confession of the party accused would be evidence to proceed upon, and the house was called upon to act as a grand jury to pronounce upon the guilt of the party. The guilt consisted in the violation of the law, and it never could be pretended that such a foundation was innocent. In many cases the most severe punishments attached to offences to which the charge of moral turpitude did not apply; such as many of the offences against our revenue laws: therefore the breach of the law was proof against lord Melville, and on this proof, which arose out of the nature of the law, he had no hesitation to pronounce him guilty. He could not say there was any direct evidence that lord Melville participated in the profits of Trotter, but there certainly was strong grounds of suspicion. When he held at the same time the office of treasurer of the navy and secretary of state, and it was stated, on the other side of the house, that he only received the salary of the latter office, and nothing for his treasurership. He did not then, it seems, accept any thing of the legal salary; but did it not justify something more than suspicion that he fondly clung to the office of his friend, Mr. Trotter, and when there were so many, even of his own relations too, who would have been glad to accept the office of treasurer? It had been said that the house should proceed with the utmost delicacy in deciding upon character, but the character of lord Melville was already so completely destroyed, in the public estimation for ever, that were the vote of this night unanimous in his favour, it would not have the slightest effect in wiping away the stigma universally affixed to his name. What was the world to think of retaining a man at the head of the naval department, who, when asked if he derived any advantage from the use of the public money, was obliged equivocally to answer, "to the best of my recollection I never did?" If a man were asked if he was not, on a particular night, in a particular room, with John a Noaks, it might be very well to answer that, to the best of his recollection, he was not there; but if he were asked whether John a Noaks did not charge him with an attempt to pick his pockets, what would be the inference if he were to answer that John a Noaks did not, to the best of his recollection?

Lord Castlereagh exhorted the house not to be led away, by vociferation, into a premature decision, on a subject of so much magnitude, but to defer it to a deliberate enquiry.

Mr. Wilberforce did not see that any of the friends of lord Melville at all affected to deny the bare broad fact of his having borrowed ten or twenty thousand pounds, at a time, from one of his clerks, and had afterwards admitted, that he had allowed the same man to remove large sums of public money to his private bankers.

kers. Such a circumstance, in itself, afforded a strong ground of suspicion, and the loss and mischief such a practice might have brought upon the naval department, would have been incalculable. The house was now appealed to, as the constitutional guardian of the rights of the people, and he should ill discharge his duty to the public, if he did not give his most cordial and sincere support to the present motion.

After a few observations from lord Andover, Mr. Wallace, sir Charles Price, and lord Archibald Hamilton, the house divided: for Mr. Whitbread's motion, 216, against it, 216,—and the numbers being thus equal, the speaker gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Whitbread. Some conversation afterwards occurred, upon amendments proposed by Mr. Pitt, in the wording the resolutions, which, however, suffered no material alteration. Mr. Whitbread then moved an address to his majesty, to remove lord Melville from his councils and presence for ever; but, on the suggestion of Mr. Pitt, it was agreed to postpone the consideration of this motion till the Wednesday following, and, at five o'clock in the morning, the house adjourned.

On Wednesday the chancellor of the exchequer, as soon as he entered the house, informed it, that lord Melville had resigned the office of first lord of the admiralty. Mr. Whitbread then moved, that the eleventh resolution, charging lord Melville with being privy to, and conniving at, the withdrawing, for purposes of private interest or emolument, sums issued to him as treasurer of the navy, be read, which being done accordingly, he again rose, and stated, that though the notice now given could not have been unexpected to any one, yet it could not satisfy either him, that house, or the public. Lord Melville had not been dismissed; he gave in his resignation, which was no more than any honourable man might do, from feelings of his own. The result of the proceedings on the last night had diffused such universally joy through the country, that the representatives of the people may

"Read their history in a nations eyes,"

but lord Melville might be restored to-morrow, and they would have no such cause of exultation, if they did not render it impossible for his majesty ever to call him to his councils. He thought it right to tell his majesty, in the most solemn manner, that it was necessary to remove lord Melville from all the offices he holds under the crown. He would go further, and though he understood, from the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Canning,) that Mr. Trotter had been dismissed, it was his intention, immediately after the holidays, to move, that his majesty's attorney general be directed to proceed against lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, for the recovery of the profits so unjustly taken from the public purse. And it was also his intention to move, after the holidays, for a select committee, to enquire into the transfers from one service to another, and all the other transactions referred to in the report. He further observed, that the right honourable gentleman opposite him (Mr. Pitt,) was himself implicated, and it was in vain for him to exculpate himself. What he alluded to was, the *quietus* of 24,000*l.* to Mr. Jellico. No satisfaction, he said, would be afforded to public justice, that

that lord Melville should quietly retire with his riches and his honours. He then entered into a statement of the emoluments arising from the several offices of lord Melville, and particularly dwelt upon the grant of 1500*l.* a year to lady Melville out of the public money, and for which no service had been performed, and observed, that if any of those grants were revocable, they ought to be revoked. He then concluded with moving, "an humble "address to his majesty, praying "that he would be graciously pleas-"ed to remove lord Melville from "all offices under the crown during "pleasure, and from his councils "and presence for ever."

Mr. Canning did not think that the case which, at the most, amounted to no more than a bare suspicion, warranted the severity of the proceedings now proposed. When he looked back to the proceedings in that house, in 1795, upon the serious charges then brought forward against two most eminent commanders, and that their most active defender, and most indefatigable advocate, was that very noble lord, who has now been the theme of the honourable gentleman's violence and invective, he little expected that, in his present defenceless state, attempts to hunt him down would have been made by the kindred of sir Charles Grey, and the friends of sir John Jervis.

Mr. Grey knew of no similitude in the two cases. When the two commanders alluded to returned home, distinguished by military success; instead of concealing their conduct, by any dishonourable subterfuge, they courted an enquiry. In that situation, the support given them by lord Melville, instead of being a favour, was doing them no more than justice. After declaring the noble lord had been guilty of a high breach of duty, it was necessary to follow it up with some corresponding measures. The resignation of the noble lord was a matter of course, as he dare not remain in power after the opinion of that house had been so solemnly expressed; but he was still a privy councillor, and held several lucrative offices during pleasure, his removal from which would not be at all carrying punishment very improperly. For these, and other reasons, he supported the motion.

Mr. George Ponsonby thought the present motion inseparably connected with the former resolutions, unless an assurance was given, that the political life of lord Melville was for ever closed.

Mr. Samuel Thornton defended the conduct of the bank, and maintained, that no blame could attach to it in any of these transactions.

Mr. Bankes did not think there was any necessity for the eagerness shewn to follow up the blow already struck; as he thought there was no probability that the noble lord would again be restored to his majesty's councils. He also thought it contrary to precedent, as he never understood it to be the usage of the house, to address his majesty against persons out of office; therefore, though he voted for the motion of the former night, he should resist the present.

Mr. Windham thought it necessary to require a promise, or declaration, which would render it impossible to restore lord Melville; otherwise he had such a hold of those in power, and they were so linked and connected together, that

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an attempt might be made to counteract what the house had done. It would be a lamentable instance of the mutability of opinion, if that house should forfeit, by indifference, or languor, the high honours which their conduct, on the preceding evening, had obtained them from all sorts of people, honours

"Which should be worn now in their newest gloss."

If the house then valued its own consistency and honour, it was bound to pass this motion, as a corrollary from the resolutions of Monday last. The noble lord, it was true, might still be *carus amices*, but he was no longer *idoneus patriæ:* it was fit that it should be declared so.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as some gentlemen seemed to require a specific declaration respecting the restoration of lord Melville, he had no hesitation at all in saying, that all idea of the noble lord's return to power was completely annihilated, and that no danger whatever need be apprehended on that head. In making this frank declaration, he wished it to be understood, that it was not to continue in force, in case the resolutions of Monday should, on future enquiry, be found to have been premature, and consequently be erased from the journals of the house: in any other case, he should think it absolutely impossible, that any minister could ever think of recommending the noble lord to a share in his majesty's councils. After this explanation, he thought it but an act of common liberality to the noble lord, not to persist in the present motion.

Mr. Fox, after descanting on the impropriety of retaining Mr. Trotter in the important office of paymaster of the navy, so many months after the report of the commissioners, and his sudden dismissal now, when nothing more appeared against him than was known before, proceeded to observe, what little ground there was for bestowing such extravagant panegyrics. He asked, was it to be found in the eagerness he had ever shewn to heap up emoluments, and systematise corruption, of which he reported all the instances that occurred to him? Was it in his freedom from party spirit, in refusing to receive the voluntary services of a body of loyal men at Tavistock, because they were to have been commanded by the late duke of Bedford? or in his having used the whole weight of government to deprive the honourable Henry Erskine of the office of dean of the faculty at Edinburgh? After adverting to a variety of topics, he said, that not wishing the house of commons to monopolize the whole gratitude of the nation, on this proceeding, but desiring that his majesty, and the house of lords might have their share of the credit, so universally attached to it, he should have no objection to the motion being withdrawn.

Mr. Wilberforce felt himself undecided in what manner he should feel inclined to vote, and strongly recommended to the gentleman to withdraw his motion.

Mr. David Scott thought this a measure of great severity, after forty years of meritorious services, to a man who never valued money, and who, though he might have made millions, if he had availed himself of the advantages he possessed, yet always thought himself very happy, if, at

the end of the year, he could make both ends meet.

Mr. Kinnaird insisted, that lord Melville was known to have been, in Scotland, a very bitter political enemy, as was exhibited in the case he alluded to, of the dean of faculty.

The Secretary at War, (Mr. W. Dundas,) did not think the honourable member, who spoke last, could have discovered that character of bitterness in the noble lord, in the frequent opportunities he took of partaking the conviviality of his mansion, for weeks and months at a time.

Mr. Kinnaird replied, that it was a proof of very bad taste to suppose, that, because he lived in the same country with lord Melville, and mixed in society with him, he ought now to be precluded from the faithful discharge of his duty, as a member of parliament.

Mr. Whitbread, after a short reply, to some of the preceding speakers, withdrew his motion, in lieu of which, he moved, "the resolu-"tions of the former night be laid "before his majesty," which resolution was carried unanimously; as was also another,—"that they "be laid before his majesty by the "whole house."

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Parliamentary Debates continued.—Motion of Mr. Grey, to bring the Editor of the Oracle Morning Paper to the Bar of the House of Commons.—Conversation thereon.—Agreed to.—Further Proceedings respecting Lord Melville.—The Editor of the Oracle taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, for a high Breach of the Privileges of the House.—Irish Finance.—Report of the Committee on the Tenth Naval Report laid before the House.—Petition of the Editor of the Oracle.—Debate and Division thereon.—Editor reprimanded and discharged.—Thanks of the House to the Commissioners for Enquiry into Naval Abuses moved for and carried.—Proceedings in the House of Lords, respecting the Privileges of that House.—Committee of Supply.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces the Dismissal of Lord Melville form his Majesty's Councils.

THE first measure of importance that occurred, after the Easter recess, was in the house of commons, on the 25th day of April, when Mr. Grey observed, that whatever reluctance he might feel to take any step which should seem inconsistent with the most perfect liberty of the press, he could not forbear calling the attention of the house to a most indecent libel on their proceedings: it was of a nature so gross, that, consistent with its own dignity, the house could not suffer it to pass over, without expressing it is ndignation against it. He then read from the "Oracle" of the former day, the following article, subjoined to a statement, that sir Charles Middleton was appointed first lord of the admiralty. "While we announce "this arrangement as the proper "reward of public and private vir-"tue, we cannot help sincerely re-"gretting that party rancour, and "popular clamour, have, at this "time, deprived our king and coun-"try of the great and powerful "abilities of lord Melville. In no "period of our political history "can we find such an instance of the "strong effects of prejudice. With "all our profound respect for the "motives which influenced the ma-"jority of the house of commons; "with all our admiration of that "spirit, which arouses and animates "the people in their expressions of "indignation, at the supposed mal-"versations of an individual; with "all our regard for town and coun-"try meetings, when properly di-"rected, in supporting the cause of "independence, freedom, and pub-"lic virtue,—we cannot help again "and again declaring, that lord "Melville has fallen a victim to con-"fidence misplaced, to prejudice "misjudged, and to indignation "misapplied; he has been con-

"demned

"demned without a trial. When an "appeal has been offered to his in- "temperate judges, when a re- "quest has been made to put him "on his defence, when it has been "earnestly solicited to give him a "fair and candid hearing, and then "come to a decision on the merits "of the case, a strong and pre- "sumptuous negative has been "given, directed and inforced by "the violence of the times." He then moved, that Mr. Peter Stuart, of Fleet-street, the printer and publisher of the said paper, should be called to the bar of the house.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the passage just read was libellous and indecent, but hoped, that if gentlemen now began to turn their attention to every thing of a libellous and indecent tendency, they would at least observe the strictest impartiality. Observations of the same kind, on the proceedings of the house, had often before appeared, and were as often overlooked; but if it was now resolved, that remarks, derogatory to the dignity of the house, should be marked with its indignation, he was satisfied; all he desired was, that they should not select one particular instance for punishment, and let others pass with impunity. He concluded with saying he did not approve of the motion.

Mr. Grey replied, that if the right honourable gentleman wished to make this a part of a general system he could have no objection; but he had selected this case, as one which it became the house to take under its special cognizance. The reason he brought it forward, was, that he thought it one which was right and proper to select. If the right honourable gentleman, or others, had seen calumnies on the proceedings of that house, and did not call for punishment on them, it was not his fault that they neglected their duty.

Mr. Fox allowed, that, in affairs of this kind, the strictest impartiality ought always to prevail, but in judging of the propriety of such motions, a guard should be had to particular times and circumstances. It was the duty of the house to take care that the late decision, which diffused such universal gratitude throughout the country, should not be wantonly attacked and insulted: the necessity was the greater, when men, in high official situations, were seen endeavouring to protect persons convicted of the grossest malversations, and when the present treasurer of the navy was continuing in office a man whom the commissioners of naval enquiry declared unworthy of acting in any pecuniary situation.

Mr. Canning then rose, in consequence of allusions made to his continuing Mr. Wilson in office, and a debate of some length ensued, which had little, or but very remote, connection with the subject in question.

Mr. Robert Ward said, that, in order to let gentlemen see the propriety of preserving moderation and temper, he should move that the sequel of the paragraph be read. It was agreed to, and was as follows: —"if those who were so very impa- "tient to deprive Mr. Pitt of so "able a coadjutor, were equally "zealous in their endeavours to "restore to the public the unac- "counted millions, of which that "public has been so disgracefully "robbed, there would perhaps be "some excuse for all that affecta-

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" tion of public virtue which has " lately distingnished certain brawl- " ing patriots of the day."

" Lord Melville has not deprived " the public of a single farthing ; " his most implacable enemies have " not dared to charge him with such " an act ; can as much be said of " the fathers of some men ? If the " public were paid its pecuniary " claims, long since indisputably " proved, certain furious patriots, " instead of living in splendor, " would be put on the parish. In " the future resolutions of the house " of commons, in the future resolu- " tions of all public meetings, we " hope that an immediate attention " to the enormous debts still due to " the public, by certain noisy indi- " viduals, will be strongly recom- " mended."—As soon as the clerk had read this last paragraph,

Mr. Fox rose up, and emphatically asked, Is this any palliation ?

Mr. Ward replied, that though it was no palliation, it afforded a good and sufficient reason for having the whole enquiry prosecuted with temper, particularly by persons whose families might appear to have been defaulters to a considerable amount. After a few observations from Mr. Sheridan, &c. the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Whitbread enquired of the chancellor of the exchequer if it was his intention to require of his majesty to expel lord Melville from the privy council.—The chancellor of the exchequer replied, that, under all the circumstances, he did not feel himself called upon to make any such recommendation.—Mr. Whitbread then gave notice, that, on Tuesday next, he should make a motion for that purpose.

Mr. Whitbread then, after some prefatory observations, moved for a select committee to take into further consideration the tenth report of the naval commissioners.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, by way of amendment, " that a select committee be appointed to consider further of the matter " contained in the 10th report of the " commissioners of naval enquiry, so " far as the same relates to the appli- " cation of sums granted for navy " services to other branches of the " public service, as also to the irre- " gularities committed in the mode " of drawing the money granted for " the service of the navy from the " bank, and to any communitions " that might have been made to the " chancellor of the exchequer rela- " tive to such irregularity." On which, after a long debate, a division took place, and the numbers were for the amendment 229, for Mr. Whitbread's motion 151, majority for the amendment 78. Another division afterwards took place, on the question whether the committee should be appointed by nomination, or ballot; in which the numbers were, for ballot 251, against it 120, majority 131.

On the following day, when the ballot was over, Mr. S. Bourne moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the lists, and report the names of the 21 members who had the majority of votes, which being agreed to, Mr. Whitbread renewed the objections he made, the day before, to the mode of ballot, and read over 21 names, which he understood had been selected by the minister, and gave notice that, should these be the names returned by the scrutineers, he should move to have them expunged. He afterwards moved, " That it was a high breach " of

" of the privileges of this house, to " circulate lists nominating mem- " bers to serve on any committee " by ballot." On which a division ensued, for the motion 45, against it 124, majority 79.

On the order of the day being read for the attendance of Mr. Peter Stuart, the printer of the " Oracle," Mr. Atkins Wright deprecated the adoption of any severe measures towards him, however necessary it might be to support the resolutions. He, for his own part, did not feel his peace of mind broke in upon by any animadversions that might be made upon them. The people of this country had a right to discuss freely the conduct of their representatives. He professed to be of no party, but he highly felt the necessity of maintaining the liberty of the press in all its purity. The honour and dignity of parliament, in his opinion, would be best consulted in passing the article over in silence; as that house ought to have a firm reliance on its own rectitude.

Mr. Grey said, that if the article had appeared a trivial matter to him, or if it had been a fair comment on public affairs, he should not have complained of it; but it appeared to him, on the contrary, to be mere invective and unqualified abuse, tending to villify the proceedings and insult the authority of parliament; but if the house thought lightly of it, or if the honourable member who spoke last should think proper to move that the order be discharged; he should not feel it necessary to press his motion.

Mr. Atkins Wright again conjured the house not to make this a matter of any consequence, as a bare reprimand would be sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Windham said, he supposed the honourable gentleman who spoke last, would take care to be more tender of his own character, as an individual, than he seemed to be of that of the house of commons; but he saw no reason why gentlemen should feel in that way; as it would be as much as saying to the public, " you may say what you " please, we don't mind it."—If such was the rule, why not proclaim it? It would be false language to say, that, because many things of this kind were passed over, none should be noticed; the only question was, whether the present instance went to such excess as should lead them to interfere for the maintenance of their own dignity. In his opinion, it was gross, calumnious, and licentious, and he should not think himself acting on a vindictive principle if he voted for punishing the offender, in a certain degree, as a warning to others.

Mr. Sheridan said, that though the article in itself was extremely improper, yet, when compared with a variety of others which appeared, it might be said to be mere milk and water. If the house was about to adopt a new feeling, and take notice of all expressions of this sort, after having slumbered so long, and suffered them to pass unheeded, it should first give notice of it, and not let punishment fall on a particular individual, when so many were involved in the same sort of delinquency. The house had long connived at things of this sort; it had also connived at reporting its debates, and very properly; for he should consider it a mortal blow to the liberties of the country, if the people should be kept in ignorance of the proceedings of parliament. The

members

members of that house took greater freedoms with each other, than they wished others to do; but as people published, in the reports, the severest things they said of one another in that house, was it not natural that they should fall into an imitation of their style, and speak of them, in some measure, as they did of themselves. He should be very sorry to find any prosecution in this instance, first, because he was a warm friend to the liberty of the press, and secondly, because he knew the result of such prosecutions. He remembered having seen what they all conceived to be a libel on that house (Mr. Reeves's pamphlet) sent before a court of law, and there an honourable friend of his had the ingenuity to persuade the jury, that it contained no reflection whatever on the house of commons, and therefore the author made an ample apology (as no doubt he would): the matter had better drop, and it would be sufficent to have him reprimanded and discharged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed, that these things should not be rashly taken up, and if they had been tolerated long, he certainly was of opinion, that it would not be candid to select one individual for the purpose of punishment. As to sending this matter before a jury, the proper time to consider that would be, after they had heard what he had to say in his own defence.

Mr. Fox said, he never had been of opinion, and he believed his conduct had pretty well shewn it, that the liberty of the press should be rashly meddled with, but it was not, perhaps, altogether proper, that every gross breach of privilege should escape with impunity. As to the question of prosecution, this case would resemble that of a contempt of court, and should be punished by that house, and no other. He was certain, that if such an imputation as this had been thrown on the house of commons when the majority was in favour of the minister, it would not be tolerated. Upon the whole, however, on the general principle, that the freedom of discussion, either in or out of doors, ought not to be discouraged, he was of opinion that his punishment ought not to be severe.

Mr. William Smith thought, that though a libel on an individual may be of incalculable injury, yet a libel on the house of commons stood upon a very different ground, and could be of little importance when not in unison with the public feeling: he did not, therefore, think that it was material to notice it; but having been noticed, he thought the house should mark it with its displeasure.

After a few more words from Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Peter Stuart was called in, and, in answer to a question from the speaker, acknowledged that the paper was printed and published by him.

The Speaker said, that paper has been complained of to the house as containing libellous reflections on its conduct and character. What have you to say in answer to the charge?—To which Mr. Stuart replied: "Permit me, sir, to assure "you, that I very much regret that "any part of the contents of my "paper of yesterday should have "incurred the displeasure of this "honourable house. If, sir, I have "expressed myself too warmly in "favour of lord Melville, for whom "I shall always entertain the high-

"est

" est respect and esteem, I beg this " honourable house will view it as " the unguarded language of the " heart, and not a wilful intention " to provoke the censure of a pow- " er, on which our dearest rights " and liberties depend; I entreat " you sir, that some allowance may " be made for that freedom of dis- " cussion of public affairs, which, " for a long series of years, has been " sanctioned by common usage, and " that the hasty composition of a " newspaper may not be considered " as a deliberate design to offend this " honourable house." Mr Stuart was then desired by the speaker to withdraw.

Mr. Grey then moved, that Peter Stuart, in publishing the said paper, has been guilty of a high breach of the privileges of this house.

The Attorney General said he would not oppose the motion, considering the paragraph to be a libel, but those things wore different aspects, as they were for us or against us. He recollected when the public prints made an hon. gentleman state, at clubs, and meetings, that the house of commons was lost to every thing that was just and proper, that it was of no use attending it, and that it afforded no protection to the people,—and yet the house had never interfered.

Mr. Fox observed, that he thought it incontrovertible that a man may say he should not attend the house, because he could do no service in it, without being guilty of a libel; he had said so, and it was most certainly his opinion. As to any other observations, if the right honourable gentleman had shewn him the prints he alluded to, he would have told him how far they were accurate. He did not think it very candid to pass it over at the time it happened, and now bring it forward, as an *argumentem ad hominem*, when such a libel as this was before the house. He confessed that he thought this a more serious libel than many others, because it seemed to be agreeable to the executive power; and in that case, there must be strong suspicions when it came from a person in the pay of the government.

The motion of Mr. Grey was then put and carried, after which, Mr. Atkins Wright moved, that Mr. Peter Stuart be called to the bar, reprimanded, and discharged.

Mr. Grey said, that, after the paragraph in question had been voted a high breach of privilege, if the house chose to let it pass with no greater mark of its displeasure, he had no objection: after hearing the apology that had been made, if it were an apology, he would leave them to their own discretion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that however he might be disposed to lenity, as far as the individual was concerned, yet, after having once resolved that a person had been guilty of a high breach of privilege, he could not, consistently with the dignity of the house, be instantly discharged; and therefore he moved, " That the said Peter " Stuart be taken into the custody " of the sergeant at arms:" which was agreed to.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means,

Mr. Foster said, he should only intrude upon the attention of the committee for a few minutes. It would be recollected, that, early in the present session, he had stated, that a loan of 1,000,000*l.* would be proposed to be contracted for in

Ireland, for the service of that country; he had also stated, that there was a sum of 800,000*l.* due upon treasury bills. He then stated the terms of the loan.

100*l.* long annuities	£.5 0 0
24*l.* in the 5 per cents.	1 4 0

Making together 6*l.* 4*s.* the annual charge for the loan; but in addition to this, there was 4*s.* 10*d.* for the sinking fund on the 5 per cents. and 8*s.* 4*d.* on the long annuities; making altogether a sum of 6*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per cent. He then moved several resolutions respecting the revenue of Ireland, which were agreed to.

On the 29th of April, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, after stating that he thought it improper to condemn lord Melville without a hearing, said, that, after the decision of the house, it appeared to him right that a civil process should be instituted against the noble lord and Mr. Trotter, in the court of exchequer, for restitution to be made to the public. He then moved, "That "the attorney general be directed "to take such measures as may ap- "pear most effectual in ascertain- "ing and securing, by a due course "of law, such sums as may be due "to the public, in respect to the "profits arising from money, ap- "plicable to the service of the na- "vy, which came into their hands "since the 1st of January, 1786."

Mr. Bankes moved an amendment, to leave out the concluding words of the motion, and insert these words: "And that the attor- "ney general be directed to prose- "cute the said lord Melville and "Mr. Trotter, for the said of- "fence." This, he said, was in order to substitute a criminal, for a civil prosecution; and, after some discussion, the house divided,—for the original motion 223,—against it, 128,—majority, 95.

On the 30th the report of the committee, appointed to examine the list of 21 persons, given in for the purpose of constituting a committee on the 10th naval report, was read, when Mr. Whitbread objected to the names, inasmuch as they had been selected by the minister. He pointed out several whom he thought unqualified, from their situation and connections, to sit on such a committee; he therefore proposed to expunge several names, and substitute others, and concluded with moving, "that the "name of lord Castlereagh be "struck out, and that of Mr. Baker "inserted." The motion was supported by Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Windham, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Martin (of Galway) and opposed by Mr. Wotley Stuart, the chancellor of the exchequer, the master of the rolls, the attorney general, and Mr. R. Thornton. On a division the numbers were, for the motion, 86,—against it, 219,—majority, 133.

Mr. Windham then stated, that having been a member of the administration in which the abuses alledged in the 10th naval report took place, and having also been in habits of private intimacy and intercourse with lord Melville, he, therefore, could not be a proper member to sit on such a committee. He then moved, "that his name be "struck out of the list."—Upon which a division took place,—ayes 80,—noes, 207,—majority, 127.

On the 2d of May, Sir H. Mildmay presented a petition from Mr. Peter Stuart, proprietor of the "Oracle,"

"Oracle," which was as follows:—
"To the honourable the house of
"commons, in parliament assem-
"bled. The petition of Peter Stu-
"art, printer, and publisher of a
"morning newspaper, entitled The
"Daily Advertiser, Oracle, and
"True Briton, most humbly shew-
"eth, that, for the publication of
"that part of the paper of Thursday
"last, deemed highly offensive to
"this honourable house, he feels
"the deepest regret; and that, al-
"though certain expressions in that
"paragraph be indiscreet and un-
"guarded, and such as have incur-
"red the displeasure of this import-
"ant branch of the British constitu-
"tion; yet, that your petitioner
"humbly hopes, on this acknow-
"ledgment of his sincere sorrow,
"this honourable house, in the
"plenitude of its condescension and
"liberality, will be pleased to par-
"don him for a transgression, solely
"attributable to the hasty compo-
"sition of a newspaper, and not
"to any deliberate design of offend-
"ing this honourable house. That
"your petitioner is emboldened to
"solicit your indulgence and for-
"giveness, on his well founded as-
"surance, that, during the several
"years in which he has conducted a
"newspaper, it has uniformly been
"his principle and pride zealously
"to support the character and dig-
"nity of the house of commons;
"and, that it has frequently fallen
"to his lot to have vindicated both
"from the charges of societies, ex-
"pressly instituted to bring them
"into public disrepute and con-
"tempt. In any observations which
"your petitioner may have publish-
"ed, on the conduct of lord Mel-
"ville, he could not but bear in
"mind, that the views of those so-
"cieties, abetting domestic treason,
"and assisted by the co-operation
"of the revolutionary power of
"France, would, he verily believes,
"have effected the destruction of
"the British constitution, had not
"the wise and efficient measures,
"brought forward by that admini-
"stration in which lord Melville
"held so conspicuous a situation,
"been adopted, and this honoura-
"ble house would not, in that case,
"perhaps, have been now in exist-
"ence, either to censure lord Mel-
"ville, or to pardon your petition-
"er. — That if any thing could
"increase your petitioner's regret,
"it would be, its being supposed
"that the objectionable paragraph
"was directed also against the
"right honourable the speaker of
"the house of commons; that your
"petitioner has no hesitation to de-
"clare, that no idea was ever more
"remote from his mind; and, that
"your petitioner would be the very
"last person to insinuate any thing
"disrespectful of a character, whom
"he, in conjunction with the whole
"nation, highly esteems as a private
"gentleman, and most profoundly
"venerates as the head and public
"organ of this honourable house.
"That your petitioner most humbly
"hopes this honourable house will
"consent to his release; and your
"petitioner will ever pray, &c.
"P. Stuart."

The petition being read, the honourable baronet moved, "that the "said Peter Stuart be brought to the "bar and be discharged."

Mr. Windham called the attention of the house to this petition, and asked if any thing like it had ever been known? He left it to the discretion of the honourable baronet, whether, after hearing this

extraordinary petition, he would persevere in his motion.

Sir H. Mildmay said, he really saw nothing improper in it, and as to the credit given to lord Melville, and those who acted with him, for those measures which enabled the house to preserve its place, he had no hesitation for himself to avow the same principle: he should, therefore, persevere in his motion.

Mr. Fox thought it unnecessary, and improper to introduce, into a petition of this nature, any opinion respecting the former conduct of lord Melville, unless it were for the purpose of attacking those who brought him before the house: he could not conceive how such a defence could be admitted; unless ministers meant that those who were brought before them, for libelling that house, might plead, as a justification, they had uniformly supported administration, and had only libelled those who composed the minority.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that if the petitioner stated generally that he had been in the habit of supporting administration, it would be no justification of him; but being accused of a libel on the house of commons, it was material to him to shew, that he was so far from being in the habit of libelling them, he had always before supported their resolutions and decisions. The language of the petition was not that which appeared to him most proper, but it was almost the common fault of those connected with the press, that they assumed a loftier tone, and perhaps gave themselves more importance, than naturally belonged to them. As to the danger of the times, in which the petitioner said he had supported the house of commons, and that the administration, of which lord Melville was one, had been the salvation of the country, the opinion was not singular: it had been, for years, the prevailing opinion of both houses of parliament, and of a considerable portion of the people of the country. With the exception of his professions of respect for the speaker, and esteem for the character of lord Melville, the rest of the petition breathed nothing but sorrow and contrition.

Mr. Windham requested the house to observe, how small a part of this petition was taken up with the language of sorrow and contrition; and, on account of the character and complexion of the performance all together, he should feel it necessary to move an amendment. But, on the suggestion of Sir William Burroughs, the speaker acquainted the right honourable gentleman, that it was incompetent for him to move any amendment, as he had spoken before on the debate.

Mr. Grey considered the petition to have been written altogether in a state of defiance and accusation. It was an attack upon their character as judges, sitting in a court of justice, and calling them intemperate, partial, and presumptuous. He considered the petition as an aggravation of the original offence, and thought that the punishment ought to be increased.

Mr. Canning said, he saw no necessity for censuring the petitioner, for merely answering a charge that had been brought against him. As the petitioner had defended, with mistaken zeal, the man who had been the victim of the anger of that house, was it unfair for him, in extenuation, to shew the causes which had produced that zeal? He wished, however,

however, that the editors of papers would take notice, and receive warning, if this mode were persisted in, that a great change had taken place in the system of forbearance hitherto adhered to, and regulate their conduct accordingly.

Mr. Sheridan saw nothing inconsistent in the conduct of his honourable friend, (Mr. Grey). He had, on a former night, given way to a disposition for lenity, but now, when he found that disposition had been abused, there was no inconsistency in thinking that this lenity had been misplaced, and that some severer punishment should take place. He felt sorry that the petition had been so worded that he could not give it his support, and should therefore agree in the vote of his honourable friend.

Mr. Whitbread asked, was it to be endured that the editor of a newspaper should tell the house of commons, that he had sat in judgment upon them and their proceedings, and pronounced his applause or his censure on the different parties in parliament as he thought fit? He did not, however, wish any severity of punishment on the present occasion, but recommended to the honourable baronet to withdraw this petition, for the purpose of preparing another, that might be less exceptionable.

Mr. Wilberforce did not think that the dignity of the house should be engaged in discussing what sort of petition it would be right to receive; but certainly this was not so. It was deficient in the temper and view of it. It was not in that style of expression which ought to be presented to the house of commons in behalf of a person who had offended its dignity. It was a case in which the petitioner ought to make a gentlemanly apology to the whole house of commons, and not one side of the house, which he could not help considering was the case in the present instance.

The solicitor general, at considerable length, defended the petition. He saw nothing in it of that offensive matter which had been alluded to, by several gentlemen, in the course of the debate. If any of the expressions in the petition were (and he did not admit they were) offensive to the house, they could not aggravate his offence, when they were dictated by a spirit which intended to lessen it. He concluded by declaring that he found himself called upon to support the motion of the honourable baronet, to call the petitioner to the bar, in order to his being discharged. After some further discussion on the subject, the house divided—for the motion 142,—against it 121,—majority 21.

Mr. Peter Stuart was then brought to the bar, and having received a reprimand from the speaker, was discharged.

Mr. Sheridan then rose, and observed, that previously to the vote of thanks he was about to move, it might be necessary to take a view of the conduct of the commissioners of naval enquiry, as also to give a sketch of what the different reports contained. The commissioners were professedly selected out of the talents, the respectability, and the worth of the country, and it ought to be understood that their conduct had been such as to entitle them to unequivocal approbation and confidence. Mr. Sheridan then examined the contents of each particular report, and concluded with moving as

follows:—"That it appears to this "house, that the commissioners ap- "pointed by an act of the 43d of "the king, to enquire into the irre- "gularities and abuses committed "by persons employed in the se- "veral naval departments, have, as "far as appears from their reports "hitherto made, exerted themselves "with great diligence, ability, and "fortitude, and that the whole of "their conduct, in the execution of "the arduous duties entrusted to "them, is entitled to the approba- "tion and thanks of this house."—The motion being put,

The chancellor of the exchequer rose, not to object to the motion, but to observe that the committee had minutely considered one report only; he therefore put it to the house, whether the vote of thanks would not be much fuller, and more comprehensive, if it were given after the reports were fully considered and digested? But it appeared that those commissioners had refused the opportunity of explanation to several persons, whose characters were affected by their reports, which would not have been the case had such opportunity been afforded. He would, however, leave to the feelings of the house, the propriety of distinctly and minutely examining each particular point alluded to, as also, the several reports before the house, previously to a vote of indiscriminate approbation.

Mr. Fox thought the charges brought against the commissioners, by the right honourable gentleman, could not in any man's mind be deemed to apply in any shape against this motion, for the right honourable gentleman could not vouch for one of the statements he had made. This motion was necessary; the merit of the men, and the gratitude of the people, demanded it. With a degree of fortitude truly extraordinary, they had pursued delinquency through all the obstructions of high office, and the frowns of power, and had detected and exposed the criminality of one of the principal officers of the crown.

A long conversation took place between the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Fox, sir A. S. Hammond, Mr. Rose, admiral Markham, &c. respecting those imputations on the conduct of the commissioners, when Mr. Rose observed, that although he felt his objections to some parts of the conduct of this commission to be well founded, he would not oppose the motion, as the sense of the house seemed to be in its favour.

Mr. Wilberforce highly approved the conduct of the commissioners, and thought them fully entitled to the thanks of the house and of the country; but as all the reports had not undergone thorough investigation, he proposed, as an amendment, that the words "the whole" might be omitted in the motion. He was of opinion that the motion, so amended, would have a more distinct meaning, and prove more acceptable to the commissioners themselves. He therefore moved that the words "the whole of" be struck out of the motion. A long discussion, on the propriety of the proposed amendment, was now entered into, after which Mr. Sheridan rose to reply. He took a general view of the arguments and objections of those gentlemen who had shewn themselves hostile to the original motion, but he would not consent to abandon the word "whole" in the

the manner proposed. He was, however, disposed to meet the ideas of the honourable gentleman who proposed it, if he were allowed to amend the motion himself.

Mr. Wilberforce declared his readiness, with the consent of the house, to withdraw his amendment, which was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Sheridan withdrew the original motion, and proposed the following: "That it appears, that "the commissioners appointed by "an act of the 43d year of his majesty's reign, to enquire and examine into any irregularities, "frauds, or abuses, which are, and "have been, practised by persons "employed in the several naval "departments therein mentioned, "have, as far as appears by the reports which they have hitherto "made, exerted themselves with "great diligence, ability, and fortitude; and that their conduct, in "the execution of the arduous duties entrusted to them, entitles "them to the warmest approbation and encouragement of this "house."

The question was then put on the motion, as altered, and carried.

He then moved, "that this reso"lution be communicated by Mr. "Speaker to the said commission"ers," which was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

On the 3d of May, Mr. Leycester delivered a message to the lords, from the house of commons, requesting their lordships permission for lord viscount Melville to attend a meeting of the house of commons, to be examined respecting the 10th report of the naval commissioners, and was informed that their lordships would send an answer by a messenger of their own.

Lord Hawkesbury then moved, "that the standing order, which "imported that no peer of the "realm should attend the house of "commons, or any committee "thereof, to answer matters of "charge or accusation against themselves, on pain of being committed "to the tower during the pleasure "of the house," which being done, his lordship adverted to the circumstances upon which that order was made, and, after stating that the message clearly referred to the points of accusation against lord Melville, contained in the 10th report of the naval commissioners, moved "that the "message be referred to a committee of privileges, and the clerk be "ordered to furnish them with such "precedents of similar cases as may "have occurred."

Lord Darnley objected to the motion, as it tended to throw difficulties in the way of public justice.

Lord Hawkesbury disclaimed any such idea. The duke of Norfolk said, that though the house could not compel lord Melville to attend a committee of the house of commons, he could have no objection to giving him permission to do so, if he thought proper.

The lord chancellor contended for the propriety of upholding the privileges of that house, and that they should not be unmindful of the solemn resolution taken in 1673, which prohibited, under severe penalties, the attendance of any member of that house, if matters of accusation against him were in question. He was, therefore, for referring it to a committee of privileges, and, after some conversation, the motion of lord Hawkesbury was agreed to. In

In a committee of supply on the same day, the house of commons voted the following sums to make good the excess of the extraordinary services of the army, over the estimates of last year, £668,803 15 3

Extraordinary services for the present year, 3,000,000 00 0

To complete the sum of five millions granted out of the monies that should arise from the consolidated fund of Great Britain for the year 1804, 3,049,488 15 3

To defray the expences of the volunteers of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,600,000 00 0

On the 6th Mr. Whitbread rose to move, "that his majesty's answer to the communication made "to him, of the resolutions of that "house, be now taken into consideration," when he was interrupted by the chancellor of the exchequer, who said, he had a communication to make, which would supercede the necessity of the honourable gentleman's motion.

Mr. Whitbread however persisted in his motion, observing, that he meant afterwards to move an address to his majesty, praying that he would order the name of lord Melville to be erased from the list of the privy council.

The chancellor of the exchequer said the object which the honourable gentleman had in view, was already accomplished. He had felt it his duty to advise the erasure of lord Melville's name from the list of the privy council, to which his majesty had acceded. He was not ashamed to confess, that however anxious he might be to accede to the wishes of the house of commons, he felt a deep and bitter pang, in being compelled to be the instrument of rendering more severe the punishment of the noble lord. After having stated thus much, he hoped the honourable gentleman would see the necessity of withdrawing his motion.

Mr. Fox hoped the house would follow up the public opinion, by inflicting proper punishment where it was deserved; for he could perceive symptoms of the country's being seriously agitated, and that it would not readily place much confidence in those who endeavoured to screen a delinquent, though they were at last obliged to give him up.

The Secretary at War observed, that nothing appeared before the house that lord Melville had ever participated in public money or plunder. He then made some allusions to the balances due by the late lord Holland, which drew a short reply from Mr. Fox, and, after some further conversation, Mr. Whitbread withdrew his motion.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Parliamentary Debates continued.—Lord Grenville's Motion in the House of Lords for taking into Consideration the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.—Debate thereon.—Speeches of Lord Grenville—Hawkesbury—Earl Spencer—Viscount Sidmouth—Lord Mulgrave—Earl of Camden—The Bishop of Durham—Lord Redesdale.—Debate adjourned. Resumed on the next Day of Sitting.—Division.—Motion negatived.—Conference between the Lords and Commons upon Lord Melville's attending the Committee of the Lower House, appointed to report upon the 10th Naval Report.—Debate upon the Catholic Petition in the House of Commons.—Mr. Fox moves that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House.—Speeches of Doctor Duigenan—Mr. Grattan—The Attorney General—Mr. Alexander.—Debate adjourned—Resumed next Day.—Debate.—Motion negatived upon a Division.

ON the 10th of May, lord Grenville moved the order of the day, "To take into consideration the petition of the Roman catholics of Ireland," * which being agreed to, his lordship reviewed the different topics referred to in the petition, and hoped that, as the language of it was loyal, respectful, and moderate, it would be dispassionately and impartially discussed. He thought it would be a great evil, and misfortune to the empire, if the prayer of this petition was not granted; but he feared it would be infinitely more unfortunate, if the petitioners were given to understand that the doors of parliament were shut to their complaints, if they were to be driven to absolute despair, and the expectations held out to them, by the union, completely frustrated. In the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a population of not less than three millions by the lowest, and five millions by the highest calculation, were educated in the catholic religion; and the house must never lose sight of the fact, that three-fourths of the people of Ireland were Roman catholics. Those political opinions, adverse to the principles of the revolution, and favourable to the exiled family of Stuart, which formerly operated, were no longer in existence. Upon this ground, the catholics were not to be allowed any influence, because influence led to power; not to be allowed property, because property led to influence; not to enjoy the free toleration of religion, nor to have the least intercourse with the rest of their fellow subjects. The effect of it was, that they were kept in ignorance, in extreme

* For which, *vide* Appendix.

extreme poverty, and, in proportion, their minds were exasperated against their oppressors. During the period of his present majesty's reign, a better system of policy and amelioration had been adopted, the former system reversed, and every advantage extended to them, except the most important of all, the exercise of the elective franchise, and a share in the executive administration; and, in the year 1792, their elective rights were restored to them. The objections which prevailed to their emancipation, before the union, were now completely done away; for, whatever might have been given to the proportion of the catholics, over the protestants of Ireland, must now be given to the proportion of the protestants in the united kingdom. His lordship then proceeded to obviate some objections he anticipated to his motion; such, as it was impossible for a catholic to be a loyal subject. In this he could see nothing beyond the bare assertion. Nothing could be more unfair than to impute to a set of people opinions and principles which they themselves disclaimed. The uniform good conduct and loyalty of the catholics of Ireland were upon parliamentary record. In the period of two separate rebellions in this country, the Irish catholics demonstrated the utmost loyalty. When the fleets of the enemy were triumphant in the channel, and threatened the invasion of the kingdom, they took up arms for the defence of their country; and there was nothing more unjustifiable, than to attribute the late rebellion in Ireland to the catholic body: the principal leaders in it were not catholics, but protestants. The house had the disclaimer of the catholics, of the odious principles falsely ascribed to them. As to the exploded objection, that a catholic was not to be believed upon his oath, because the pope could dispense with it, it was unworthy of attention; because, if so, they need not hesitate to take an oath, to enable them to subvert the government of the country, and make the pope lord paramount. There never was, however, a period when the power of the pope was less, and the respect paid to him more diminished. The only effect to be apprehended from granting the prayer of the petition, would be that of bringing three or four peers into that house, and a few members into the house of commons; and surely nothing could be more absurd, than to suppose such few persons could, even if they wished it, persuade the parliament to destroy the hierarchy, and overturn the constitution. Fears for the hierarchy were entertained at the time of the union with Scotland; but could any one point out an instance in which, however adverse the church of Scotland was to bishops, that any Scotch peer, or commoner, ever dreamt of substituting their own religion for the episcopacy of the English church? He then descanted on the impolicy of preventing catholics, of great genius, talent, and industry, from arriving at those high stations, which would enable them to be of the greatest service to their country. He concluded by moving, "That "the house do now resolve itself "into a committee, to take the "said petition into consideration."

Lord Hawkesbury said, that at any time, or under any circumstances, he must oppose a motion which might lead to such alarming consequences, as

as the abrogation of all the tests at present subsisting in the empire. Experience had shewn the desolation it had occasioned by a republic of atheists, established in the heart of Europe; and therefore every religion deserved to be protected; but with regard to political power, it should be extended with that degree of jealousy and circumspection, that would guard it against the abuse of it, and prevent it from being made the instrument to destroy the government, for whose support it was created. One of the fundamental principles of the British government, as established by the bill of rights, and act of settlement, was, that the king must be a protestant, and hold communion with the church of England: and the same limitation should, in his opinion, apply to the immediate advisers and officers of the crown. Our ancestors thought it expedient to change the succession sooner than have a king of a religion hostile to that of the state; and was it rational that the same principles should not apply to ministers, chancellors, and judges of the day? To open the door in this instance, would be to let in all the dissenters in the kingdom, and who could consent to entrust the patronage of the church to persons considering her establishment as heretical? Upon the whole, he concluded, that as long as the catholics refused to take the oath of supremacy, they should be deprived of political power; and there never was a moment when it was more necessary than now, when all catholic Europe was nearly subjected to France, and the pope placed in a state of absolute dependence on that country. The ruin of the church and the monarchy, in our own country, accompanied each other, and as his principle was to uphold the establishment of both, he must resist the motion.

Lord Spencer said, that as the Roman catholics themselves disclaimed the dangerous principle, the restrictions on the Roman catholics should be no longer continued; and it was by a well-timed concession of indisputable rights, that we could best conciliate the affections of the people of Ireland, and unite the whole kingdom to resist any attacks of the enemy.

Lord Sidmouth declared, that however disposed he might be to carry toleration to the highest extent, he felt himself an enemy to innovating principles. He gave the catholics of Ireland full credit for their loyalty, but he would not place them in a situation in which, with the best intentions, their conduct might be productive of the most baneful effects. In taking an historical view of the subject, he could not find an instance in which catholics and protestants of this country agreed in parliament, and conducted business of government and legislation cordially together. He called upon the house to think of two such dangerous powers, in the catholic clergy, as excommunication and auricular confession, and then say whether they would open the door to all the dangers which two such engines might bring upon the national religion? If advanced to political power, the catholics would naturally look to the exaltation of their clergy, and every one knew, that there was not a dignity in the established church which had not its counterpart amongst the catholics: and for these, as well as many other reasons, he could not concede what

what was required in the petition.

Lord Mulgrave expressed himself friendly to the object of the petition, founded, as it was, upon an enlightened policy, which would heal all discontents, and leave the whole strength and resources of the empire disposable against the common enemy.

Lord Camden was decidedly of opinion that, in the present state of the feelings of the country, there would be great danger in granting those privileges required by the petition; as that could not be done without creating great discontent amongst other classes of dissenters, as well as the members of the established church; he therefore deprecated the discussion, but if it must proceed, he had made up his mind to oppose going into the committee.

The Bishop of Durham said, that, in attentively considering this petition, he had endeavoured to discover what extention of personal toleration was asked, that would be consistent with our civil and religious establishment. Not what the catholics would have given to us; but what we, with safety, would give to them:—not what we might with justice refuse; but what could, in kindness, be granted, as the offering of affection and good will. He wished to improve and ameliorate the condition of the mass of the people of Ireland; but, in the object of this petition, he saw nothing but what was calculated to give power, privileges, and influence to a very few opulent individuals amongst them. In adverting to the superior numbers of papists in Ireland; to the peculiar powers which the clergy exercised over them; to the general connection of their clergy with a foreign power; and to the degraded and servile dependance of the head of their church, upon a state so very hostile to this country; he did not think that the prayer of the petition could be granted to those civil and religious establishments.

Lord Redesdale saw a great difference between the presbyterians of Scotland and the catholics of Ireland; as the former were ineligible to the highest offices of the state, until they took those tests, which the latter, claiming the same offices, refused to do: in the one case, there was no danger, but, in the other, every thing was to be apprehended. In Ireland, the catholic hierarchy retained extraordinary powers, as the reformation was never complete in that country; and in a petition, once presented to the house of commons of Ireland, the catholic clergy put their signatures, as secular bishops, and assumed to themselves all the titles and dignities of the church. Upon the whole, until their priests allowed them to take the oaths prescribed, he considered the catholics of Ireland as unworthy of what was now asked in their behalf. A conversation then ensued, the result of which was, that the debate was adjourned till Monday.

When the subject was resumed, on the 13th, the earls of Suffolk and Oxford spoke in support of the petition, and the earl of Buckinghamshire against it. Lord Carlton observed, that the main object of the petition was power, and as he thought the Roman catholics of Ireland had already as much as they ought to possess, under a protestant government, he should oppose the petition. To bestow such

power on Roman catholics, and withhold it from other sectaries, whose motives of action were less objectionable, he considered as a degree of preference which ought not to be admitted. It could not be supposed that the Roman catholics, if possessed of political power, would not seek an exemption from contributing to the support of the protestant clergy, a church establishment for their own, equally splendid and independent as that of the protestants, and a recognition of the laws of the Roman catholic church, and of the competence of the authority of their courts. Thus tythes must be annihilated, or divided between the protestant clergy, and the supremacy of the pope be again established. Most of the protestant titles in Ireland would derive from forfeited estates, and as the Roman catholics still kept up their claim to them, as belonging to their families, it must be dangerous to trust them with such power as might eventually enable them to enforce such claims. He should therefore oppose the motion.

Lord Hutchinson, in a very eloquent and able speech, supported the prayer of the petition, and was followed, on the same side, by the earl of Ormond, who represented the speech of lord Redesdale as made up of fantastic fears and old women's stories.

Lord Boringdon thought, that, at a fit opportunity, those claims must be granted, upon an amicable settlement of existing differences, but, at the present moment, he thought them premature.

The Archbishop of Canterbury thought the principle, upon which the petition rested, was not such as their lordships could admit; he therefore felt himself called upon to resist the motion.

The Earl of Albemarle lamented that the mind of a learned and noble lord, (Redesdale,) was not elevated above the vulgar prejudice and idle tales which seemed to fill it upon the present occasion. The solemn declaration of the universities of the Sorbonne, Louvain, Doway, Alcala, Valladolid, and Salamanca, disavowed and abjured the imputation upon the catholics, that it was a fundamental article of their creed that no faith was to be kept with heretics, or that the pope could absolve them from their allegiance to a protestant king; and as he did not feel that there could be any danger to the protestant establishment, from granting the prayer of the petition, he should give his vote in favour of the motion.

The Lord Chancellor, the earl of Westmorland, the bishop of St. Asaph, lord Ellenborough, lord Auckland, and lord Bolton, spoke in opposition to the motion, which was defended by the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Darnley, and lord King, and, after a long and able reply by lord Grenville, at six o'clock in the morning, the house divided,—for the motion, 49,—against it, 178,—majority, 129.

On the same day, a conference was held between the houses of lords and commons, in which it was permitted lord Harrowby and lord Melville (at his own request,) to attend the committee of the lower house, upon the subject of the tenth naval report. After which the order of the day was read, for taking into consideration the petition of the Roman catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Fox then rose, and stated, that he felt great pleasure in standing

ing up that day, to plead the cause of nearer a fourth than a fifth of the whole population of the British empire. The general principle, that so great a portion of our fellow subjects should be on a footing with the remainder, in the enjoyment of equal privileges and advantages, and the benefit of the constitutional government, was incontrovertible, and upon which there could subsist only theoretical differences of opinion. There were two modes of considering the question; the first as it regarded the rights of the subject, and, secondly, as it regarded the rights of the crown. As to the first, he contended that the people had a right not to be restricted in any thing, but where the safety of the country demanded. The restrictions laid on the catholics were not on their religious, but on their political opinions, and the necessity, which might have occasioned them formerly, was now completely done away. He then took an historical view of the subject, to shew that the penal and restrictive laws in Ireland were meant not against catholics, but jacobites. It was therefore necessary, when there was no pretender, nor any danger of the return of the Stuart family to the throne, by the indulgent system pursued during the present reign, and by encouraging trade, to restore to the catholics a great part of that property, which was taken from their ancestors. If the act of settlement were now reversed, and the property forfeited in Cromwell's time restored, the catholics would be as great losers by it as the protestants. The exclusion of the catholics from offices was a restriction on the prerogative of the crown, which could not now avail itself of their services, though the king himself was obliged to be a protestant. The greatest incentive any man could have to industry and enterprise, was, that he might possibly rise to as great fortune and degree as the greatest peer in the land. This charming prospect was denied to the catholic, who feels, that he can never rise to the top of his profession. Such was the degrading situation in which were placed one-fourth of his majesty's European subjects. When the catholics were permitted to sit in parliament, no historian ever stated that any mischief had resulted from it. It was impossible that the Irish catholics could send more than twenty members to that house, but, supposing they were to send eighty, what danger could it bring upon a representation, consisting of six hundred and fifty-eight members? The catholics had not now even a virtual representation in parliament, as the protestant members had not a sympathy or common feeling with them. To reject this petition, therefore, would be to treat them as outcasts, and teach them to look for relief and protection elsewhere. He then ridiculed all dangers apprehended from the power of the pope, and the same reasoning, which implied that they were not to be believed on their oaths, was a libel on all the nations of Europe, the inhabitants of three-fourths of which were Roman catholics. It was ridiculous to suppose that people of different persuasions could not act together, for the public welfare, or that, in a council of state, ministers, instead of consulting about the affairs of the nation, should be always quarreling about religious differences. He considered the

the connections some time since formed, between Ireland and France, to arise from the disappointment of the catholics, after the recal of earl Fitzwilliam. The objections made, on the score of the coronation oath, he considered as perfectly inapplicable. He then stated, at considerable length, the advantages likely to result from conciliating so great a portion of the community, and concluded by moving, "that the petition "be referred to a committee of the "whole house."

Dr. Duigenan said, of the six peers and three baronets who signed the petition, one of the former was an Englishman, and three of the other peers had been created during his present majesty's reign; and, on examination, it would be found, that, a few years back, the whole Roman catholic nobility of Ireland did not exceed one, or two at the most; which shewed how little cause there was to complain of so much alledged degradation. There was not a single Romish ecclesiastic in the list of the petitioners; the reason of which, no doubt, was, that they were to take the oath of 1773, which disclaimed those injurious doctrines. He then entered into a long and diffuse disquisition, on the principles of that religion, as laid down by the several councils and highest authorities of that church, upon which he concluded that they could not be faithful subjects to a protestant monarchy, and ought not to be trusted with political power, and therefore opposed the motion.

Mr. Grattan said, "that if the reasoning of the learned Dr. was correct, it would be to pronounce against his country three curses, viz. eternal war with each other,—eternal war with England,—and eternal peace with France. The learned Dr.'s speech consisted of four parts, 1st, invective uttered against the religion of the catholics, 2d, invective against the present generation, 3d, invective against the past, and 4th, invective against the future. Here the limits of the creation interposed, and stopped him." In defence of those generations, and in support of the harmless doctrines of the catholic religion, he took a most extensive and learned view of the whole subject, and concluded one of the most brilliant and eloquent speeches ever pronounced within the walls of parliament, with declaring himself to be perfectly exhausted. The Attorney General and Mr. Alexander spoke shortly each against the motion, and, at three o'clock in the morning, the debate was adjourned.

When the question was resumed, the next day, Mr. William Smith, considered the question to have been opposed principally upon the grounds of prejudice, bigotry, and assumption. Such a state of things as existed in Ireland might be viewed too near, as well as at too great a distance, and it was not easy for gentlemen, whose persons and families might have been exposed to all the horrors of insurrestion, to meet the decision of this subject with perfect impartiality: for his own part, upon the fullest consideration, he must give his most cordial support to the motion.

Mr. Lee said, he was convinced that the claims of the catholics would, sooner or later, work their way, and that when they did, there was nothing would tend more to consolidate the strength, unite the attachment, and render impregnable the security of these realms.

Sir W. Scott, after an elaborate examination of the subject, declared, that he never could agree to such a motion.

Dr. Lawrence took a review of the decrees and canons of the councils of Bazil, Trent, Lateran, Constance, &c. and, in a very learned speech, contended for the folly of the inferences drawn from them by those who were adverse to the motion.

Mr. Foster opposed the motion, on the grounds that its tendency would be to disturb the public repose, and endanger the national security.

Mr. G. Ponsonby ridiculed the supposed danger of a protestant king being surrounded by catholic counsellors, who might try to introduce the paramount authority of the pope, as it was his majesty, alone, who must do all this, as he had himself the selection of his ministers; and would, no doubt, dismiss and punish any who should endeavour to subvert the constitution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his satisfaction, at finding that the application of the petitioners was not advised, or argued, as a matter of right, but of expediency. He owned, that since the union, but not before, he saw none of those dangers, from granting the claim of the petitioners, which many seem to apprehend; nor did he think the introduction of a certain portion of catholics into the imperial parliament, could be productive of any effect detrimental to the welfare of the state, or the security of the constitution: however, in delivering this frank opinion, he could not shut his eyes to the conviction, that a catholic, like any other man, would be anxious to advance the interests of his religion, if an opportunity offered; but if those guards were applied which he should have proposed, could his wishes have been accomplished, he firmly believed that no danger would have existed, and that no injury could have been apprehended. He never meant to have applied tests to the religious tenets of the catholics, but to have made the priest dependant in some sort upon government, and, as it were, links between it and the people. But circumstances, in his opinion, unfortunate, rendered it impossible for him to have brought forward that measure, at the period of the union, which he thought most favourable for it.—What these circumstances were, it was neither now, nor then, necessary for him to explain, but as long as they continued to operate, he should feel it a duty not only not to bring forward, but not to be a party in bringing forward, or in agitating, this very important question. At present, he must say, the prevailing sentiment was totally against the measure, and it was not for him to predict, or conjecture, what circumstances might occur to alter them. Unless it could be carried with such a feeling as would, at the same time, satisfy the catholics, and not alarm or revolt the protestants, it could be productive of no practical benefit, though it might of many mischiefs; for he certainly thought that this was not at all the time when it was prudent to agitate the question: for which reason he should give a decided negative to the motion.

Mr. Windham said, that the only consideration that could have reconciled him to the measure of the union,

union, was the idea, that all disabilities attaching on the catholics would then be removed, and the whole population of Ireland be united in interest and affection; nor did he see any thing now to alter that opinion. When he found the impediments started to this measure much stronger than he expected, he relinquished the administration, and he believed, upon the same ground, the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) adopted the same line of conduct. Popular clamour and prejudice should not deter that house from doing now, what was fit to be done, what the minister thought four years ago ought to be done, and what he did not deny must be done hereafter.

Sir John Newport, Mr. Fitzgerald (knight of Kerry,) the honourable H. A. Dillon, Mr. John Latouche, and Col. Hutchinson, were for the motion, and Mr. Hawthorn, Mr. Archdall, Mr. Shaw (member for Dublin,) Mr. Addington, lord de Blaquiere, the Attorney General and sir G. Hill, against it.

Mr. Fox replied energetically to all the arguments against him, and, at five o'clock in the morning the house divided,—for the motion, 124,—against it, 336,—majority, 212.

CHAP. X.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—Conversation in the House of Commons, upon Continental Affairs.—Appointment of Military Commissioners.—Motion of Serjeant Best upon the 11th Report of the Naval Commissioners—Agreed to.—Earl of Darnley's Motion in the House of Lords, on the State of the Navy.—Speech of Viscount Melville thereon.—Motion lost upon a Division.—Second Reading of the Prize Agency Bill—And Amendments therein, in the House of Commons.—Motion of Mr. Whitbread, for the Impeachment of Lord Melville.—His Lordship heard in his Defence, previously thereto, within the Bar of the House of Commons.—Purport of his Speech.—Mr. Bond moves an Amendment, that Lord Melville should be immediately prosecuted.—Debate.—Speech of Mr. Whitbread.—Master of the Rolls—Earl Temple—Mr. I. H. Browne—Mr. Alexander.—Debate adjourned.—Resumed the following Day.—Division.—Motion for the Impeachment lost.—Amendment for a criminal Prosecution carried.—Mr. Whitbread's Motion upon the 11th Naval Report.—Debate thereon.—Motion lost.—Mr. Lascelles brings in a Bill of Indemnity, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in this Transaction.—Carried.—Motion of the Earl of Suffolk in the House of Lords, on the Affairs of Ireland.—Negatived without a Division.

ON the 16th day of May, Mr. Grey arose in the house of commons, and after disclaiming any wish to press for an answer, or embarrass the ministers, adverted to the communication made from the throne, on the first day of the session, that a pacific overture had been received from France, to which his majesty had declined giving any direct answer, till he should consult certain powers on the continent, and particularly Russia, with which he maintained relations of amity and confidential intercourse, and the expectation since expressed, of an important co-operation on the continent, he merely wished to know, therefore, whether any further communication was to be expected before the close of the session.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that no time would be lost in doing so, when it could be done, but, at present, the communications between this government and foreign powers were not such as could enable him to state any thing with certainty.

The house having resolved itself into a committee, on the military commissioners bill, the chancellor of the exchequer, after commenting on the importance of the duties they would have to perform, proposed the following names to compose the commission. For the military

litary details, sir C. Stuart, M. G. Oakes, and colonel Beckwith of the guards: for the civil œconomy, lieutenant general Drinkwater: for the legal part, Mr. Cox and Mr. Cumming: and for mercantile judgment, Mr. Peters and Mr. C. Bosanquet. He then moved, "that "they shall enquire into all the "abuses that do exist in the said "department." To which Mr. Giles moved an amendment, "that "the words '*have existed*,' be in- "serted."

Mr. Rose objected to the amendment, as going too far back, as, for instance, the sum of half a million of money was left unaccounted for by the late lord Holland, at his death, and had not been recovered for the public, for fourteen years afterwards. Had this sum been laid out, at compound interest, for that length of time, it would have produced half a million, which was lost to the public, and yet his executors did not seem to think themselves accountable for the profits.

Mr. Fox assured the house, that he had never received one shilling of these profits, which he was ready to prove, and he believed the present governor of Gibraltar (his brother, general Fox) could safely do the same. For his own part, when he found there was so great an arrear, he declined acting as an executor. After some further conversation, the original motion was carried.

On the 23d, Mr. Serjeant Best called the attention of the house of commons to the 11th report of the naval commissioners, on which it appeared, that enormous sums of the public money had been raised by loans, by order of the ministers, for alledged services, without the consent of that house, and contrary to the established constitution of the country. He then referred to several resolutions of the house, made for the purpose of guarding against any encroachment of the prerogative of the crown, and the public purse, even by the issue of exchequer bills. This report shewed, that 4,300,000*l.* had lately been raised by the issue of navy bills, without any communication being made to the house upon the subject; though, for the greatest part of the time, parliament had been sitting. According to the sound principles of the constitution, no navy bills could be issued, but for stores or actual services; and for the purpose of preventing any further violation of the law and constitution, he moved, "for a select committee, "to consider of the 11th naval re- "port."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the general objects of the motion, but as the navy bills, issued for secret services, could only be enquired into by a secret committee, he moved, as an amendment, to insert the words, "except as far "as relates to 100,000*l.* issued for "secret naval services," which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

On the 24th, Earl Darnley moved, "for a select committee of the "house of lords, to take into con- "sideration the several papers on "the table, respecting the state of "the navy." The object he professed to have in view, was, a comparison between the late and present board of admiralty. The practice of the former, he said, was to dismiss useless ships, which crowded without strengthening the navy; to confine the building to the king's

yards; to dismiss useless officers and artisans; and to put a stop to profusion and abuses. The system of the present board was exactly the reverse; and it was necessary it should be enquired into.

Lord Melville observed, that the proposed enquiry, instead of being a comparison between the late and present board of admiralty, would be one between the late and every other board of admiralty for the last twenty years; all of which pursued the system of building in merchants' yards. A number of flotillas, collected at Boulogne, and on the French, Flemish and Dutch coasts, rendered an increase necessary of vessels of a smaller and lighter description, for the service of the North Sea, the blockade of the enemy's ports, in the narrow part of the Channel, and the protection of our own coast. This increase, during his administration, amounted to 168 vessels. Finding, also, that the ships of the line were not, either in number or quality, such as he thought the situation required, he had given orders for building some in the merchants' yards, as the king's yards could afford but small and slow supply, from the men being employed in those repairs, which must always be inseparable from a state of war. Even earl St. Vincent himself, (in a letter to sir A. S. Hammond,) enforced the necessity of contracting for as many 74 gun ships, as persons could be found to undertake, though, for some unaccountable reason, that noble lord appeared to have altered his opinion. His lordship concluded by saying, that he had no anxiety as to the result of the motion, and left it entirely to the discretion of the house.

Earl St. Vincent explained, that the change of opinion imputed to him, arose from the lamentable deficiency of timber in his majesty's dock yards, which required to be replenished, before any new contracts were entered into. He maintained, that ten ships of the line might be annually launched from the kings yards, without impeding the necessary repairs, or raising the wages of the workmen. He said, that in the whole navy board, there was not one member who did his duty to the public, or was competent to his office, with the exception of Mr. Markham, and hoped, in justice to the public, that they would all be ignominiously dismissed. As to the personal attack of the noble lord, he treated it with contempt; and if the motion were rejected, he could not but consider it as an act of injustice to himself.

The duke of Clarence spoke in terms of the highest admiration of the naval administration of earl St. Vincent, and concluded a very able speech, by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Lord Sidmouth could not see any public advantage likely to result from the adoption of this motion, he therefore had to regret, that he could not, consistently with his sense of duty, give his vote with the wishes of his noble friend, (lord St. Vincent,) for going into the proposed committee.

Lord Holland and lord Suffolk supported the enquiry, and lord Hawkesbury and the earl of Buckinghamshire opposed it. After which a division ensued, contents, 33,—non-contents, 88,—majority, 55.

The report of the prize agency bill was brought up, on the 5th day of

of June, in the house of commons, and several amendments, by sir W. Scott, were agreed to.

Mr. Johnstone animadverted, in strong terms, upon the conduct of the king's proctor, for having permitted his partner to act, in many cases, for the adverse party, and concluded by moving, "that any "proctor, who shall allow his "partner to take the adverse side, "or who shall receive any part of "the profits from the proctor on "the other side, or any other per"son, shall, upon conviction there"of, be utterly excluded from the "profession, and also from any "place he may hold in the admi"ralty, or vice-admiralty courts, "and, for each offence, forfeit 500*l.*" The clause was adopted, and the bill ordered for a third reading.

The next debate of any considerable importance, occurred in the house of commons, on the 11th of June, when, previously to Mr. Whitbread's motion, for an impeachment against lord Melville, the Speaker acquainted the house, that he had received a letter from his lordship, requesting the permission of the house to attend and be heard, upon the subject of the reports of the naval commissioners. Upon the motion of Mr. R. Dundas (his lordship's son,) he was then conducted in by the Serjeant at Arms, to a chair placed for him within the bar; and having been seated for a few moments, he rose and addressed the house. For the detail of his speech, we must refer to the appendix; but the general purport of it was, an acknowledgment of his having appropriated the public money, entrusted to him for the service of the navy, to other public purposes; and a solemn denial of his ever having derived any private benefit therefrom, or in any degree participated in the profits made by Mr. Trotter; he at the same time confessed, that he had applied the sum of 10,000*l.* in a way, which, consistently with private honour and public duty, he never could and never would reveal. After the conclusion of his speech, his lordship was conducted out with the same ceremony as on his introduction.

Mr. Whitbread, in adverting to the subject of his motion, commented on the observations made by the noble lord, and the unwillingness he shewed to put himself upon his trial, on the ground of there being no tribunal before which he could have justice, on account of the impressions made on the public mind against him. He had even stated, that the house had fettered itself by its own proceedings, and rendered itself incompetent to pass that vote, for which he now called upon it. This position the honourable gentleman denied, because there could be no bar to an impeachment by the commons of Great Britain. The civil suit instituted against him could be no bar, as there were many instances, in the courts of law, that a civil action, and a criminal prosecution, were instituted at the same time, even for an assault. As to the appeal made by the noble lord to the feelings of the house; though no man could be more alive to it than he was, yet it was only a common case with every man, who committed an act which subjected him to the animadversion of the law. The sort of defence made, was such, as rather to aggravate, than to do away what he was accused of: that he felt and suffered great degradation, was most true; but that punishment was not

sufficient, and such new matter had come out, as rendered it impossible not to vote an impeachment, or some other mode of criminal proceeding. The conduct of the noble lord could not be blinked, but must come to a fair trial, before his innocence could be proved; he therefore, upon the report of the select committee, called upon the house to impeach him, on three distinct grounds: first, for the violation of the act of parliament; secondly, for having, by false pretences, obtained the public money; and, thirdly, for having participated in the emoluments derived from the use of the said money. Upon these three points he argued at great length, recapitulated the whole of the evidence, so often adverted to, and pursued the same line of observation which we have already detailed, in the course of these proceedings, as far as our limits would admit. He then concluded with moving, "that "Henry lord viscount Melville be "impeached of high crimes and "misdemeanours."

Mr. Bond agreed with the last speaker, as to the necessity of the measure, but dissented from him respecting the mode proposed. He thought a criminal prosecution to be preferred, as it was less tedious and expensive, and full as likely to answer every end of public justice.

The Master of the Rolls thought that lord Melville had been already punished severely, by the erasure of his name from the councils of his sovereign, by his loss of place, and by his future disqualification; he therefore was of opinion, that any farther prosecution would be vexatious and unjust.

Earl Temple considered the noble lord as highly culpable, and trusted the house would not give up the prosecution, corruption being so notoriously apparent, and the law of the land so flagrantly outraged.

Mr. J. H. Brown considered the noble lord to have been already sufficiently punished by the vote of the 8th of April, and the subsequent consequences of that vote, nor did he think the public looked for any thing further.

Mr. Alexander was of the same opinion, but if the house was determined to carry the matter further, restitution, sought through the attorney general, was the most proper mode of redress to the public. After some further conversation, the chancellor of the exchequer (on account of the lateness of the hour) moved an adjournment, which was unanimously agreed to, and, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the house adjourned.

When this debate was resumed, on Wednesday the 12th, Mr. Leycester said, that after the house had adopted a civil mode of proceeding, for the recovery of the money alledged to have been withdrawn from the public, it would be inconsistent in them to order a criminal prosecution also: he thought the ends of justice were satisfied, that lord Melville had been sufficiently punished, and that enough had been done for example; he should therefore vote against the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce said, whatever doubts he might have entertained before, the speech of the noble lord himself convinced him, that a criminal prosecution should be instituted, before the ends of substantial justice could be satisfied: what affected him principally in that speech, was the avowal of the noble lord, that he had applied 10,000*l.*, of which he would give no account to that house, nor to any

any human being. If the house were to recognise such principles, it would put an end to its most invaluable privileges, and to all the benefits of the constitution. He concluded by saying, that though he felt himself disposed to prefer the amendment, yet, as it was desirable that those who agreed about the end should not differ as to the means, he should vote for the original motion.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that every step hitherto taken by the house, seemed to indicate that they had relinquished all idea of a criminal prosecution. Many supporters of this measure had declared, that if lord Melville was removed from his majesty's councils, they would not think of any further personal proceedings. He then reviewed the whole of the circumstances, and concluded with stating, that he should consider himself guilty of infringing the most sacred principles of justice, if he did not give his negative to the motion.

Mr. Grey contended, that since their former resolutions, new circumstances had come out, and particularly the sum of 10,000*l*., of which the noble lord himself said, that he never would give any account. If the parliament passed over such a declaration as that unpunished, there was an end of all responsibility in public officers. He thought there was an irresistible mass of evidence to shew the criminality of the noble lord, and if the impeachment was not agreed to, he hoped the house would vote that he be proceeded against criminally.

Mr. Robert Dundas (son of lord Melville) spoke generally in justification of the conduct of the noble lord.

Mr. Ellison was in favour of the impeachment, and Mr. G. Vansittart for a criminal proceeding, as the most effectual mode, and the most consistent with economy.

Mr. Banks said, that it always appeared to him, that a civil prosecution would be attended with no ultimate advantage, but a criminal suit was the only way in which the matter could be fully sifted and investigated. He supported the present proceeding of the house, by a reference to similar proceedings against lord Hallifax in 1702, and that of the great duke of Malborough in 1711.

Mr. Canning contended that these instances were not applicable in the present case, and thought, that under the circumstance of the confusion and mixture in Trotter's accounts, it was impossible for the noble lord to say positively whether Mr. Trotter did, or did not, derive any profit from the public money. After an elaborate review of the whole of the transactions, he professed himself to be adverse to the motion.

Mr. B. Bathurst spoke in favour of the amendment.

The Attorney General argued, that though the civil suit was no bar to criminal proceedings being instituted by the house, but as it would not have been so in the case of any other prosecutor, it was for their discretion to determine whether they would not proceed by analogy. It was quite clear that there was legal guilt on the part of lord Melville, and that therefore he could not be acquitted; but as the house had punished him for that already, and had also instituted a civil process against him, he hoped they would not now proceed in a way

which would disgrace any other prosecution.

Mr. Whitbread made a very able and elaborate reply, after which the house divided, at 6 o'clock the following morning—for the impeachment 195—against it 272—majority 77.—After which another division took place, on the amendment of Mr. Bond. For it 238—against it 229—majority for the criminal prosecution 9.

On the 11th of June, Mr. Whitbread, after adverting to the communication made by Mr. Raikes of the bank, to Mr. Pitt, of large sums of money being drawn from the bank of England, and lodged at a private banker's, observed, that though he considered it as gross negligence in that right honourable gentleman to have made no other enquiry into it than from lord Melville, yet, as the evidence he gave, before the committee, was in a great measure satisfactory, he should not move any resolution on that subject. He then adverted to the warrant of the treasurer, exonerating lord Melville from all responsibility respecting the deficiency of Mr. Jellico, which he said at least required explanation, as he knew of no precedent for it, except in the exoneration of lord Grenville for some secret service money entrusted to a person who had run away. It was a further neglect of duty in him, to have taken no steps to recover the remainder of that debt to the crown. Were the house to sanction such a waste of the public money, it might lead to very serious consequences. He then came to the most material part of the subject, the advance of 40,000*l.* to the house of Boyd and Benfield. It was true, that, in cases of emergency, forms may easily be violated, but some record should be made of it, to prevent its being drawn into a precedent. It appeared, that, in 1796, Mr. Boyd contracted for a loan of 18,000,000*l.*: for a time, this loan was at a premium of 7 per cent. on the average, but afterwards fell to an average discount of 6 per cent. Under these circumstances, and there being a great want of money, he applied to the minister for a loan of 40,000*l.* instead of bringing his scrip to market, like other mercantile houses. Mr. Boyd was in the habit of contracting for loans, and entering into immense speculations. Had his house been solvent, the sum of 40,000*l.* would have been of little consequence to it; but if the minister had made due enquiry, he would have found that it was in a state of great embarrassment. The money, however, was advanced by lord Melville out of the naval fund, and though he admitted that no demands on the office of a paymaster went unpaid at the time, yet it could not be said that no inconvenience was felt from this transaction:—the navy bills were not punctually paid, and every one observed, with concern, the shameful delay in the payments of the half-pay of the navy, which was generally six, and constantly three months in arrear. He then moved some resolutions, founded on these statements, and declared that no entry had been made of the transaction, nor any act of indemnity procured for the persons concerned in them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, as the evidence he gave respecting the communication of Mr. Raikes was already before the house, he thought it unnecessary

sary to say any more than, that the explanation given by lord Melville was such as, at the time, he thought satisfactory; and as to the affair of Mr. Jellico, it was but a bare act of justice to lord Melville, and such as he would consent to do again under similar circumstances. Coming then to the main point in question, he observed, that the house of Boyd and Benfield had contracted for two loans in 1795-6, at the time when there was such a scarcity of money, it could not be obtained, even on good security, and they being the principal holders, an instalment of 40,000*l.* becoming due, they, on the same day, applied to government for a loan to that amount, in order to discharge it. Had the sum not then been advanced, a new loan must have been contracted for, on very disadvantageous terms, which would have incurred far greater loss to the nation, than that sum, even if it had been lost; but that was by no means the case: unquestionable security for it had been deposited in the hands of government, and every shilling of it was repaid. He knew that what he did was irregular, but perfectly justifiable, at a period when the failure of that house, which did not happen till three years afterwards, might have been very injurious to public credit.

Mr. H. Lascelles justified the conduct of Mr. Pitt, but could not agree with the honourable gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) as to the mode of stating the facts; he therefore moved, "that the advance of "40,000*l.* to the house of Boyd "and Co. was highly expedient, in "the existing circumstances, and "attended with the most beneficial "effects."

Mr. Fox thought the right honourable gentleman had been wanting in diligence and enquiry; that, in the affair of Jellico, lord Melville had stated, that his debt had been contracted before he entered into office, whereas, the fact was, that the greatest part of it accrued after he became treasurer of the navy; the blame then attaching to the honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) was, that he granted lord Melville an acquittance upon false grounds, and in an unprecedented manner. He considered the transaction in the case of Boyd to be not only contrary to statute law, but to the spirit of the constitution, and the principles of common sense. The precedent of such a loan was most alarmingly mischievous, and must, if suffered to be acted upon, establish a degree of arbitrary power in a minister. He did not mean to impeach his motive in the transaction, but his object was to provide against such an act growing into a precedent. With respect to the different modes of proceeding, recommended in this case, he declared he would prefer a bill of indemnity, in which the sense of the house might be so expressed, as to guard against the precedent complained of. After some further conversation, the previous question was put, and carried, on Mr. Whitbread's resolutions, and the substance of Mr. Lascelles's amendment agreed to. After which Mr. Lascelles obtained leave to bring in a bill of indemnity for the said transaction.

On the 18th of June, in the house of lords, the Earl of Suffolk called the attention of the house to the importance of Ireland, as an integral part of the empire. He observed,

observed, that the measures adopted for suspending the habeas corpus act, and authorising the exercise of martial law in that country, proved it to be far from being in a tranquil state, and many of their lordships knew, that the people were in a state of the most deplorable misery. What contributed much to this, was the payment of tythes to clergy of a religion different to that of the peasantry of the country. He dwelt much on the bad effect of the restraints under which they laboured, and contended for the benefits that would result from their emancipation. Upon these grounds, he moved "an address to his majesty, "praying for the appointment of "commissioners to enquire into the "present state of Ireland, and to "report the same to his majesty "and the two houses of parliament."

The Earl of Limerick said, that, as an Irishman, he would bear testimony, that Ireland was, for many years, and still continued to be, in a state of progressive improvement, and opposed the motion, as he thought it could do no good, and, in the present state of affairs, might have dangerous consequences.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke in support of the motion, in which he was opposed by Lord Hawkesbury, and on the question being put, it was negatived without a division.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—King's Message.—Claims of the Duke of Athol.—Debate in the House of Lords upon the King's Message.—Address carried upon a Division.—Conversation upon the Subject of Lord Melville in the House of Commons.—Mr. Grey moves to take the State of the Nation into Consideration.—Debate thereon.—Division.—Motion lost.—Committee of Supply.—Three Millions and a Half voted in Aid of his Majesty.—And Three Thousand Pounds annually to the Duke of Athol.—Mr. Paull's Motion on Indian Affairs.—Agreed to.—Mr. Leycester moves that Lord Melville should be proceeded against by Impeachment.—Interesting Debate.—Previous Question moved and lost.—Impeachment carried—and proceeded upon.—Form thereof.—Managers named to conduct the same.—Petition of Mr. Todd Jones presented to Parliament by Mr. Fox.—Colonel Crawford's Motion on the State of the Military Defence of the Country.—Order of the Day moved thereon—and carried.—Bill brought in to indemnify Mr. Trotter in the House of Commons.—Debate upon it in the House of Lords.—Carried in both.—Opposition to the Duke of Athol's Bill in the House of Lords.—Ineffectual.—Bill passed.—Mr. Windham moves for Copies of the Correspondence respecting Captain Wright of the Vincenzo, now a Prisoner of War in France.—Agreed to.—King's Speech.—Session concludes.

ON the 19th day of June, lord Hawkesbury delivered to the house a message from his majesty, to the following effect:

His majesty thinks proper to acquaint the house of lords, that the communications which have taken place, and are still depending, between his majesty and some of the powers of the continent, have not yet been brought to such a point, as to enable his majesty to lay the result of them before the house, or to enter into any further explanation with the French government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his majesty at the opening of the present session,—but, his majesty conceives that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France; or may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest, on grounds consistent with permanent safety, the interest of his majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His majesty therefore recommends it to the house of lords, to consider of making provision for enabling his majesty

jesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigency of affairs may require.

At an early period of the session a petition was presented to the house of commons, on the part of the duke of Athol, claiming compensation for certain royalties, which he formerly possessed in the Isle of Man; and which, though now valued at 620,000*l.* had been sold at the inadequate price of 70,000*l.* This petition had been referred to a committee, who had reported in favour of the claim; and on the 19th, a motion was made, that the house should resolve itself into a committee on that report.

Mr. Frankland opposed the motion. The sale made between the ancestor of the noble duke and the crown, was an open and honourable one, and the purchase money given was thought to be very ample at the time: if the revenues have since increased, it is because they were better managed, and under the direction of the British parliament.

Mr. Rose observed, that the bargain was a compulsory one upon the Athol family, and that nothing more was now required, but a very moderate compensation, which was to be paid out of the existing surplus revenues of the island; and, after some debate, the house divided. Ayes, 95,—Noes, 38,—majority in favour of the claim 57.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a message from his majesty, similar to that delivered to the house of lords.

On the 20th, in the house of lords, the order of the day being read for taking his majesty's message into consideration, the earl of Carysfort observed, that the sum of five millions, now proposed to be placed in the hands of ministers, for subsidiary purposes, was equal to the whole revenue of many potentates of the first rank in Europe. He thought that a general system of frequently communicating to parliament the state of political affairs, ought to have been adopted: had that been the case, we should not now have been without an ally upon the continent; nor, at this time, had to fear the effects of the preponderating power and influence of France. That had long been the practice of our ancestors, and particularly at the period of forming the grand alliance against France, when parliament frequently advised the king on the preferable line of conduct to be pursued. He then moved an address to his majesty, "praying "that he would not prorogue the "parliament, until he should be en- "abled more fully to communicate "the state of his negotiations with "foreign powers."

Lord Mulgrave observed, that, with respect to the negotiations in question, their actual state rendered it improper to make a communication to parliament upon them; he would therefore put it to the house, whether, at the present moment, and under the existing circumstances, they would not put the same confidence in ministers, which they had done on similar occasions?

Lord Hawkesbury said, he could see no solid reason whatever for adopting the amendment:—to communicate negotiations, while pending, would, in his opinion, be to frustrate their objects; he should therefore resist the motion.

The earl of Carlisle thought, there could be no hesitation in agreeing to the amendment. It could not be supposed that he could be so absurd as

as to require information relative to the negotiation, while it was depending; he should therefore vote for the amendment.

A conversation of considerable length then took place, between earls Darnley, Westmoreland, Suffolk, Spencer, Carnarvon, and lord Harrowby; after which lord Sidmouth observed, that this was not a vote of credit, but a motion to empower his majesty to apply a sum already voted in the last year, in which was nothing unusual or inconsistent with parliamentary usage. His lordship proceeded to answer several arguments, urged against his majesty's ministers, spoke highly of the state both of the army and navy, and concluded a very able speech, by supporting the original motion.

Lord Holland supported the amendment:—he could give no confidence to ministers, who, he contended, had done nothing for the benefit of the country, or to rescue it from its dreadful situation.

Lord Grenville was of opinion, that great sacrifices should be made to procure the co-operation of continental powers, particularly of Russia; yet he did not feel himself at liberty to say, that five millions was no more than a recompence for the part that the country was willing to take in the business. He strongly reprobated the total want of capacity in the ministers, and their conduct in the peace of Amiens; for which reasons, he could not think of trusting such unheard-of confidence, as that now required, in the same hands; he should therefore vote for the amendment.

The Lord Chancellor defended the peace of Amiens, as the foundation of that patriotic zeal, by which the country was now so effectually defended. As to the question before the house, he saw no necessity whatever for continuing the session of parliament beyond the usual period. After some further conversation the question was put, when the house divided.—Contents 111,—non-contents, 58,—majority for the address, 53.

On the 20th day of June, in the house of commons, on resuming the subject of Lord Melville, Mr. Bond wished to know if 40,000*l.* advanced to Boyd and Benfield, and the case of Jellico, would be excluded in the instructions to the attorney general, as not of sufficient importance to be made the ground of charge. Mr. Whitbread had no particular wish that they should.

The Attorney General wished to be furnished, by the house, with such matter, as might be made the ground of criminal charge.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it would be proper to exclude, by specific resolutions, such matter as it was not advisable to prosecute, and to state distinctly, by resolutions, what was to be prosecuted. With regard to the difficulties arising as to the manner of proceeding, he hoped the attention of the house would be called to this matter on an early day, and that those who disapproved of any part of the course lately agreed on, would then have an opportunity of supporting the most constitutional measure, corresponding to the circumstances.

Mr. Fox was for the mode by impeachment, and thought the most parliamentary course was, a motion, and an amendment upon it. He could by no means admit those difficulties stated by the attorney general, who,

in all prosecutions directed by the house, was responsible.

Mr. Sheridan was of opinion, that the house having come to the resolution of adopting a criminal prosecution, it was a delicate question to think of recalling that resolution, in order to return to another, in preference to which it had been adopted.

Mr. Canning thought it worthy the consideration of the house, (if opportunity offered) whether it should not re-consider the great constitutional question, whether a man should be tried by his peers or not. After some further conversation, Mr. Bond's notice of an instruction with respect to Jellico's business, was fixed for Tuesday.

On the same day, Mr. Grey made his promised motion on the state of public affairs. He described the state of the country, whether in point of commerce, finance, the condition of the army or navy, or the chances of the war, to be extremely critical. It was therefore necessary to investigate, what were the grounds upon which the war was commenced? What the objects to which it was directed? What the prospects of success? and what was the best policy to be pursued in the conduct of it.—At the beginning of the war, it was promised, that it would add no more to the capital of our debt, than what would be extinguished by the operations of the sinking fund; and yet 30,000,000*l.* at least, had been since added to that capital. He then went into the state of the army and navy, and contended that they were both in want of great improvement. France, at the same time, was grown more powerful than ever on the continent; and had made such unexpected advances in her navy, as shewed, that the objects of the war, (and they were the limitation of her power) were far from being accomplished. After discussing all these points, in great detail, he concluded by moving, "an humble address to his majesty, praying that "the parliament might not be prorogued, until he might be enabled "to afford to that house more full "information with respect to his "relations with foreign powers, "and his views and prospects in the "contest in which the country was "engaged."

Lord Castlereagh controverted the principal points, to which the honourable gentleman adverted, contending that our finances, army, and navy, were never in so flourishing a situation as at present; and declared, that, as no parliamentary ground had been made out for the motion, he should meet it with a negative.

Mr. W. Windham and lord Temple spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Canning against it. After a debate, into the details of which we shall not enter, as all the topics introduced into it had been discussed before, in the course of the session, at 3 o'clock in the morning the house divided,—for the motion 110,—against it 261,—majority 151.

On the next day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a committee of supply, moved, "that a sum not "exceeding 3,500,000*l.* be granted "to his majesty, to enable him to "enter into such engagements, and "take such measures, as the exigen-"cies of affairs demand."

Mr. Fox opposed the motion, as no explanation had been given of the objects for which it had been intended. If it were meant to engage

gage Russia to co-operate, the prevailing opinion was, that Russia could do nothing, without the assistance of Prussia and of Austria; and of either of these he saw no hope whatever. As to Prussia, he thought there was more reason rather for fear than hope; and if Austria were to move, the experience of the past afforded ground to apprehend the result would be, that she would be obliged to submit to whatever terms the enemy should dictate. If Austria chose the alternative of holding out to the last, there would be danger of the total extinction of the second power in Europe; and, if she chose the other more probable alternative, of treating for peace, we should then be driven, after all our efforts and expence, either to make a separate peace, or carry on a defensive war. If a well connected alliance could be formed with Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the other powers of Europe, it would afford hopes, that we might obtain reasonable terms of peace: but in any other sort of alliance, he could see no hopes whatever. His opinion was, that instead of declining to treat, we should have offered to France reasonable terms of peace. If they were accepted, a great object would be gained; and if rejected, the more reasonable they were, the more would it tend to rouze all Europe against her.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it a strange sort of reasoning, that no concert should be entered into, for fear it should make matters worse. Were we to wait till all the power of resistance was gone? If we were at peace with the country, and endeavoured to excite other powers against it, we should deserve the odious character of being the disturbers of Europe; but, when unjustly attacked, he saw no odium attached to the attempt of calling other powers to our assistance, and particularly in the present case, when our interest, and that of the continent, was so closely connected, that the security of both, in a great measure, depended on their co-operation. There were some points in the honourable gentleman's speech, to which, were he at liberty to do so, he might give a satisfactory answer; but he had no hesitation in saying, that if the inability of other powers to make war arose from deficiencies of finance, it was our duty and interest not to withhold those means from them.—After some further conversation, the motion was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards moved, "that the sum "of 3,000*l.* per annum be granted "to the duke of Athol, as a com-"pensation for the royalties, re-"venues, &c. &c. formerly possess-"ed by his family in the Isle of "Man, the one-fourth of the pre-"sent estimate of the revenues of "the island," which, after a short debate, was agreed to.

On the 25th of June, Mr. Paull, after commenting on the difficulties he had to encounter, in urging grave matters of charge against the marquis Wellesley, governor general of India, observed that, notwithstanding its brilliancy the house must have perceived, during the administration of that nobleman, that India was deluged with blood, its princes dethroned, its ancient families ruined, and the spoils of our nearest allies added to the resources of the company. In order to elucidate and prove the facts he had

to bring forward, he moved for a variety of official documents, which, after some trifling conversation, was agreed to.

Mr. Leycester moved, that the house proceed, by impeachment, against lord Melville, for the offences charged against him in the report, and the attorney general be directed to stay proceedings. The grounds on which he made the motion, were, that the rank and station of the defendant demanded all the respect due to the high order, of which he was a member—that the trial of an accused person, before his peers, was more consistent with the spirit of the constitution—that there was a strictness of proceeding in courts of law, which must be productive of embarrassment in point of form—and, that a proceeding by impeachment would be more injurious to the noble lord where he was guilty, and advantageous to him where he was innocent.

Mr. Bond opposed the motion, on the same ground which he took, when moving for a criminal prosecution. He thought, that a resolution, deliberately agreed to, by a majority of the fullest meeting of the house ever known, ought not to be so hastily rescinded, and called upon parliament to assert its character, and take care not to exhibit the miserable spectacle of inconsiderately changing its most deliberate resolutions, and leave it in the power of any one to overturn the most solemn decisions, on a notice of twenty-four hours.

The Attorney General supported the motion, and contended, that the mode of a criminal prosecution did not constitute a great majority of the house. Those who voted for impeachment were 195, but being driven out of that, and thinking that a criminal prosecution was better than none at all, they had joined the other party of 43, who opposed that measure, which made up the majority. After a long debate, which turned more upon points of form, and on the consistency of parliamentary proceedings, than on the merits of the charges, and in which the solicitor general, Mr. Banks, Sir W. Burroughs, Mr. C. Wynne, Mr R. Williams, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Fox, Mr. H. Addington, Mr. R. Dundas, and Mr. Ker took part,—the house divided, upon a motion made by Mr. Fox, for proceeding to the other orders of the day, on which the numbers were, ayes, 143,—noes, 166,—majority 23. The question for the impeachment was then carried, without a division, and an order made "that "Mr. Whitbread do go to the lords, "and at their bar, in the name of "the house of commons, and of all "the commons of the united king-"dom of great Britain and Ireland, "impeach Henry viscount Melville "of high crimes and misdemeanors, "and acquaint them, that this house "will, in due time, exhibit particu-"lar articles against him, and make "good the same." Which message was delivered by Mr. Whitbread, accompanied by a great number of commoners, at the bar of their lordships, on the following day. After which, a committee was appointed, to prepare the articles of impeachment, consisting of Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, Mr. Sheridan, lord Henry Petty, lord Marsham, Mr. Giles, lord Folkstone, Mr. Raine, Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Creevy, Mr. Holland, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Kinnaird, lord J. Hamilton, Mr. C. Wynne,

Wynne, Mr. W. Smith, Lord Porchester, Mr. Jekyll, Mr. Morris, and Lord Temple.

On the 28th of June, Mr. Fox presented a petition from Mr. Todd Jones, confined in Cork gaol, complaining of various hardships. The petition stated, amongst a variety of matter, his having been arrested by virtue of a warrant which he never saw. His having been confined in the guard-house of Bandon, and afterwards in the south gaol of the county of Cork, and in the provost prison of the same city; his being refused seeing his friends and relations; that he had remained in custody twenty months, to the material injury of his health; that having resigned his income into the hands of his creditors, he had subsisted on the gaol allowance; that he was at the age of fifty-two years, and very infirm. He therefore prayed the house to take his case into consideration, and grant him such redress as in its judgment and benevolence might seem meet. Mr. Fox said he had every reason to believe the petitioner's statement to be a true one; he did not think it necessary to go into the case at large. It was generally stated, and he believed no where denied, that an offer had been made of his enlargement, if he pleased to accept it, in England, which offer clearly proved that nothing could be urged against him. He understood Mr. Jones's health had suffered materially, which circumstance deserved consideration. He hoped that those who had the power to give redress, would give attention to the circumstances of this petition. He then moved the petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Sheridan also strongly recommended the petition to the consideration of Mr. Pitt; and after a short observation from Mr. Vansittart, the petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

On the same day Colonel Craufurd rose to make his promised motion: he lamented the subject had been postponed to so late a period; many important reforms and improvements, he thought, might be introduced during the present year. He took a comparative review of the opinions expressed by Messrs. Pitt, Fox, Windham, &c. on a former occasion, and contended, that, in consequence of the war with Spain, our military force was, in a proportionate degree, more inadequate to the contest we were engaged in, than it was last year. Upon a full review of the whole of the case, he thought that, by a judicious and moderate conduct, that war might have been avoided. The main question was, whether our situation was better or worse than it was before that war was undertaken. From a variety of considerations, he contended, that it was worse; though the addition made to our navy was as great as that of the enemy, it should be considered that ours was a defensive, theirs an offensive war. He then proceeded to examine, whether there was any augmentation of our army, to balance that which the enemy had received in his navy, for which purpose he entered into a variety of details, too voluminous for the limits of this work, to shew that they were not. Our forces were scattered throughout the vast extent of our East and West India possessions; that of the enemy was united. The prime minister himself, not long since, expressed great apprehensions of an immediate invasion; and as a com-

combined fleet of the enemy, from Cadiz and Toulon, could easily be collected, it should be recollected that if the anchorage of the Downs and the Straights were, only for a few days, in their possession, it would suffice their flotillas to effect the disembarkation of an immense army on our coasts. In reviewing the whole of our military establishment, he pursued nearly the same line of argument before taken by Mr. Windham, and dwelt with particular ridicule upon the volunteer system, and especially that part of it which conferred not only military title, but military rank, upon pastry-cooks, and other men of that description, who had never seen any service, and whom experienced officers of the line would disdain to serve under. He adverted to the defective state of the fortifications of this country, and strongly recommended the erection of martello towers, in those places where they might be deemed necessary. He also strongly insisted on the necessity of admitting Roman Catholics fully into the military service, and the benefits that would spring from enlisting men for a limited period, and concluded a speech of four hours, embracing almost every point and topic, by moving a series of resolutions, the grand purport of which was, that, "It not appearing that "his majesty's ministers have any "intention of proposing any new "measure, with a view to the fur-"thering the recruiting service, or "to the improvement of our military "system; this house do therefore "resolve itself into a committee, to "deliberate on these highly impor-"tant subjects."

Lord Castlereagh did not think that any thing urged by the honourable colonel would induce the house to go into a committee; he contended strongly against the danger of the measure of enlisting men for a limited time, and adduced an instance to prove it: he took a comparative view of the regular army, militia, and volunteers, all of which he maintained to be more powerful, and afforded much greater security, than at any period heretofore. He saw no ground of charge against government; he should, therefore, move the order of the day.

Sir James Pulteney was of opinion that the mode of enlisting for a term of years, would be productive of no good consequence.

General Norton was of the same opinion, and saw no sort of necessity for going into a committee.

Sir W. Erskine contended for the volunteer system, as being the sheet anchor of the state.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. Windham was the only one who sided with the honourable mover, the motion was put, and negatived without a division.

On the 1st of July, Mr. Wilberforce moved for the appointment of commissioners to enquire into the claims of the Duke of Athol. He thought it, however, very extraordinary, that, after forty years, that house should be called upon again to open a transaction which had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

The chancellor of the exchequer begged it might be recollected that a rigorous measure had then been resorted to by that house; he, therefore, hoped the house would give with a liberality worthy the great object submitted to them, and becoming the honour and the character of parliament.

Mr.

Mr. Windham spoke in support of the motion. It could not be alleged that any part of the lawful property of the duke of Athol had been taken from him; and he did not see but that parliament had as good a right to legislate in the Isle of Man (in order to suppress the practice of smuggling) as in Guernsey or Jersey, and he must consider this as "a mere job of the minister."

Mr. Sheridan declared that the insinuation of the honourable gentleman (job) had been refuted, at least five times over, in the discussion on the subject. He supported the claims of the noble duke, merely on the merit of those claims. He then read several extracts from letters, and other papers, to shew that the bargain was absolutely forced upon the duke of Athol, and, after a few further observations, on the injustice and oppression of that contract, concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

After some further discussion of the subject, the house divided, for the motion 23, against it 61, majority 38.

On the 2d of July, Mr. Whitbread brought in a bill for indemnifying Mr. Trotter and others, giving evidence in the case of Lord Melville, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next day.

On the resuming of the subject of the Athol claims, Mr. Creevey and Lord Temple were decidedly against the bill. Lord Temple observed, that it well deserved the epithet of "a scandalous job."

Colonel Stanley thought it a measure of justice.

Mr. Sheridan and Lord de Blaquiere spoke in favour of the bill, Mr. Calcraft and Mr. Wilberforce against it; after which the house divided, for the third reading 42, against it 12—majority 30.

On the 4th of July, Mr. Whitbread brought up the report of the committee appointed to draw up the articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, and moved "that "the report do lie on the table, and "be printed for the use of the "house:" agreed to. He then moved, "that the report be taken "into consideration on Monday "next," which was ordered.

(For the articles of impeachment exhibited against Lord Viscount Melville, see the Appendix.)

Then followed the third reading of Trotter's indemnity bill, in the discussion of which it seemed to be the prevailing opinion, that the clause proposed by Mr. Whitbread was not sufficient for its object, as it would not relieve Mr. Trotter from all embarrassment in the delivery of his testimony; as it might make a very unfavourable impression on the minds of those who might have afterwards to decide upon his conduct as a jury.

Mr. Whitbread had no objection to withdraw his clause, provided another was introduced by the honourable baronet (Sir W. Elford) to-morrow, that would answer his intention; which was afterwards done in the following manner, viz. that after the words "indemnified "for any public acts," should be inserted "and against any public "money he may have applied, con-"trary to law, during the time "that viscount Melville was trea-"surer of the navy."

After some further discussion the bill was passed, and Mr. Whitbread ordered to carry the same to the lords for their concurrence.

On July the 8th Mr. Wickham addressed the house on the subject of the petition of Mr. Todd Jones. He stated, that had he known of the honourable gentleman's intention of bringing the same before the house, he would have fully vindicated his own conduct, and that of the Irish government, with regard to the charge which the petition stated. With respect to the three particular points in the petition, he should observe, that he had been treated with every possible consistent mildness; but the Irish government had found that, consistently with the opinion of the law-officers of Ireland, and the ministers here, they would have incurred a deep responsibility, had they complied with the demand of the petitioner for unconditional freedom. And for the third point, he assured the house that nothing could be farther from the disposition of the Irish government than the wanton oppression of any prisoner. The honourable gentleman concluded by observing, that the result, he had no doubt, would completely justify the conduct of the Irish government.

The Speaker closed this business, by observing, that no member could be allowed to speak further on this subject, there being no motion before the house.

On July the 9th, in the house of lords, on the order for the commitment of Trotter's Indemnity Bill,

The Lord Chancellor said he considered this as a bill of much importance. He adverted to the preamble of the bill, and the three propositions it contained, of which they had no information, viz. an impeachment, before they knew what it was—certain acts done, which acts they knew nothing of; and the proposed indemnity. He highly disapproved of indemnifications, in the way proposed. He should not object to the bill's going to a committee, but advised acting upon the established principles of the law.

Lord Holland, at considerable length, contended, that the case before them admitted of no such constructions. A true and correct testimony was the object aimed at, and their lordships should not be over scrupulous; he, therefore, hoped no alteration would be made in the bill, tending to defeat an object, equally evident and laudable.

Lord Hawkesbury professed himself friendly to the bill, which was a fair one, and borne out by the practice of parliament, and at the same time recommended as little delay as possible.

Lord Sidmouth agreed in a great deal of what fell from the noble lord, and hoped no impediment would be thrown in the way of substantial justice, or the innocence of the accused.

After a few further observations, the bill was ordered for a third reading. On the same day, in the house of commons, Mr. Whitbread moved for "leave to bring in a bill to con- "tinue the powers of the committee "during the recess."

The chancellor of the exchequer said, that the objections to the bill were, in his opinion, insurmountable. The motion, if agreed to, would amount to a direct inroad upon the constitution.

A short conversation now took place upon Lord Melville's case, after

after which, on the suggestion of the chancellor of the exchequer, a motion was put, in the exact terms of the precedent in Mr. Hastings's impeachment. The motion was then agreed to, and the committee of impeachment ordered to prepare and bring in the bill.

On July the 10th, in the house of lords, the order for the third reading of Trotter's indemnity bill being moved,

The Lord Chancellor rose, and stated the amendments he intended to propose in the bill. These generally tended to correct the wording and phraseology in different parts of the bill; first, with respect to the mode of expressing the impeachment of Lord Melville: secondly, who the persons were intended to be indemnified, &c. His lordship then put several cases to prove the necessity of these amendments. He then proposed amendments to the above effect, and lastly, to leave out the words, "and civil suits."

After an elaborate debate, it was agreed that this bill do pass, subject to the opinion of the judges.

On the question for the third reading of the bill for granting additional compensation to the Athol family,

The Marquis of Buckingham rose to oppose it. He went into a variety of arguments and detail, to prove that there was no such thing as sovereignty belonging to the lords of the Isle of Man, nor had it ever existed. In the whole of the original transaction, there was an anxious wish to do justice. If the present case was an appeal to liberality, the policy of the case should always be considered; but he considered it to be impossible to estimate the compensation according to any standard or criterion whatever. He then stated a few more observations respecting the money to be paid at the exchequer, for which the public officer was rendered responsible; he begged to repeat, before he sat down, that in nothing he had said, had he intended any disrespect to the noble family who were the present claimants.

The Earl of Westmoreland considered that the transfer was altogether compulsory on the part of the Athol family, so that, if the terms were not fair at that time, the present duke had a right to compensation.

The Lord Chancellor said, he was one of those to whom the claim had been originally referred, and he had coincided in the general opinion of the crown lawyers, that the compensation was fully adequate. Upon the whole, he considered that it would be a most alarming precedent, now to open a transaction that had been closed so long as forty years ago.

After a few observations from the earls of Suffolk and Carlisle, the dukes of Norfolk and Clarence, and a few amendments proposed, which were negatived, the bill was read a third time and passed, after a division of twenty-four against five.

A verbal protest against the bill was then entered on the journals of the house, (for which see the Appendix.)

On the same day, in the house of commons, Mr. Whitbread brought in a bill to prevent the proceedings in the impeachment of Lord Melville from being affected by any prorogation or dissolution of parliament; which bill was read a first and second time, committed, and the report brought up.

Upon the motion for agreeing to the report, the Attorney General and Mr. Speaker conceived that the second part of the bill seemed to cast some doubt upon the privileges and jurisdiction of the house, to continue an impeachment, notwithstanding any prorogation or dissolution of parliament.

The bill, after being altered according to the Speaker's suggestion, was engrossed, read a third time, passed, and ordered to the lords.

On the 11th day of July Mr. Windham rose, and moved, "That an "humble address be presented to "his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions "that there be laid before this "house copies of such correspondence as may have taken place "between his majesty's government and the government of "France, or with that of any "other country, relative to the "treatment or exchange of captain "Wright, late of his majesty's sloop, "Vincego, and now a prisoner of "war in close confinement in "France."

Sir Sidney Smith, in seconding the motion, felt that he was acquitting himself of a duty he owed to his gallant friend, and to every officer in the navy. The gallant officer then read a letter, descriptive, not only of the situation of captain Wright, and also of the engagement in which the Vincego was captured, but also of the subsequent hardships the gallant captain, and his brave officers and crew, had suffered, and were then suffering; towards the conclusion of which the gallant Sir Sidney Smith was so overcome by the weight of his feelings, that he was at times deprived of articulation, and in the end obliged to break off abruptly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as well as those, some additional papers were necessary, in order to bring the matter more fully before the house.

The motion was then agreed to, as also that of the chancellor of the exchequer, "That there be laid "before the house, a copy of a let-"ter from W. Marsden, esq. to E. "Cooke, esq. under secretary of "state, dated the 17th of July, "1804, with a copy of its inclo-"sure from Mr. Riviere, of the "marine department, at Paris."—And also, "a copy of a letter from "E. Cooke, esq. to W. Marsden, "esq. secretary to the commission-"ers of the admiralty, in answer "thereto, dated the 28th of Au-"gust, 1804."

On the 12th of July, after some trifling business had been dispatched, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, earl Camden, and lord Hawkesbury, (in their robes) took their seats as his majesty's commissioners. After some time, the speaker, attended by the whole house of commons, appeared at the bar, and the royal assent having been given by commission to several bills, the lord chancellor, in his majesty's name, delivered a speech to the following purport:—

"We have it in command from "his majesty to express the satis-"faction with which he has ob-"served the proofs you have given, "in the present session, of your "constant regard for the honour of "his crown and the interest of his "dominions; and particularly the "measures you have adopted for "strengthening his majesty's hands

"at

" at this important conjuncture, by " the augmentation of the dis- " poseable military force of the " kingdom."

" Gentlemen of the house of " commons,

" His majesty has directed us " particularly to thank you, in his " majesty's name, for the zeal and " liberality with which you have " granted the large supplies which " the necessity of the public service " has required."

" My lords and gentlemen,

" His majesty has not been ena- " bled yet to communicate to you " the result of the negociations in " which he is engaged with powers " on the continent; but, you may " rest assured, that no step will be " omitted, on his majesty's part, " for promoting such a concert as " may afford the best prospect of " restoring general and permanent " tranquillity; or may, if neces- " sary, furnish the means of repel- " ling with vigour the continued " encroachments on the part of " the French government, which " threaten, every day, more and " more, the liberty and indepen- " dence of all the nations of Eu- " rope."

The commission for proroguing the parliament was then read, after which the lord chancellor said,

" My lords and gentlemen,

" By virtue of his majesty's com- " mission, under the great seal, to " us and other lords directed, and " now read, we do, in his majes- " ty's name, and in obedience to " his commands, prorogue this par- " liament, to Thursday the 22d day " of August next."

The commons then withdrew from the bar, and their lordships retired.

After the return of the commons to their own house, a memorial of the navy board, in answer to the third naval report, was presented to the house by Mr. Dickenson, junr. This brought on a debate as to the propriety of presenting such memorial at so late a period of the session. Mr. Kinnaird was particularly warm on the subject.

Mr. Sheridan requested the debate might be suspended, to allow him to present a petition from captain Wood, relative to the conduct of admiral Duckworth in the West Indies.

A message was then announced from the lords, which put a stop to Mr. Sheridan's motion. The message was, " That the lords have taken the " message of the commons, of the " 5th of July, inst. into considera- " tion, relating to the message of " the lords, requesting the commons " to communicate to the lords the " evidence upon which they passed " the bill for securing an annuity on " John, now duke of Athol, &c. " &c." The messenger having withdrawn, and the message having been taken into consideration, a message was sent to the lords, purporting the refusal of the commons to the request, as trenching upon their rights and privileges. The speaker, and members present, then went up to the house of lords, to hear the royal assent, by commission, given to several public and private bills, after which the members separated.—Thus ended the third session of the second parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

CHAP. XI.

Affairs of Europe.—Retrospect.—Situation of Spain.—Diplomatic Affairs.—Artifices of France to embroil Spain and England.—Correspondence between the English Ambassador and the Prince of Peace.—Becomes personal, and concludes.—Further Discussions.—Understanding between the Courts of London and Madrid, as to the Treaties between the latter Power and France.—Infraction thereof by Spain.—Spanish Armaments.—Remonstrances of the English Ambassador prove fruitless.—War declared.—Action with Four Spanish Frigates.—Fatal Catastrophe.—Remarks and Conclusion.

IT was our duty, in the course of our last volume, to notice the breaking out of the war with Spain. This circumstance, which took place at the latter end of the year 1804, however proper to be recorded as an historical event, and as strictly coming within the limits of the work, yet, as the circumstances which led to it had not then been made public, or had undergone parliamentary investigation, we were necessitated to leave our narrative unfinished and incomplete.

Our readers will have observed, that the subject of the rupture between Great Britain and Spain early engaged a considerable portion of the time and attention of the imperial senate. Ministers were called upon, under all the weight of their official responsibility, to account for the flames of war having spread into still wider conflagration, involving in them, and their baleful consequences, a vast proportion of the inhabitants of both worlds.

In order to substantiate their claim to a wise and measured policy, in having so acted as to preclude further negociation, and render hostilities inevitable between this country and Spain, government caused to be laid before both houses of parliament, an ample body of materials, on which to form a judgment. A careful examination of the documents so produced, and a reference to the debates which they gave rise to, have enable us to lay before the public the following statement, which, we trust, will be found at once full, correct, and impartial.

It will be recollected that, at the commencement of the war, which now rages with so much violence in every quarter of the globe, but which originated with France and England, the British government made a distinct proposition, that the neutrality of Holland and of Spain should be admitted on both sides, and be strictly observed during the continuance of hostilities between the only two powers who were then at variance. A measure certainly dictated by a wise and liberal policy, and which would, had it been conceded

ceded to, have diminished considerably the sum of calamity, which a more extended warfare must necessarily produce.

The ruler of France, however, to whom no means are repugnant or revolting, which enable him to forward his great object of attaining universal empire, saw this equitable and humane overture in no other light than that which best suited his barbarous but narrow views. As it was in the Dutch ports, and by the aid of Dutch shipwrights and sailors, that he relied for the construction and manning of the flotilla he destined for the glorious achievement of invading and conquering Great Britain, so he speedily determined to involve that devoted country, already exhausted, as well by the hostility of England as the friendship of France, drained of every resource, despoiled of her navy, and degraded from her proud rank among the nations of Europe, and expose her anew to all the evils of a contest, in which she must necessarily be the greatest sufferer. The proposition, therefore, with respect to Holland, was peremptorily rejected.

The relative situation of France and Spain was, however, widely different. Spain had still in her dominion a great many valuable colonies, which a war might endanger. —Her chance of conquests was as nothing in the scale.—Her armies could not be made available to the purposes of Bonaparte, who had already as many soldiers on foot as he could pay, or could be employed in a war with Great Britain alone. In this view of things, therefore, the emperor of the French seemed willing to allow Spain to preserve her neutrality, reserving to himself the right, under the specious conditions of treaty and alliance, to pillage her of specie at his will and mercy.

It is little if at all to be doubted, but that Spain, at every period since the French revolution, was sincere in her wishes for neutrality, and that she should be left to recruit, at her leisure, her exhausted treasury, and the restoration of her commerce, at the end of the last war almost totally destroyed. This was now also her first object,—but the constant appearance of a powerful French army on her frontier, and the menace of her invasion, as constantly held out by Bonaparte, had obliged her to furnish the French government with whatever sums of money it demanded. In this view of the relative situation of France and Spain, it would appear that, for some time at least, the British cabinet considered this mode of supplying to the enemy the sinews of war, as an act evidently under the influence of coercion, one therefore of pure necessity, and not in fairness to be considered as a legitimate ground of war.

Some unpleasant discussions, however, which arose between the English ambassador at the court of Madrid, Mr. Frere, and the prince of peace, quickly evinced the disposition of the latter personage, whose power over the Spanish councils was absolute, as hostile in the extreme to the interests of Great Britain, and equally devoted to the views of Bonaparte.

In the well known French official journal, the *Moniteur*, there had appeared an article, in which Mr. Frere was said to have expressed to the prince of peace, "that, in the pre-"sent state of things, assassination "and murder might lawfully be re-"sorted

"sorted to, in order to save Eng-
"land from the extraordinary
"situation in which she was placed,
"from the great acquisition to
"France of recent dominion and
"power." The same authority dilated on the "horror" with which the prince of peace received such a declaration, and the strong reply, which he was said to have made, was indicative of those feelings of detestation and disgust it had excited. In addition to this statement, the *Moniteur* added, by way of observation, "That while
"England was employing the count
"D'Artois as an assassin, one of the
"individuals of his family, the duke
"D'Enghien, perished under the
"sword of justice!"

The British minister, equally surprised and offended at a statement, originating in authority indeed, but totally unfounded in point of fact, lost no time in requiring a contradiction thereof from the prince of peace, in terms certainly strong, but perfectly respectful. But the answer returned was little satisfactory, and was couched in a tone and style not at all calculated for conciliation. The prince of peace neither affirmed nor denied the reality of such a conversation, but, in an evasive and inconclusive manner, replied, "that it
"was impossible the editor of the
"journal complained of could be
"accurately informed of what did
"really pass between him and the
"embassador," and, "that who-
"ever should endeavour to restrain
"the actions of men, whom fortune
"had placed out of his power, must
"give himself constant uneasi-
"ness!"

Mr. Frere, who certainly did not consider this frivolous and unmeaning communication as a sufficient answer to his remonstrance, immediately again addressed the prince of peace, and observed, "that the
"latter might either have altogether
"denied the having made use of the
"alleged expressions, or, if the ex-
"isting circumstances rendered it
"a delicate matter positively to
"contradict a French official state-
"ment, the prince might, at least, in
"fairness, justice, and propriety,
"have taken from its authority, by
"his assurance, to the embassador,
"that he had never divulged any
"conversation which might have
"passed between them."

The reply of the prince to this firm but temperate note, was yet more vague and absurd than his former communication upon the same subject. It was, in substance, that the French editor had been wanting to that consideration due to his (the prince's) character, in supposing that the latter could have entered upon subjects unworthy of, "the great-
"ness of soul" which adorned him; he however did not complain, and he therefore thought Mr. Frere should not! The English minister immediately replied, with some warmth, that those sentiments attributed to the prince were such as the former would himself have wished to be attributed to him, but that those which were actually implied, as belonging to him, were of a very different description:—Nor could he, in the refusal to disavow a conversation which never had taken place, perceive any portion of that "greatness of soul" which "adorned" his excellency, and which he, Mr. Frere, was called upon to imitate!

It will easily be believed, that a correspondence, which assumed such a tone, and was conducted in such a temper,

temper, must speedily come to a termination. Accordingly, the prince of peace adopted that line of conduct, which must bring it to an immediate conclusion.—In his reply, he stated, that although he received the visits of foreign ministers, yet it was in his individual capacity, and not as the minister of Spain. That his royal master had his secretary of state, who was the regular channel through whom to make communications to the government; and, that he therefore desired that a controversy, which was entirely of a personal nature, should not be considered as at all involving the interests of their respective sovereigns. Mr. Frere wrote twice to the prince, subsequently to this note, but no answer was returned to his letters.

This correspondence, which took place in the month of April, 1803, and of which we have been anxious to give as copious an abstract as our limits would permit, sufficiently evinces the devotion of the prince of peace to the interests and views of the French government, and how entirely he was gained over by Bonaparte. In the preceding year, he appeared to have been extremely averse from the encroaching disposition of France. Means, however, had been found to induce him to alter his sentiments, and, in the present instance, he seemed but too willing to act as the mere tool and creature of Bonaparte. Throughout the whole of this controversy, nothing appears more ridiculous than the phrase "greatness of soul," and the epithet of "magnanimity," by which the Spaniard was pleased to distinguish his personal conduct, as being supereminently adorned by both.—Those qualities, however, seem to have deserted him, when they failed in inducing him to give a direct answer to a plain question.—If no such conversation had taken place as was alleged by the French official paper, it was his duty to have disavowed the charge. On the contrary, had the English minister ever made use of the language ascribed to him, the prince of peace was sufficiently provoked to have established it, by the many warm, if not angry, remonstrances he had received upon the subject. The dread of offending Bonaparte, by discountenancing what was evidently a fabrication, was however predominant, and the whole of his conduct upon the occasion was as "unadorned" by "greatness of soul" and "magnanimity," and as strongly marked by mean evasion and contemptible subterfuge, as that of Mr. Frere was distinguised by firmness and propriety. As this personage, however, chose to shelter himself under forms, and denied that he was minister of Spain, although, in point of fact, his power in that court was paramount to that of majesty itself, this controversy assumed the character of a dispute merely personal, but it was succeeded by other discussions, of a far weightier nature, and of the highest political importance.

Few questions have ever been more ardently contended, or have produced more diversity of opinion, than the degree in which Spain was to be allowed to remain the auxiliary of France, and yet have her rights as a neutral nation strictly preserved to her; and, whether the conduct of the British cabinet towards Spain were justifiable, or the contrary, in their decision upon it, the following brief statement will enable

enable our readers to judge and determine.

The treaty of St. Ildefonso was concluded, between France and Spain, in the month of August 1796. By this treaty, in the event of war, the latter power was bound to furnish the former with a certain proportion of her troops and navy. Whenever this stipulation was put in force, there can be no doubt but that Great Britain had the right to consider it as a direct act of hostility, and to have immediately declared war against Spain.

It, however, unfortunately for the credit of the consistency of the British cabinet, and which has rendered it liable to much censure, appears, that, during the course of nearly a twelve-month's negociation, which took place since the commencement of the present war, to have entirely abandoned that ground, and acquiesced to the not attacking Spain, provided she confined herself within certain limits of assistance to France, specifically pointed out. The Spanish government insists that Spain strictly conformed to these conditions, and confined herself within those prescribed limits, and that, therefore, Great Britain was guilty of a breach of good faith in subsequently commencing hostilities.

Without attempting absolutely to decide this question, upon which so much difficulty and so wide a difference of opinion exists, we shall content ourselves with giving the substance of those official documents upon the subject, which were afterwards printed, and laid before parliament early in the present year.

The first paper, which it is necessary to notice, is the letter of lord Hawkesbury, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the English ambassador at the court of Madrid, and of the date of June the 2d, 1803. By it Mr. Frere is instructed not to make any positive declaration on the part of Great Britain, provided Spain confined herself strictly to the furnishing France with the auxiliary force stipulated by the treaty of St. Ildefonso: but to declare, positively, that if the preparations went farther than that auxiliary force, or that French troops were to be permitted to march through Spain, to attack Portugal, in either case his Britannic majesty would consider it a direct act of hostility on the part of Spain.

To the first of those demands of explanation of the line of conduct Spain meant to adopt, on the commencement of war between Great Britain and France, the Spanish government replied, that it had not then sufficient information, upon the grounds and nature of the war, to enable it to give a direct answer. A very short time afterwards, however, it appeared that the court of Spain had agreed to furnish France with a pecuniary aid, in lieu of the contingent force, stipulated for by the treaty of St. Ildefonso.

The exact amount of their subsidy does not appear ever to have been officially stated to the British embassador, but there are strong grounds for believing, that it amounted to an annual sum equal to three millions of pounds sterling!

About the period when this commutation of money for men, was agreed upon between France and Spain, the minister of the latter demanded to know, from Mr. Frere, whether the giving the subsidy agreed upon would be considered, by his court, as an act of hostility? To which the English embassador replied,

replied, agreeably to his instructions, that that point would be determined by, and depend entirely upon, its extent and its permanency :—but that his Britannic majesty would not consider a small and temporary advance of money as a ground sufficient for the commencement of hostilities between the two countries.

On the 13th day of December, in the same year, Mr. Frere found it necessary to state, in a formal declaration, in the name of his government, that it would consider a pecuniary aid, to the amount above stated, as a "war subsidy," and as in itself more than equivalent to any species of aggressive warfare Spain might suppose herself obliged to wage against Great Britain in consequence of her alliance with France. In reply, the Spanish minister insisted, that aiding France, to the amount stipulated by treaty, was perfectly consistent with the neutrality which his court professed towards England, and that the subsidy itself was in exact proportion to the expence which would otherwise be incurred of equipping the military contingent Spain was, by treaty, bound to furnish France. In this explanation it should seem that Mr. Frere perfectly acquiesced, as affairs remained upon that footing for some short time, without further mention of the subject, by either party.

Other grounds of uneasiness however soon appeared. In the month of January, 1804, Mr. Frere, felt himself obliged to protest, in the strongest manner, against the partiality and preference shewn in the Spanish ports to the vessels belonging to the enemy, and in the sale of prizes therein.—He also complained of the appearance of naval preparations and armaments on the part of Spain, and upon which head he required an explanation. In justice to the Spanish government, it must be allowed, that it seemed perfectly willing to give the most perfect satisfaction to the British minister on all points, with the exception of that of the subsidy, and totally denied the existence of extraordinary warlike preparation. And Mr. Frere then formally declared, that his Britannic majesty wished for an indefinite suspension of hostilities on the ground of the subsidy, provided that Spain would give no cause of dissatisfaction in other respects.

After this declaration the Spanish government considered itself quite removed from the apprehension of war with England, so long as it strictly adhered to the condition therein prescribed. It has since constantly insisted, that it has, in every point, held them inviolably sacred, and that the consequent war was forced upon it by unjustifiable and unprovoked aggression on the part of Great Britain.

The case to be made out by the British government for issuing those orders, the execution of which immediately produced the Spanish declaration of war, rests upon the ground, that there was a positive infraction of these conditions, on the part of Spain, or at least sufficient grounds of belief that they were broken through, to justify Great Britain in her subsequent conduct.

Information of the existence of hostile armaments in the Spanish ports was signified to the court of London, by admiral Cochrane, who commanded the blockading squadron off Ferrol. He asserted, in the most

most unequivocal manner, that French troops were marching through Spain for that port, and that a considerable Spanish force was then collecting there, and an armament in a considerable degree of forwardness. In consequence of this intelligence, the British government immediately issued orders for the interception of, and laying an embargo on, the Spanish treasure ships that were periodically returning from South America, and hourly expected at Cadiz.

The result of this measure was the cruizing of a squadron of British frigates off Cadiz, which, on the 5th of October, 1804, fell in with four Spanish frigates of the above description. The latter were immediately informed by the English commodore of his orders to detain them, to which they paid no attention, but resolved upon defending themselves. An action immediately ensued, in which three of the Spanish vessels were captured, and the fourth, with a considerable proportion of the treasure, and some passengers of distinction on board, unfortunately blew up, an accident which gave this affair a character of more decided hostility than it probably would otherwise have assumed. The captured ships were not immediately condemned, but were retained as pledges of that satisfaction which Great Britain demanded of the Spanish government.*

The striking this blow had the important effect of immediately producing war between England and Spain. The information however upon which the orders for its execution originated, does not appear to have been absolutely correct. The Spanish government positively assert, that the armament at Ferrol had no other object than to convey troops to Bilboa, and the coast of Biscay, where there was an actual and open insurrection on foot against the government. And it should seem that this statement was perfectly correct, as it, at the same time, professed its being ready and willing to disarm its vessels so soon as it should be required so to do.

The existing British government, at the period of which we speak, seemed in every event disposed to consider it to be the determination of the Spanish councils either actively to co-operate with France, or at least to make a very serious diversion in her favour, by occupying a great proportion of our fleets in watching their ports. It did not appear to it to be essential to the merits of the case, whether it had received accurate information or not, or that it affected the justice of the principles upon which it had acted. Indeed, when two nations are in a state of merely suspended hostilities, the slightest misapprehension, or accident, might, without compromising the national character of either, naturally produce an actual rupture. In this instance, however, the declaration of war came from the side of Spain. The seizure of the treasure ships was an act which might easily have admitted of explanation and satisfaction. But the Spanish government demanded

* For the sake of connection, we have here recapitulated the leading features of this unfortunate affair, which however will be found detailed at length in the vol. of 1804, page 114. Also, in the same vol. *vide* p. 555, for the official account. As also p. 421, for the particulars of the dreadful and affecting accident above adverted to.

manded neither. Totally influenced and controlled by France, who was exasperated in the highest degree at seeing her prey snatched from her grasp, the loss of so much treasure, was decisive upon her measures, and she commanded Spain to issue a declaration of war. This event took place on the 12th of the month of December, of the last year*.

The Spanish manifesto upon this occasion is a very feeble composition as a state paper. It allows, in its outset, "the extreme difficulty "of Spain, or Holland, avoiding a "war with the enemies of France, "when their connexions with the lat-"ter power were considered—" and rested the propriety of the conduct of the court of Madrid on an implied promise, if not an actual convention, that its neutrality should be strictly observed, and respected by England, upon certain conditions, which it asserted and declared Spain had adhered to rigorously. To support this reasoning, the only fact adduced was, that Mr. Frere, in one of his notes, declared that his Britannic majesty wished, as long as possible, to suspend the period of hostilities, if certain conditions were adhered to; that Spain strictly observed them, and that therefore the British government was bound, by their own declaration, not to commence hostilities. These grounds for defending the Spanish declaration of war, were, it must be confessed, extremely narrow.

On the other hand, the British government positively denied that any such convention or declaration, ever existed. That there was no system of public law which could countenance the principle, that the mere implied or constructive promise of an existing administration, at home, should have the power to bind every succeeding government to acquiesce in a conduct of actual hostility, carried on by a third power, under the name of neutrality. That the order to detain the treasure ships was justified by the information then received, and that the execution of it was rather in the nature of an embargo, and a precautionary measure, which might admit of explanation and satisfaction, than one of actual hostility. And, finally, that the war, so much complained of, was the act of Spain, her declaration being, in point of fact, the first unequivocal and irretrievable measure of hostility which took place between the two countries.

Such were the material points of argument upon which the governments of Spain and Great Britain rested their justification. The official papers upon which they were grounded have been laid before the public, early in the commencement of the present year, and an investigation of them will enable the world to judge for itself. At home the subject was warmly debated in both houses of parliament, an ample detail of which will be found under its proper head in the preceding pages. Wide differences of opinion undoubtedly existed, in those great assemblies, as to the justice and equitable

* For the order of council to detain the Spanish Ships, *vide* vol. for 1804, p. 608, and for the Spanish declaration of war, manifesto, and the address of the prince of peace to the Spanish nation, *vide ibid.* p. 699—702.

table conduct of the administration throughout the whole of this transaction. But popularly considered, the question generally turned upon the policy and expediency of the measure. Abstract reasoning and speculative theory are as little to the public taste, as the public are competent to their decision. While some thought it highly unjust, unwise, and impolitic to force Spain into war, thereby compelling her to become the active ally of France, narrowing considerably the sources of our commerce, and multiplying the points of attack and defence, to a degree to which our means of warfare were by no means co-extensive: a great majority seemed to allow that Great Britain had abundant cause of provocation, and that an absolute necessity existed for the attacking Spain. They argued, that where nations are in the situation of merely deferred hostilities, until it shall be the interest of one or the other to commence them, and that when the balance of aggression inclines neither to the one side or the other, it is of very little weight, in the eye of justice or reason, which party has given the first blow. They maintained, that Great Britain was alike injured and outraged by Spain, when the latter power acknowledged, by her own confession, her obligation to furnish France, actually at war with England, with a regular yearly subsidy, to the amount of the contingent stipulated by the treaty of St. Ildefonso.—But this was not all: the instrument in question, while it defined the nature and *quantum* of the assistance so to be furnished in case of war, also added, "that, if it "should be deemed necessary, Spain "should be bound to assist France with all her forces!" As Bonaparte would, doubtless, be the sole arbiter of this necessity, upon the same principle of commutation, which had been adopted in the case of the annual supply of three millions, he might, whenever he pleased, have called for the whole of her pecuniary resources, and apply them directly as his will and pleasure should direct! If then the administration, of which Mr. Addington was the head, had been so weak as to admit the principle that it was allowable for other nations to assist and aid the enemies of Great Britain, with all their revenues, provided they did not fit out fleets, it could not be supposed that any succeeding government should conceive itself bound to adhere to a principle so evidently absurd. They asserted, that it was much more to the advantage of France that Spain should assist her with her money, than in any way more active. Did the latter fit out an auxiliary fleet, the chances were that it would be destroyed or captured by the British squadrons, but there was no possibility of intercepting, on the road, the treasure remitted from Madrid to Paris. On the ocean alone could that event take place. And, finally, that if the resources of Spain were not to be attacked, and that she was not to be compelled to undergo the expences attendant on defensive and offensive war, her whole means would be at the devotion of France, a species of aid infinitely more detrimental to the British interests, than the most vigorous co-operation of her armaments with those of France could have furnished.

After

After all that we have said upon the subject, the whole probably resolves itself into this, that as the official documents are before the world, upon which each party rests its justification, the public have every means to determine the question of the justice of the war. On that of its policy, the events and final issue of the contest may, perhaps, furnish its best criterion. The resources and comparative strength of two nations are best measured during their state of actual opposition.

Independently of the vast sums which France demanded from Spain, under colour of an equivalent for the contingent, provided by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, she demanded also a very considerable subsidy from Portugal, as the price of her neutrality. In fact, it seemed to be the system of Bonaparte to compel the weaker nations of Europe to contribute, to the utmost extent of their means, towards the expences of his wars. Spain, Holland, Portugal, Naples, the Hanse Towns, in short every power and state that he could threaten and intimidate, were all forced to supply this novel branch of revenue, which has been well defined, by the modern political writers, under the denomination of, "exterior receipt." While we lament, however, the fallen condition of those once proud and happy countries, and their being forced into alliances, or wars, contrary to their interests and their wishes, yet we cannot, at the same time, admit the principle that they are to be spared, on that account, by the powers which they attack, or escape the consequences of a just reprisal.

How much soever we may have wished to have laid before our readers the whole of the official correspondence upon the subject of this chapter, the number and voluminousness of the necessary documents preclude their entire insertion; those however of most moment will be found under their proper head of "state papers."

CHAP. XII.

History of Europe.—Preliminary Observations.—Animosity of the French Emperor to England.—Exposition of the Affairs of that Country.—Overture of Peace made by Bonaparte to the British Government.—Reply thereto.—Anger of Bonaparte.—Manifestos against the Conduct of England.—Comments of the French Government.—Great apparent Exertions made by France for the Invasion of England.—State of the Flotilla at Boulogne.—And of the Army destined for that Purpose.—Activity of the Combined French and Spanish Navy.—Farther Views of Aggrandizement of Bonaparte.—Journey to Italy.—Crowned King of Italy at Milan—And annexes Genoa to the French Empire.—Returns to Paris.—Reviews his Army at Boulogne.—Dissatisfaction of the Independent Powers of Europe.—Treaty between Great Britain and Russia.—Object and Conditions thereof.—Accedence of Austria and Sweden.—Fruitless Attempt of the Allied Powers to negociate with France.—Annexation of Genoa to the French Empire.—Remonstrance of the Court of Vienna thereon.—Reply of the French Government—Which remonstrates in its turn.—Declaration of the Russian Minister at Vienna.—Strongly indicative of approaching Hostilities.—Second and stronger Remonstrance of Vienna against the French Encroachments.—Immediate Change in the Measures of France.—Abandonment of her Project of invading Great Britain—And Preparations, by Bonaparte, to attack the allied Powers.—French Note to the Diet of Ratisbon.—Reply of Austria.—War inevitable.—Preparations therefor.—Injudicious Conduct of Austria towards Bavaria.—Bonaparte addresses his Senate previously to his joining the Army.—Decree in Consequence.—Bonaparte leaves Paris, and puts himself at the Head of his Troops.

THE decided lead which the French nation took in the affairs of Europe, in the course of the present year, the gigantic strides which her ruler made towards the subjugation of the greater part of Europe, if not to universal monarchy; her astonishing success in the field, and her immense increase of territorial dominion and political importance, all mark out the propriety of giving precedence, in this part of the work, to the continental history of Europe, which is, indeed, little else than the painful task of recording the triumphs and conquests of Bonaparte.

The unceasing jealousy and hatred of the French government towards that of England, sufficiently manifested itself, in its having compelled Spain into a war with the latter power. But the sentiments of the emperor may be yet more clearly distinguished, from the tenor of his address to the members composing

composing the legislative body of the nation, on the very last day of the year.

After informing this body, that however extensive the preparations for war had been, yet the flourishing condition of the country rendered it unnecessary to impose fresh burthens upon, or demand new sacrifices from, his people; it would have been grateful to him, he adds, at so solemn an epoch, to see peace reigning throughout the world, but the political principles of their enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, sufficiently make known the difficulty of it. He had no ambition to exercise in Europe a greater influence, but he would not sink in that which he had acquired. No STATE SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN THE EMPIRE, but he would not sacrifice his rights, nor the ties that attached him to the states which he had created!

In order, however, that neither his own subjects, nor those of the other sovereigns of Europe, should remain in ignorance of his sentiments, some short time after, he caused his legislature to be informed, through the medium of the proper functionary, (after dilating upon the strength, resources, and general prosperity of every part of the French empire, the valour of his troops, his confidence in the prowess of his navy, and the flourishing state of his finances,) that, "whatever may be the movements of the English, the destiny of France is fixed. Strong in the riches and courage of its defenders, she will faithfully cultivate the alliance of friendly nations. France will neither merit enemies, nor fear them. When England shall be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to agitate the continent, when she shall feel that she cannot but lose in a war, without motive or object, that FRANCE WILL NEVER ACCEPT OF ANY OTHER CONDITIONS THAN THOSE OF THE TREATY OF AMIENS, and never will consent that she shall exercise the right of breaking at pleasure those treaties, by appropriating Malta to herself, then England will really obtain pacific sentiments,—hatred and envy exist but for a time."

Having thus laid down, with a tone sufficiently confident and decisive, the only terms upon which he would accord peace to England, Bonaparte resolved upon a measure, upon which it is not easy to determine whether it should be characterized by the peculiar epithet of insolence or folly! This was, at the commencement of the present year, to address his Britannic majesty personally, in a letter written with his own hand, in which he deprecated the further continuance of a war, in the prosecution of which so much useless blood was shed, without any view or object whatever; that he thought it no disgrace to take the first step towards conciliation, in a moment which afforded the most favourable opportunity to silence the passions, and listen only to the sentiments of humanity and reason. He adjured his majesty not to deny himself the happiness of giving peace to the world, nor to leave that delightful task to his children. He reminded the British monarch, that the latter had gained more, in the last ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe; that his country was at the highest pitch of prosperity, and could only hope to form another coalition of

some powers upon the continent against France. But that the only effect of such a measure would be to increase the preponderance and continental greatness of that country. —Did England hope to renew the internal troubles of France, or destroy her finances, or deprive her of her colonies? A war would produce no such effects: the French were happy; a flourishing state of agriculture was the support of their finances, and the colonies were but a secondary object to France; besides, had not the king of England, at that moment, more than he knew how to preserve? After some more reasoning, of the same kind, this curious document concludes, in a high-wrought strain of pathetic expostulation, in the following words. —"If your majesty would but reflect, you must perceive, that the war is without an object; without any presumable result to yourself. Alas! what a melancholy prospect! To cause two nations to fight for the sake of fighting! The world is sufficiently large for our two nations to exist in it; and reason is sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling every thing, when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides. I have, however, fulfilled a sacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart."

It must be evident, that the ruler of France had little else in view, when making this extraordinary overture, than that of indulging himself in the exercise of an act of indecorous presumption, and the satisfaction of indulging himself in the assumption of that tone of equality, with his brother the king of Great Britain, to the use of which he considered himself entitled, by his novel dignity of emperor of the Gauls. Perhaps too he was not averse from the desire of appearing in the eyes of Europe as anxious for peace; and proposed to himself the taking great credit with the continent for the magnanimity of this offer, while England, on the contrary, by listening to the overtures thus made, would render those powers, yet friendly towards her, shy, and suspicious of a closer connection; or if she rejected them, would appear that ruthless and unappeasable disturber of the general tranquillity, which was in truth the character of her wily opponent. Be that however as it may, it is observable, that, in this important state paper, there is no longer to be found that tone of arrogant superiority, which characterised the language of the French government in the preceding year: no reference to the impossibility of England contending "single-handed" with France, nor any apparent wish to consider the former but as a powerful and equal rival.

Early in the month of February, this letter was communicated to the legislative body, by order of Bonaparte, together with the answer to it, written by one of the principal secretaries of state of the British government, and addressed to M. Talleyrand, the French minister for foreign affairs.

In this reply, to which it is impossible to refuse the character of dignity, temper, and moderation, Lord Mulgrave acknowledges, on the part of his Britannic majesty, the receipt of a letter from the head of the French government. That there was nothing nearer to the heart of his majesty, than the obtaining the blessings of peace for his people, provided that it were such as would

would secure it to them permanently, and guard the essential interests of his states; that this great end could only be obtained by arrangements, which should also ensure the tranquillity of the rest of Europe. That, conformably to this sentiment, his majesty could not attend more particularly to the overture which had been made him, until he should have consulted the powers of the continent, with whom he was engaged in confidential connections and relations, more particularly with the court of St. Petersburgh; and concludes with a well-merited eulogium upon the emperor Alexander.

M. Segur, in presenting the above, introduced them with a speech, which plainly evinced that the French government was by no means pleased with the answer they had received. He denied the existence or the chance of a coalition on the continent of Europe against France; asserted that Russia would not embark in a war merely to gratify England, and that the emperor had received the most unequivocal testimonies of the amicable dispositions of Austria and Prussia. In a word, that the hopes of England, in a third coalition, were vain and chimerical, and that, "it only remained for French bravery to display its whole energy, and to triumph, at last, over that eternal enemy to the liberty of the seas and the repose of nations."

The two other great public bodies, the tribunate and the conservative senate, were also at this period separately addressed by the proper functionaries, to the same effect with the oration of M. Segur. Both contain only illustrations, corollaries and amplifications of the same scheme and design, namely, the presenting a flattering picture of the French resources and government u on the one hand, and on the other, to falsify and discolour the truth, in every particular connected with Great Britain and her continental allies. From the speech of M. Talleyrand, however, to the tribunate, it should seem that it was the wish of the French government, that this overture should be considered as yet open, and, that after Russia had been consulted, farther discussions, of an amicable nature, might take place. The passage, to which we particularly allude, is too remarkable not to give it insertion.

"The character that pervades this answer," says the orator, "is vague and indeterminate. One single idea only presents itself with some precision, that of having recourse to foreign powers, and this idea is by no means pacific; a superfluous interference ought not to be appealed to, if there be not a desire to embarrass the discussions and to render them endless. The ordinary consequence of all complicated negociations is to weary out good intentions and to throw back nations into a war, become more furious from the vexation of an unsuccessful attempt at accommodation. Nevertheless, on a question regarding a multitude of interests, and of passions which have never been in unison, we should not rest upon a single symptom. Time will soon develope to us the secret resolutions of the government of England. Should they be just and moderate, the calamities of war will cease:—Should, on the contrary, this first appearance of accommodation prove but a false light, intended only to answer speculations of cre-

dit; to facilitate a loan, the acquisition of money, purchases, or enterprizes, then we shall know how far the dispositions of the enemy are implacable and obstinate; we shall have to banish all hope from a dangerous lure, and trust without reserve to the goodness of our cause, to the justice of Providence, and to the genius of the emperor."

Corresponding with the tone and temper of those angry ebullitions, the French official gazette at the same time published the speech of the king of England to his parliament, with a comment upon each paragraph, indicative of the same sentiments as had pervaded the orations, to which we have above adverted. The whole of these manifestos, for they can be considered in no other light than as such, concluded with general denunciations of vengeance against the shores of Britain, which were threatened with immediate and irresistable invasion, and against its government, whose very existence was menaced by the exhaustion which the country must endure from a continuance of the present formidable posture of France, for ten years to come!

But whatever were the views of the French emperor, in having thus extended the olive branch, and his holding out to Europe that it was possible it might yet be accepted, it is certain, that no means were left unattempted by him, which could increase and consolidate his power, or annoy that enemy who could alone check his career, and put bounds to his ambition. His flotilla, destined for the invasion of England, was hourly augmenting, and becoming more concentrated at Boulogne, the common place of rendezvous. However watchful and intrepid the conduct of the British cruizers, it was found impossible, with every exertion of the most consummate skill and bravery, to prevent small divisions of the French gun boats from stealing along the coasts, protected as well by their small draught of water, as by the powerful batteries, erected wherever an opportune situation presented itself from forming a junction at the above-named port, and their numbers, at the commencement of the present year, were truly formidable. The army, destined for the same purpose, and encamped on the heights commanding the town and harbour of Boulogne, had now increased to upwards of one hundred thousand men, perfectly disciplined, under the command of the best officers of France, and constantly exercised in embarking and re-landing in and from the flotilla, with a view of perfecting them in the great object of their destination. And the eyes of all Europe were directed towards the preparations for an achievement, on the event of which the fate not only of the two countries was at issue, but that also of the whole moral and political world.

We have already seen that Spain had been compelled, in consequence of her dependant situation on France, to become a party to the war with Great Britain. In order to render this measure the more available to his purposes of crippling the resources and ruining the finances of England, Bonaparte now determined upon a series of bold manœuvres, by which, in uniting the naval strength of his ally to that of France, he hoped to strike a blow, in various parts of the world, at one and the same moment; and directed not only

only against her colonies and commerce, but also leave her naval superiority a contested and doubtful point. With this view, the squadrons of the French fleet, which had hitherto, since the commencement of the war, remained inactive in their ports, were, at the beginning of the year, put into a state of the greatest activity, and several armaments were actually put on foot, which, evading the British blockading squadrons, spread, for the moment, terror and dismay throughout both hemispheres.

The fate and fortune of the French naval expeditions of this year, it will be a pleasing part of our duty to detail, in a subsequent portion of our work, where the maritime warfare of both countries will be particularly considered and detailed. For the present, the proceedings of the French emperor, on the continent, are too important in themselves, and too vast in their objects, not to engross our primary and whole attention.

It will be recollected, by our readers, that, in the course of the last year, Bonaparte had assumed the imperial purple, and had, in his own person, commenced a new dynasty, destined to usurp the throne of the Bourbons, and reign over the vast dominions of France and her dependencies.

But although this personage, (certainly one of the most fortunate if not the greatest character on which the page of history has ever dwelt,) had taken upon himself the style and title of emperor of the Gauls, respect for the form of government he had so recently established in the northern and middle provinces of Italy, induced him to forego, at the moment of his advancement to the imperial diadem, the personal sovereignty of that country, and which still therefore retained the name of "republic," of which Bonaparte was the nominal head.

The entire success however of the experiment which the emperor had tried upon the feelings of the French nation, and the acquiescence of the greater part of the European courts to the assumption of his new dignity, emboldened him, in the course of the present year, to extend his views of family aggrandizement, and the iron crown of Charlemagne was destined to circle the brows of Bonaparte. It is also more than probable, that policy and the lust of conquest had an equal share with ambition in inducing him to take the name of king of Italy. The limits and pretensions of the "Italian republic" were necessarily defined by the name and nature of the government it had chosen, and which could only extend to those provinces of which it already consisted. But the kingdom of Italy must necessarily comprise, unless the title were allowed to be a palpable absurdity, the whole of the natural and artificial divisions of that delightful country. When Bonaparte, therefore, desired to be its crowned and acknowledged monarch and was hailed "king of Italy," his views upon the southern provinces, and the rich and fertile island of Sicily, when the character of the man is considered, could be no longer problematical. This conjecture too was not diminished in force, when it was remembered, that, under pretences equally insolent and unjust, the French were actually in considerable force in Naples, occupying the strong and important position of Otranto, and that a large bod

of troops were always kept in motion, hovering upon the Neapolitan frontier.

Whether all, or some only, of the motives we have detailed, operated upon the mind of the French emperor, upon this occasion, certain it is, that he lost no time in carrying his purposes into effect. In affected compliance with the addresses which were poured in upon him, from the various constituted authorities of the Italian republic, who, like the Cappadocians of old, supplicated the yoke of bondage, and which urged the necessity of his appearance in Italy, to remedy the defects of a constitution they pretended was imperfect, and utterly inadequate to the wants and wishes of the people, Bonaparte, accompanied by his empress, set off for Milan, where he arrived early in the month of May. Not the Consul Flaminius, when, on the part of the Roman senate, he announced the restoration of liberty to the oppressed and dejected states of Greece, was received with so much apparent transport, certainly not with so much adulation, as was now the person, who came expressly for the purpose of giving them a tyrant and a taskmaster, by the Italian states! Meetings were immediately convened, and the whole republic, at the feet of Bonaparte, humbly besought him to relieve them from the burthen of governing themselves, and to take upon himself, and his heirs, the Italian diadem. To this flattering request the French emperor was not found inexorable, and, on the 26th day of May, he added to his other titles, that of "king of Italy"!!!

The coronation took place at Milan, with the utmost splendour, solemnity, pomp, and the most imposing magnificence. The emperor, seated on a superb tirrone, having on his right the honours of the empire, on the left the honours of Italy, and before him the honours of Charlemagne, was invested with the usual insignia of royalty, by the cardinal archbishop, and finally ascending the altar, seized upon the celebrated iron crown, there deposited, and placed it upon his head, saying, at the same time, with a loud voice, and in a tone of defiance, (it being a part of the ancient ceremonial on the enthroning of the Lombard kings) the remarkable words: *Dieu me la donne; gare à qui la touche* !*

After the ceremony, than which nothing could be more magnificent, a constitutional code, being the third which this country had received from France, was communicated to the states, and eagerly accepted by them. The most remarkable of its provisions were, the placing the regal authority solely in the person of Bonaparte, with the privilege of naming his successor; after which, however, the crown, with certain limitations, was to be hereditary. It was decreed that, hereafter, the monarch must constantly reside within the Italian States, but that, while the present king retained the crown of Italy, he might cause himself to be represented by a viceroy, who must, however, reside within the boundaries of the kingdom.

After the death of Bonaparte, the kingdom of Italy must never again be vested in the same person with that of the French empire, but

* God gives it to me;—beware those who touch it!

but be entirely disparted and separated from it--and ample means were allowed and provided for the maintenance of the regal dignity—the endowment of the queen—and every other expence incident to the high station the country had placed in the hands of Napoleon, the first of that name, king of Italy. Immediately after the promulgation of this body of laws, Prince Eugene, (Beauharnois) son in law to the new monarch, was appointed viceroy:--a new order of knighthood was instituted, that of "the iron crown," with considerable revenues attached to it;—and the organization of the new kingdom was entirely arranged and completed.

It may easily be believed, that those powers of Europe, who were disposed to maintain their independence, considered this step of Bonaparte as an additional proof of his lust of acquisition, and his determination, upon every occasion, to concentrate in himself so large a share of the dominion and power of the continent, as would render it difficult for their whole united strength, at a period not very remote, to resist any further encroachment he might meditate upon what yet remained unsubdued by his arms in Europe. But before it was possible for the courts of Vienna, or St. Petersburgh, to concert upon any measure, whether of remonstrance or resistance, to this late act of aggression of Bonaparte against the tranquillity of Europe, for such it could not but be considered, a fresh instance of his insatiable policy struck too forcibly and immediately at the interests and freedom of the powers of the continent, to admit of extenuation, or of any palliative measure, and which forced those powers to take steps, which ended in a renewal of continental war, and gave rise to circumstances the most calamitous, and the most unfortunate to the interests of mankind.

It was observable that, at the ceremonial of the crowning Bonaparte, the doge of the Ligurian republic was present at Milan, doubtless in order the better to prepare himself for the part which, in a few days, he was called upon to play. Hitherto, Bonaparte had preserved to Genoa, the once proud rival of Venice for the empire of the seas, and always the firm and attached, indeed the natural ally of France, an appearance of independence, and, under the new constitutions of the Ligurian republic, had condescended to consider and treat with her as an independent state. It is true, the new republic had not much to boast of, either in the terms or the result of the treaty, which was concluded between her and France, in the course of the last year. For the liberty of sailing under French colours, and a few other as equivocal advantages, Genoa had bound herself to furnish France with 6000 sailors, during the continuance of the present war: she likewise ceded her harbour, dock-yards, arsenals, &c. to the disposal of the French government; and further engaged to construct a bason, large enough to build and equip ten sail of the line, at her own expence; the ships to be built from her stores, solely for the use of France!—For these concessions, her independence was to be acknowledged and secured.

But the tender mercies of the French ruler were not to be of long endurance. An extension of the

same policy, which had operated in the change of the government of the Italian republic, was to extinguish for ever the liberty and independence of Genoa!

We have already seen, that in the settlement of the throne of Italy, it was stipulated that it should never hereafter vest in the person of the future French emperor: hence a possibility of an entire separation between the two countries in political friendship and relations. Contemplating such an event, the annexation of Genoa and its territory to the crown of France was an object of the last importance. Already in possession of Savoy and Piedmont, that of Genoa secured the passage of French armies into Italy, by a road, which, if in the hands of an hostile, or even a neutral power, would be utterly impracticable, and the future dependence of Italy upon France might be rendered, or gradually become, doubtful and precarious.

Before such considerations the faith of treaties was as nothing in the scale; and the chief of the Ligurian republic was given to understand that he must prepare himself to make, in the name of the people, a formal surrender of their liberties and territory to the French nation. This ceremony took place, with all due solemnity, at Milan, on the fourth of June, when the doge, in a full convocation of the great officers of state of the new kingdom of Italy, addressed Bonaparte, and solicited him to grant to the Genoese nation the happiness of being his subjects! His majesty returned a very long and a very gracious answer; in the course of which he said, "I will realize your wish—I "will unite you to my great people. "It will be to me a new means for "rendering more efficacious the "protection I have always loved to "grant you. My people will re-"ceive you with pleasure. They "know that, in all circumstances, "you have assisted their arms with "friendship, and have supported "them with all your means. They "find besides, with your ports, an "increase of maritime power, which "is necessary to them to sustain "their lawful rights against the op-"pressors of the seas. You will "find, in your union with my peo-"ple, a continent. You have only "ports and a marine. You will "find a flag, which, whatever may "be the pretensions of my enemies, "I will maintain, on all the seas of "the universe, constantly free from "insult, and from search, and ex-"empt from the right of blockade, "which I will never recognize but "for places really blockaded, as "well by sea as by land. You "will find yourselves sheltered un-"der it from this shameful slavery, "the existence of which I re-"luctantly suffer with respect to "weaker nations, but from which "I will always guarantee my sub-"jects."

We have gone to greater length, in the foregoing extract, than is our usual custom, but the opportunity of displaying the insolence, and arrogant assumption of the man, was too tempting not to be embraced, and it may also serve as an useful record of the manner in which the independency of states, in alliance with France, was terminated at the will and pleasure of the individual to whom we have adverted.

Having thus secured, to himself, personal aggrandizement, to his family the reversion of a new form-

ed kingdom, and to France a most important territorial acquisition, Bonaparte returned to Paris, where he arrived on the 12th of August, and was received on the road and in his capital with demonstrations of the greatest personal attachment of his people, and of their entire approbation of his conduct.

Whether it were that these great arrangements having been completed to his perfect satisfaction, that he now seriously meditated the invasion of the British islands; or that, aware of the necessity there would be of speedily employing the whole of his disposable force upon the continent; the emperor had hardly returned to his capital, when he repaired to the encamped army at Boulogne, for the purpose of reviewing it, as well as to inspect the means by which it was to pass the narrow seas. Having satisfied himself of the efficiency and excellent appointment of this vast body of troops, not less at that moment than 115,000 disciplined soldiers, without counting upon the cavalry or artillery, he again proceeded to Paris, where the threatening aspect of affairs required his immediate presence.

From the tenor of the official publications which appeared in the course of last year, on the part of those powers who could, with safety to themselves, openly remonstrate against the daily aggressions and increasing pretensions of the chief of the French nation, it might have been expected, that, ere long, further efforts would be made to assert the independence of Europe, and set bounds to his ambition.

In fact, early in the present year, (11th of April) a treaty of concert, between his majesty and the emperor of Russia, was signed at St. Petersburgh,* whereby, after observing that the state of suffering in which Europe was placed demanded speedy remedy, the contracting parties mutually agreed to consult upon the means of putting a stop thereto, without waiting for further encroachments on the part of the French government. In this view, they agreed to employ the most prompt and most efficacious means to form a general league of the states of Europe, and in order to accomplish the end proposed, to collect together a force which, independently of the succours furnished by his Britannic majesty, might amount to 500,000 effective men, and to employ the same with energy, in order either to induce or to compel the French government to consent to the re-establishment of peace, and of the balance of Europe.

The object proposed to be effected by this league was the evacuation of the Hanoverian territory and the north of Germany.

The establishment of the independence of the republics of Holland and Switzerland.

The re-establishment of the king of Sardinia, in Piedmont, with as large an augmentation of territory as circumstances would permit.

The future security of the kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the island of Elba included, by the French forces.

The establishment of an order of things in Europe, which might effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different states, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations.

His

* Vide State Papers.

His Britannic majesty engaged to contribute to the common efforts, by employing his forces, both by sea and land, as well as vessels for transporting troops in the general plan of operations, and to assist the different powers by subsidies, which should correspond with the amount of their respective forces so employed.

It was mutually agreed that, in the event of this league being formed, they would not make peace with France, but with the common consent of all the powers, who should become parties to it.

Sweden and Austria had already entered into these views; however, no intention was manifested on the part of these powers to proceed to hostilities, until an attempt to attain, by negociation, the objects of the concerted alliance had proved abortive; on the contrary, a Russian envoy (Baron Novosiltzoff) was nominated to negociate with France, and had actually proceeded to Berlin, on his way to Paris, when the intelligence arrived of the annexation of Genoa to the French empire.

Under this change of circumstances, he applied to his court for fresh instructions: the result was his immediate recal. But, before his departure, he addressed a note, dated the 10th of July, to Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, which was communicated by him to M. la Forêt, the French resident at Berlin, explaining the cause of the interruption of his mission.

This was a signal to Austria formally to become a member of the league, and accordingly a treaty to that effect was signed on the 9th of August, by her plenipotentiary at St. Petersburgh.

About the same period, a note was addressed, by the Austrian ambassador at Paris, to the French minister for foreign affairs, expressive of the anxious desire of his court to concur with the courts of London and St. Petersburgh, in their endeavours to promote a general pacification, when the overtures to be made to the French government, by M. Novosiltzoff, were suddenly broken off, by the changes recently made in the condition of the republics of Genoa and Lucca. That these events still further urged the court of Vienna to recommend the renewal of measures of conciliation, in which she was willing to lend her most earnest assistance.

In reply to this note, it was observed, by M. Talleyrand, that, from the conduct of England and Russia, little hopes could be entertained of the sincerity of their pacific intentions; that Austria had it in her power to compel them to have recourse to what they professed; for neither of those powers could act with effect against France, without the co-operations of Austria or Prussia, and that the latter was the steady ally of France. And it is asked, what reliance can be placed in these professions of Austria, when she continues to maintain an army of 72,000 men in Italy, whilst France has only 50,000 in that country, 15,000 of whom are stationed at the extremity of the kingdom of Naples? He then adverts to the military preparations on foot in Poland, and in Italy, the evident result of combined operations. In this state of things, what other course had the emperor of the French to adopt, than to anticipate his enemies? But if Austria would issue a declaration similar to that made by Prussia, and reduce her

her army in Italy, and the Tyrol, and reduce her military force to the peace establishment, peace with England must ensue, and that the crowns of France and Italy should be separated for ever, and that Europe would be indebted to the wisdom of Austria for her tranquillity and security, but that a contrary conduct would precipitate Europe into a situation which could not be foreseen or calculated.

This was followed by another note from the French minister for foreign affairs, to the Austrian ambassador at Paris, wherein the former topics are repeated, and terminating with the demand,

That the twenty-one regiments which had been sent to the German and Italian Tyrol should be withdrawn, and that those troops only should remain in the said provinces which were there six months before.

That the camp fortifications should be discontinued, including those at Venice.

That the troops in Stíria, in Carinthia, in Friuli, and the Venetian territory, be reduced to the numbers at which they stood six month before. And

That Austria declare to England her unshaken determination to preserve an exact neutrality.

On the 31st of August, a declaration was officially made, by the Russian ambassador at Vienna, the material substance of which was that, in compliance with the Austrian court, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias had resolved to accede to the request of renewing the negociation for peace, which had been broken off, by the recal of M. Novosiltzoff, as soon as the head of the French government should assent thereto.

And, as a measure of precaution, to cause two armies of 50,000 men each, to march to the Danube, in order to give weight to the negociations, solemnly declaring that it was his imperial majesty's intention to recal those troops as soon as the so much desired security of all the states of Europe should be obtained.

To this succeeded a second note from the court of Vienna to the French government, which was transmitted on the 3rd of September, declaring, that 'that power had no other view than that of maintaining peace and friendship with France, and of securing the general tranquillity of the continent; that the maintenance of peace did not consist solely in a forbearance from any positive attack; that it required the fulfilment of those treaties upon which peace had been founded.'

'The peace existing between Austria and France originated with the treaty of Luneville; that treaty guaranteed the independence of the Italian, Helvetic, and Batavian republics; Austria had to complain that these stipulations were violated; that the maintenance of general tranquillity required that each power should confine itself within its own frontiers, and respect the rights of other nations, whether weak or strong: in fine, when she sets herself up as an arbitress to regulate the common interests of nations, and to exclude every other state from taking any part in the maintenance of general tranquillity and the balance of power.'

'The emperor had never ceased to demand the execution of the before-mentioned stipulations: however, the emperor Napoleon, notwithstanding his frequent and solemn assurances, in his character of president of the Italian republic, that he was

was far from entertaining any plans for further aggrandisement, or of infringement on the independence of the Italian states, thought proper to assume the title of king of Italy, and to accompany this measure with threats and military preparations.'

'This did not prevent the court of Austria from concurring in the pacific overtures made by Russia and England, but at the very moment when the requisite passports were transmitted to the negociator for that purpose, fresh attacks were made on the political existence of other independent states in Italy—an encampment of 30,000 men, in the plain of Marengo, was speedily followed by another of 40,000 on the frontiers of the Tyrol and the Austrian Venetian provinces.'

'His majesty thus found himself under the necessity of providing, without delay, for his own safety. This was the cause of his present armament. The emperor armed not with hostile views; he armed not to operate a diversion against a landing in England; he armed for the maintenance of the peace existing between him and France, for those stipulations without which this peace would become illusory, and to attain that just equipoise which is calculated to secure the balance and permanent tranquillity of Europe.'

This paper concludes with a declaration that Austria was ready to enter into a negociation, in conjunction with Russia, for maintaining the peace of the continent on the most moderate terms compatible with the general tranquillity and security; that whatever should be the issue of the negociations, even should hostilities commence, they pledged themselves to abstain from every interference with the internal concerns of France, or to alter the state of the existing relations in the German empire, and to defend, to the utmost of their power, the integrity of the Ottoman Porte. And finally, that the sentiments of England were conformable to those expressed in the above paper.

Bonaparte, who had till now apparently devoted his entire attention to the maturing of his projects for the invasion of Great Britain, immediately, upon the receipt of this note, which was sufficiently explanatory of the intentions of Austria, resolved to march, without delay, his whole military force, in order to disperse and destroy the combination which he perceived was formed against him. Promptitude in his operations he considered the more necessary, in as much as the Russian troops, which were intended to co-operate in favour of Austria, had not yet passed their own frontier.

We have already observed, that Bonaparte, in the view of over-running the British empire, had assembled the principal part of his forces opposite to the English coast, and had maintained their military establishment complete, so that he possessed, on the shortest emergency, an army ready to undertake any offensive operations, and perhaps it was a relief to him to find an opportunity of giving activity to troops, which had, during the preceding two years, remained stationary.

His first step was to reinforce his army in Italy; he then dismantled his flotilla at Boulogne; caused the major part of his troops, in Holland and in Hanover, to march, by the most rapid movements, and the most direct routes, to meet the Austrians, who were collected on the Danube, and 60,000 men were decreed to be raised,

raised, by conscription, to recruit the armies.

These measures were accompanied by a note, presented by the French minister to the diet of Ratisbon, stating, that the conduct of Austria menaced a new war; that that power had extended her territory, on the right side of the Pavia, and made acquisitions in Swabia, subsequently to the treaty of Luneville, which had materially altered the relative situation of the neighbouring states of Germany; that the debt of Venice had remained undischarged, contrary to the spirit and the letter of the treaties of Campo Formio and of Luneville, and that the people of Milan and Mantua had, contrary to formal stipulations, been denied justice to their demands; that Austria had recognized the right of blockade arrogated by England; that the French emperor had evacuated Switzerland, and had kept in Italy only a sufficient number of troops to maintain the positions which they occupied, at the extremity of the peninsula, in order to protect the commerce of the Levant, and to insure an object of compensation, which might determine England and Russia to evacuate Corfu.

That his operations had been solely directed to the re-establishment of the equilibrium of commerce, and the equal right of all flags upon the sea. For this purpose, he had collected his forces upon the borders of the ocean, far distant from the Austrian frontiers, and had employed all the resources of his empire to construct fleets, to form his marine, and improve his ports; that, at this moment, Austria rises from a state of repose, places her forces on the war establishment, sends one army into the states of Italy, and another into the Tyrol, makes new levies of cavalry, forms magazines, strengthens her fortresses, terrifies, by her preparations, the people of Bavaria, Swabia, and of Switzerland, and manifests an intention of making a diversion favourable to England, and more injurious to France than would be a direct campaign, and an open declaration of war. Austria has professed that she had no hostile intention against France:—against whom then are these preparations directed? Are they against the Swiss? Are they against Bavaria? Or are they directed against the German empire itself? His majesty the emperor of the French declares that he will consider as a formal declaration of war against himself, every aggression against the German body, and especially against Bavaria; he will never separate the interests of his empire from those of the princes of Germany who are attached to him.

To this note Austria replied, 'that, so far from causing any interruption to a general peace, that she had offered her mediation, which had been refused by France, but that France wished not for peace, for that situation is not peace, but more destructive than actual war, in which a single power, already too formidable by its greatness, continues alone armed, and is prevented by no opposition from occupying with its troops, and oppressing and subjecting one indedent state after another.'

'To put an end to this state of things was the true object of the arming on the part of Austria and Russia, and that the two courts were ready to prove the disinterestedness of their views, by entering into any negociation founded on principles of justice and moderation, and that it

it became the more necessary to take active measures of precaution, as, from certain indications, it was apparent, that several princes of the frontier circles had been encouraged by France to take up arms against their emperor and co-estate, and to this end, that new engagements had been entered into inimical to those existing.'

A rupture now became inevitable, and several powers placed themselves in an attitude to meet hostilities. Bavaria, of whom strong suspicions were entertained, was summoned to incorporate her troops with the Austrian army, and the latter in full force passed the Inn early in the month of September, and endeavoured to enforce this command.

It must be acknowledged, that the Austrians acted with little circumspection towards Bavaria: heavy exactions were made upon the country, the paper money of Vienna was forced into circulation at its nominal value, whilst it had fallen to a great discount at home. These proceedings were attempted to be justified on the ground of political necessity.

The elector immediately retired from Munich to Wurtzburgh, and the Bavarian troops effected a retreat into Franconia.

On this intelligence, Bonaparte prepared to place himself at the head of his armies, which were already advanced upon their march; but, prior to his departure, he repaired, on the 23d of September, to the senate house, and caused to be read to that body, an exposition of the comparative conduct of France and Austria, since the conclusion of the peace of Luneville. His earnest desire to have preserved the peace of the continent is therein expressed; the charges against England and Austria particularly are reiterated; and after observing upon the invasion of the Bavarian territories, it concludes with a solemn declaration, 'that the emperor of the French would never lay down his arms, until he had obtained full and entire satisfaction, and complete security, as well for his own estates as for those of his allies.'

At this sitting, the senate passed a decree for raising 80,000 additional conscripts. Bonaparte then informed the senators 'that he was about to place himself at the head of his army, in order to succour his allies; that the war had already commenced, by the invasion of Bavaria, the elector of which had actually been driven from his territories. He exhorted the French people to support their emperor in the present unprovoked war, and concluded his address in the following words:—"Frenchmen, your emperor will do his duty, my soldiers will do their's, you will do your's."'

Bonaparte, having appointed his brother Joseph to superintend the government during his absence, set out from Paris on the 24th of Sept. to place himself at the head of the army, and arrived at Strasburgh on the 26th: he was accompanied by the empress Josephine, marshal Berthier, and a numerous suite. On his arrival, he was received by the mayor of that town with the usual compliments.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

History of Europe continued.—Route of the different Corps of the French Army to the Scene of Action—of Bernadotte—Marmont—Davoust—Soult—Ney—Lannes—and of Murat, with the Reserve.—Passage of the Rhine by the French Artillery.—Proclamation of the French Emperor—and Address to his Army—which he joins at Kehl.—Receives the Compliments of the Electors of Baden and Wirtemburg.—Junction of the French and Bavarians.—March for the Danube.—General Position of the French Army.—Strength of the Austrian Force.—Precautions taken to prevent the Advance of the French Troops—useless—and why—Bridge over the Danube, at Donawert, forced by the French.—Communication cut off, by the latter, between Ulm and Augsburgh.—Action at Wertingen—disastrous to the Austrians.—French take Possession of Augsburgh—and drive the Austrians from Aicha.—Universal Advance of the French Army—and Position.—Bonaparte reviews his Troops, and distributes military Rewards and Honours for the Affair of Wertingen.—Danube passed by the right Wing of the French at Guntzburgh—and the Bridges on the River taken Possession of between that Place and Leipheim.—Brave Defence of Prince Ferdinand—but forced to retreat to Ulm.—Loss thereon.—Passage of the Danube by the Centre and Left of the French Army—and of the Lech.—Masterly Manœuvres of Bonaparte separate General Mack from Vienna.—Bernadotte commands the Inn, and Bonaparte marches against Ulm.—Straitened Position of General Mack and the Austrian Force at Ulm.—The Entrenchments without the City carried by the French.—Memmingen surrounded and taken by Marshal Soult.—Prince Ferdinand retreats from Biberach to Ulm.—Ulm totally cut off—and invested by the French.—Brave Attempt of Prince Ferdinand to cut his Way from Ulm into Bohemia.—Pursued by Prince Murat and Marshal Lannes.—Overtaken at Nordlingen.—General Werneck and twelve thousand Austrians lay down their Arms.—Good Conduct of Prince Ferdinand.—severe Loss—but makes good his Retreat with Part of his Corps—Desperate Situation of Mack in Ulm.—Errors of that General.—Bonaparte prepares to storm Ulm.—Harangues his Army.—Summonses General Mack.—Terms—agreed to.—Strange and unaccountable Conduct of General Mack.—He and the whole Austrian Army surrender themselves Prisoners of War.—Insolent Triumph of Bonaparte on that Occasion.—Considerations on this disastrous Event.—Rewards bestowed by Bonaparte upon his Army and Generals.—Austrian Prisoners sent off to France—and the Fortifications of Ulm and Memmingen demolished.—Bonaparte proceeds

by Augsburgh to Munich, where he is received with the greatest Honours.—Movement of the whole French Army towards the Inn.—Disposition thereof.—Passage of the Inn.—United Austrian and Russian Army retire upon Vienna.—Efforts made to defend that City.—Brannau taken, and occupied by the French Army.—Bernadotte marches to Saltsburgh, and defeats an Austrian Corps.—Successes of the French main Army under Prince Murat.—Lintz taken.—French cross the Traun and the Ens.—Ineffectual Attempt of the Russians to impede the Progress of the French Arms.—Austrian Proposition for an Armistice—rejected—and why.—Affair of Neustadt.—Austrians defeated.—Vienna totally exposed to the French—and sends a Deputation to Bonaparte to sue for Mercy.—Retreat of the Emperor of Austria to Brunn.—Vienna taken Possession of by the French without Opposition.—The Danube crossed at Vienna by the French Army, and the allied Austrians and Russians pursued into Moravia.—Bonaparte enters Vienna.—Partial Success of the Russians over General Mortier.—The Court of Austria retreats from Brunn to Olmutz.—Continued Successes and Advances of the French Army.—Russians defeated at Guntersdorff.—Head Quarters of the French advanced to Znaim—and Brunn taken Possession of.—Bonaparte enters Brunn.—Austrian and Russian army take a Position between Brunn and Olmutz.—Russians reinforced—Probability of a general Battle.

THE French army, estimated at about 140,000 men, was, by this time, rapidly advanced towards the scene of action: it moved in six divisions; the first corps, under marshal Bernadotte, commenced its march from Hanover, about the same time that the army set out from Boulogne, and reached Wurtzburgh, in Franconia, on the 23d of September, by the route of Gottingen and Frankfort.—General Marmont proceeded from Holland to Mentz, at the head of the second corps, passed the Rhine at Cassel, and the 3d corps, commanded by marshal Davoust, passed the Rhine, on the 26th, at Manheim, and advanced by Heidelberg and Neckar-Eltz, on the Neckar.—The 4th corps, under marshal Soult, passed the Rhine on the same day, by a bridge thrown over it at Spires, and advanced towards Heilbrun, on the Neckar.—Marshal Ney, with the 5th division, likewise crossed that river on the 26th, by a flying bridge opposite Dunlach, and marched towards Stutgardt.—The 6th corps, commanded by marshal Lannes, passed the Rhine on the 25th, at Kehl, and advanced towards Louisburgh.

Prince Murat, with the reserve of cavalry, likewise passed the Rhine at Kehl, and took a position in which he remained, during several days, before the defiles of the Black Forest, as it were to make the Austrians believe the French army meant to take that route.

On the 30th, the great park of artillery passed the Rhine, at the same place, and advanced upon Heilbrun.

The main body of this army, being now on the German side of the

the Rhine, Bonaparte hereupon issued a proclamation to his troops, wherein he stated, "that the third coalition had commenced; the Austrian army had passed the Inn; and, in violation of all treaties, had attacked and driven his ally from his capital. We will not stop, continues he, until we have secured the independence of the Germanic body, relieved our allies, and confounded the pride of unjust assailants.—Our politics shall not again suffer by our generosity; for we will not make peace, without a guarantee for its execution.—Soldiers, your emperor is in the midst of you.—You are but the vanguard of the great nation; if it be necessary, it will in a moment rise, at my voice, to dissolve this new league, which British gold and hatred have woven. We have to expect privations and hardships of every description, but we will conquer every obstacle, and we will not rest, until we have planted our eagles on the territories of our enemies." Having left his court, accompanied by his staff, and a part of his guards, he crossed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 29th, to join the army. That night he passed at Ettlingen, where he received the compliments of the elector and princess of Baden, and the next day he proceeded to Louisburgh, and took up his abode in the palace of the elector of Wirtemburg.

On the same day the divisions of marshal Bernadotte and general Marmont formed a junction with the Bavarians at Wurtzburgh, and commenced their march to the Danube. Marshal Davoust's corps marched from Neckar-Eltz, and pursued the rout by Englefinghen, Dunkelsbuhl, Attingen, and Donawert. Marshal Soult, with his corps, took the rout from Ochringen, Absgemund, Aalen, and Nordlingen.—Marshal Ney, with his corps, marched from Stutgardt, and proceeded by Eppingen, Wissenstein, and Nahum, and marshal Lannes' corps broke up from Louisburgh, and took the rout by Plutershausen, Aalen, and Oedlingen. The position of the French army on the 4th of October was as follows:—Marshal Bernadotte and the Bavarians were at Weisenburg, marshal Davoust at Attingen, on the river Reinitz, marshal Soult at Donawert, marshal Ney at Kesingen, marshal Lannes at Nereshein, and Murat, with his cavalry, on the borders of the Danube.

On the other hand, the Austrian army, consisting of between eighty and ninety thousand men, under the command of general Mack, had advanced to the defiles of the Black Forest, apparently with the intention of preventing the French army from penetrating. They had thrown up fortifications on the river Iller, and were strengthening Memmingen and Ulm; but all these measures of precaution were of little avail, as the French army had taken a route not suspected by their adversaries, and were already in the rear of the Austrians.

A division of marshal Soult's corps had, by a forced march, made themselves master of a bridge at Donawert, which was defended by the regiment of Colloredo, after the loss of a few men.

The next morning, at day break, Murat arrived there with his dragoons, passed the bridge, which he had caused to be repaired, and, in conjunction with the cavalry commanded by general Walther, advanc-

ed towards the Lech, where he forced the enemy, who were there posted, to retreat with some loss. Murat remained that night at Rain.

On the 6th, marshal Soult, with the two divisions of Vandamme, and Le Grand, marched towards Augsburgh, while general St. Hilaire, with his division, advanced to the same point, by the left bank of the Danube. On the same morning, prince Murat, at the head of the divisions of cavalry commanded by the generals Beaumont, Klein, and Bensouty, in the view of cutting off the communication between Ulm and Augsburgh, on his arrival at Wertingen, encountered a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, supported by four squadrons of Albert's cuirassiers.—Marshal Lannes, who, with the division of Oudinot, followed these corps of cavalry, succeeded in defeating and making the greatest part of this portion of the Austrian army prisoners, together with their artillery and baggage. The loss of the Austrians, upon this occasion, was eight standards, the whole of their cannon, two lieutenant colonels, six majors, sixty officers of inferior rank, and four thousand rank and file.

On the same day marshal Davoust arrived at Neuburg, and likewise general Marmont with his corps, and Bernadotte and the Bavarians had advanced to Aichstettin.

Marshal Soult, after having put to flight a body of Austrians, which had retreated to Aicha, entered Augsburgh on the 7th, with the divisions of Vandamme, St. Hilaire, and Le Grand. . . . .

Davoust, who had passed the Danube at Neuburg, arrived on the evening of the seventh at Aicha with his three divisions. Marmont, with the divisions of Boudet, Gruchy, and the Batavians under general Dumonceau, had taken a position between Aicha and Augsburgh.

Bernadotte, with the Bavarian army under generals de Roy and Verden, had taken possession of Ingolstadt, and the imperial guard, commanded by marshal Bessieres, together with the division of cuirassiers, under general Hautpoult, arrived at Augsburgh.

By this time Murat, with Klein's, Beaumont's, and Bensouty's divisions of cavalry, had occupied the village of Zusmershausen, to intercept the road from Ulm to Augsburgh.

Lannes, with the divisions of Oudinot and Suchet, took post at the same village on the same day.

Here Bonaparte reviewed the troops, and testified his satisfaction at their conduct at the battle of Wertingen, and distributed marks of honour to two dragoons, who had particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion.

This action at Wertingen was shortly after followed by one at Guntzburgh. Marshal Ney, who with the divisions of Malher, Dupont, and Loison, the dismounted dragoons of Baraguay d'Hilliers and the division of Gazen, having re-ascended the Danube, attacked the enemy in their position at Grünberg, succeeded in passing the river at Guntzburgh, notwithstanding a gallant resistance on the part of the Austrians, who had advanced from Ulm to that place, in the view of collecting a sufficient force to act offensively.

This force occupied Guntzburgh, rested with its right on the village of Limpach, and its left on Keisersburgh, and was in possession of the bridges on the Danube as far as Leipheim. A small corps which had passed the river, had, as we have already stated, been driven back with loss.

The French pursued their advantage, and attacked the bridges, which were defended with some obstinacy. The division under general Malher at length overcame the principal obstacle, by making themselves master of the bridge and causeway leading to Guntzburgh. The archduke Ferdinand made a brave attempt to defend this post, but was finally forced to abandon it, and he retreated to Ulm, with the loss of nearly 3,000 men, and the greatest part of his cannon.

The assailants suffered considerably from the grape shot of the Austrians; however, they were amply recompensed by the possession of a fine military position.

During these transactions, the centre of the French army passed the Danube at Donawert, Neuburg, and the left wing still lower down at Ingolstadt. This latter portion of the army, under the orders of Bernadotte, took post at Pfufferhausen, on the road to Munich, whilst the main body proceeded across the Lech, by Zurmershausen to Augsburgh, which place became the French head quarters.

At the passage of the Lech Bonaparte harangued his troops, informing them of the critical situation of the enemy, and that they were shortly to expect a general engagement.

By this succession of bold and rapid movements, the whole of the French army was now placed between Vienna and the Austrian forces under general Mack.

Under these circumstances the corps under Bernadotte, in conjunction with the Bavarians, forming together a body of about 40,000 men, were ordered to advance towards the Inn, in order to make head against the Austrian and Russian reinforcements, whilst, with the remainder of the army, Bonaparte marched against Mack.

Bernadotte entered Munich on the 12th, when he made about 800 prisoners, having captured on his march the baggage of the Austrian guards. He lost no time in crossing the Inn at that town, and continued his march on the high road to Braunau, where the first Russian column had arrived, and joined the troops under general Kienmeyer, which had evacuated Bavaria, and had fallen back upon that fortress. On the 15th he fell in with some Austrian detachments at Wasserburg and Haag, took a few hundred prisoners, and several pieces of cannon. He then took up a strong position near the Inn, from which he could observe the combined army, and attack to advantage, should they attempt to pass that river.

By this manœuvre, Bonaparte was enabled to direct his main force against Mack.

On the 10th marshal Soult was detached from the left with his corps to occupy Landsberg; they fell in with a corps of Austrian cuirassiers, who, after a short conflict, were compelled to retreat to Ulm, with the loss of some prisoners and two pieces of cannon. By this event the French gained possession of a pass of considerable importance, as forming a communication between Ulm and the Tyrol.

The army under general Mack was now confined to narrow limits; it occupied a line from Memmingen to Ulm, in which latter place, and the adjacent outworks, that general and the principal part of his force were collected, and which contained magazines abundantly supplied.

In this posture of affairs Bonaparte determined upon surrounding the whole of this army.—With this view he caused the left wing of his army under marshal Soult to advance upon Memmingen, a place of some importance, which had now become the station of the Austrian right, and which was likewise a considerable *depôt* for military stores, whilst he proceeded in person, with a most formidable force, to the neighbourhood of Ulm.

On the 11th the advanced corps under marshal Ney made an attack on a body of Austrians strongly posted before Ulm: they were received with great firmness, and obstinately resisted, until the arrival of Bonaparte with strong reinforcements. The attack was renewed, and the French, after a desperate opposition, succeeded in carrying all the entrenchments without the town, by some of which it was completely commanded.

Soult had arrived before Memmingen on the 13th, and immediately surrounded the place, which surrendered on the day following. The most striking articles in the capitulation were that the garrison, to the amount of many thousands, should be prisoners of war, &c. the officers released upon their parole, and suffered to retain their property, for the conveyance of which the French stipulated to provide carriages.

On the day following (the 15th) Soult advanced in pursuit of the archduke Ferdinand, who had retreated to Biberach, but finding that the prince had retired from that place towards Ulm, he directed his course towards Bregentz, in order to intercept that pass into the Tyrol.

The army concentrated at and about Ulm was, by these operations, completely cut off from all communication with the Austrian states, and the whole of the French army in Germany (with the exception of the corps under Bernadotte, which had advanced into Bavaria) surrounded that place.

It will have been observed by our readers, that, by this last series of movements, the neutrality of Prussia was completely violated by the French troops, as they not only passed through the territory of Anspach and Bareuth, but occupied those countries. This movement, which, by shortening the route of the French army, gave it incalculable advantages, appeared for the moment to make some impression upon the court of Berlin; but we shall not at this moment break off the thread of our narration, or dwell upon this subject, but shall give it due consideration in an ensuing chapter.

The archduke Ferdinand had now no alternative left, but either to be comprised in the fate of the army at Ulm, or to endeavour to force his way to Bohemia through Franconia. He boldly attempted the latter measure, crossed the Danube, and advanced by Nordlingen and Nuremberg, pursued by Murat and Lannes.

He was overtaken near Nordlingen, when one whole division under lieutenant general Werneck, amounting

amounting to about 12,000 men, were obliged to lay down their arms. The French pursued their advantage, and again fell in with the remains of the archduke's corps, between Traun and Nuremberg, on which occasion he took several prisoners, and the greater part of the Austrian artillery. The French now desisted from the pursuit, and the archduke made good his retreat with the remnant of his corps, chiefly cavalry.

In the mean time Bonaparte had so completely invested Ulm, that no possibility of escape was left to Mack and one third of his original force, but by opening a passage through an army four times superior to his. This determination was not to be attempted with any probability of success in the then situation of the two armies, whatever might have been done had offensive operations been had recourse to earlier. But it appears that general Mack had thought very highly of the position of Ulm, and so much was he wedded to this opinion, (which might have had some weight, had the French army penetrated, as it had heretofore done, by the Black Forest) that he overlooked the possibility of what had actually occurred.

But the great error of the Austrian commander in chief seems to have been too wide a dispersion of the different corps composing his army, so that the French were allowed to attack them severally in detail, by a force so superior as to render their resistance ineffectual; whilst it may be presumed, had he pursued a similar plan, and had attacked the several divisions of the French army separately, as they advanced, before they had concentrated themselves in force, the event might have been as favourable, as, under the present circumstances, it has proved disastrous.

The city of Ulm, occupied, as we have already seen, by the Austrian commander in chief, who had left with him about thirty thousand men, was now completely invested, and the French troops already in possession of the neighbouring heights that commanded the fortifications, which were in themselves extremely imperfect, and incapable, under more favourable circumstances, of being defended for any length of time. And, in point of fact, general Mack seems to have abandoned all idea of making such an effort.

Bonaparte, eager to avail himself of his present advantage, in order to hasten the surrender of the place, on the 15th made preparations, as it were, to storm the town, and issued an address to his army, wherein he informs them, that "the following day will be an hundred times more celebrated than that of Marengo, for the Austrian troops were now placed in a similar situation. But," continues he, "merely to conquer the enemy would be doing nothing worthy either of yourselves or your emperor. Not a man should escape, and that government which had violated all its engagements, should first learn its catastrophe by your arrival under the walls of Vienna."

This proclamation was immediately followed by a summons to Mack, requiring him to capitulate without loss of time, and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town.

These measures had the desired effect, and Mack, after a short deliberation, acceded to the terms proposed

posed. Accordingly, on the 17th of October, he agreed to surrender the city of Ulm, with all its artillery and magazines, and that the garrison, (consisting of about 30,000 men) after marching out, with all the honours of war, should lay down their arms; the field officers to be allowed to return to Austria, upon their parole, but the subalterns and soldiers to be sent prisoners into France, there to remain until exchanged.

It was stipulated, however, that the Austrian commander in chief should not be obliged to carry this capitulation into effect before 12 o'clock at noon on the ensuing 25th, and further, that if an Austrian or Russian army arrived in sufficient force to raise the blockade of Ulm before 12 o'clock at midnight on the 25th, the garrison should, in that event, be entirely released from the above capitulation.

Impatient at the delay which these terms would have produced, and eager to lose no time in making head against the Austrians and Russians collecting on the Inn, Bonaparte invited General Mack to an interview on the 19th, the result of which was, that Mack, on the assurance of the French marshal Berthier that no succour could possibly arrive before Ulm, signed an additional article, by which he agreed to evacuate the place, and surrender the army, on the next day, the 20th, on the mere condition that the corps commanded by marshal Ney, consisting of twelve regiments of infantry and four of cavalry, should not advance beyond ten leagues from Ulm and its environs before the 25th at midnight, the period when the former capitulation was to have expired.

Mack's conduct, in this latter proceeding, can only be accounted for, either by folly or villany; but whatever were his motives, the Austrian garrison, in compliance with the new capitulation, marched out the day following, and, after filing before the French emperor, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Bonaparte, who had taken an advantageous station to behold this operation, sent for general Mack and the other Austrian generals, and, while their troops were filing by, addressed them to the following effect: "Gentlemen, your master wages an unjust war: I tell you plainly I know not for what I am fighting; I know not what can be required of me; my resources are not confined to my present army. Those prisoners of war, now on their way to France, will observe the spirit which animates my people, and with what eagerness they flock to my standards. At a single word 200,000 volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers; whereas, your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become good soldiers till after several years. Let me advise my brother, the emperor, to hasten to make peace. All states must have an end, and in the present crisis he must feel serious alarms, lest the extinction of the dynasty of Lorraine should be at hand." He concluded by saying, "I desire nothing further upon the Continent; I want ships, colonies, and commerce, and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them."

General Mack is reported to have said, in reply "that the emperor of Germany had not wished for war, but was compelled to it by Russia." "If that be the case," said Bonaparte,

parte, "you are no longer a power." Several of the other Austrian generals are represented to have expressed their dislike to the war, and to see a Russian army admitted into the heart of their country. The French emperor treated these officers with civility, and, by way of consolation, observed to them, "that the chances of war were various, and that the conquerors might be conquered in their turn."

There is no instance to be found in history of such important successes having been obtained in so short a space of time, and that over a numerous army composed of some of the best troops in the world. But the errors committed, in the first place, by the cabinet of Vienna, and, in the second, by the Austrian general to whom this army was confided, merit severe animadversion. It may be asked, what could have induced the Austrians to take so advanced a position, while the Russian army, by which they expected to be supported, were still at so great a distance? But having done so, perhaps, under the idea that the French were not prepared to act with such astonishing promptitude, why should they continue in that position after they were informed of the French army being in full march, and of the route which it had taken, instead of falling back upon their reinforcements?—or, if there were objections to that measure, why not attack, with a collected force, the several divisions of the French army, with which they came into contact before they could concentrate themselves?—or, having neglected that opportunity, why not endeavour, with the whole strength of their army, to force their way back to the Inn? But, instead of making any such effort, Mack separated his army into several divisions, which he suffered to be successively overpowered and defeated, with little loss to his adversaries. Thus, by gross misconduct, the main Austrian army in Germany was, as it were, annihilated.

On the other hand, Bonaparte, as a reward to his troops for their very great exertions, and with a view to animate them to further enterprizes, judiciously decreed, on the day after the surrender of Ulm, that the month Vendemiaire, year 14, should be reckoned as a campaign to all the individuals composing the French grand army in Germany, and be so charged to the state in the computation of pay and military services; and likewise that the war contributions, as well as such as should be levied in Suabia, and likewise all magazines taken from the enemy, should belong to the army, with the exception of the artillery and provisions. At the same time Bonaparte issued an address to his soldiers, exulting in their having performed a campaign in fifteen days, and chased the Austrians from the territory of his ally, the elector of Bavaria. He observes, that of an hundred thousand, of which the Austrian army consisted, sixty thousand were prisoners, who would replace the French conscripts in the labour of the field. But, says he, "we shall not stop here; you are impatient to commence a second campaign, and we shall make the Russians undergo the same fate. Then shall be decided the question, which indeed has been already proved in Switzerland and Holland, whether the French infantry were the first or second in Europe. But as there were no generals amongst them

them, opposed to whom he had any glory to acquire, his sole care should be to obtain victory with the least effusion of blood. That his soldiers were his children!"

Bonaparte, having ordered the states belonging to the house of Austria, in Suabia, to be taken possession of, directed the march of the Austrian prisoners for France, and the demolition of the fortifications of Ulm and Memmingen, set out with his army, with the exception of the corps under the command of marshal Ney, which, by stipulation, was not to leave the vicinity of Ulm until after the 25th, at midnight, on the 21st, for Augsburg, on his route to Bavaria. He ordered *têtes de pont* to be constructed on the bridges over the Lech, and magazines to be established beyond them. On the evening of the 24th, he reached Munich, where he was received with great honours. He was joined here by Murat, who had left a division of the troops, with whom he had pursued the archduke Ferdinand, under the command of Mortier and Beraguay d'Hilliers, on the other side of the Danube, to descend that river, and to observe the movements of the Austrians in Bohemia.

The elector of Bavaria not being returned to his capital, Bonaparte dispatched an aid de camp to offer him escorts on the road; and receiving intelligence of the opening of the campaign in Italy, the former prepared to rejoin the army, now in full march for the Inn.

The disposition of the French army was thus arranged: Bonaparte, at the head of the main body, advanced towards Vienna, and had in his front a corps of Austrians, which had been reinforced, shortly before, by the first column of the Russian army. Their combined force did not exceed forty-five thousand men. To protect his flanks and rear, Bonaparte caused the division under Mortier, which was on the left shore of the Danube, to watch the motions of the Austrians in Bohemia, under the archduke Ferdinand: thus he had nothing to apprehend on his left. His right was protected by marshal Ney, who mounted the Lech to the confines of the Tyrol, and opposed the corps stationed in that country under the archduke John. In addition to these corps, the division of marshal Augereau, which had subsequently passed the Rhine, occupied the parts of Suabia, contiguous to the lake of Constance, so as to prevent any attempt, which might be made on the rear of the French army, from the Voralberg, and, perhaps, to make head against any Prussian corps which might, since the violation of the territory of Anspach and Bareuth, cross the Danube with a similar intention.

The centre of the French army had now reached the Inn, where the Austrians and Russians were posted, and, on the 28th, effected a passage over that river, in the vicinity of Brannau. Marshal Bernadotte, who had advanced by Wasserburgh, proceeded, on the 27th, to Altinmarkt; there he found the bridge broken down, and a strong fort opposed to him; but a corps of French and Bavarians, who had proceeded by Roth to Rotherheim, found the passage of the river more practicable at that place, and succeeded in crossing it.

The enemy were obliged to retreat, and, in consequence, both this bridge

bridge and that at Altinmarkt were repaired.

Davoust's corps, which took the route by Freying, after some opposition, passed the bridge at Multdorf. Murat caused a brigade of cavalry to pass the river at the same time, and as soon as the bridges of Octing and Marchiel were repaired, he crossed the Inn in person with the reserve.

The Austrians and Russians, finding their force inadequate to prevent the passage of the river, retreated step by step towards Vienna. In the mean time an effort was made for the defence of that capital. The citizens capable of bearing arms were summoned to embody themselves; and a proclamation was issued, wherein the emperor declared that he would trust in the justice of his cause, and the love and energy of his twenty-five millions of people, aided by the powerful assistance of his Russian auxiliaries.

The right bank of the Inn being now left destitute of defence, the remainder of the French army passed it without opposition; and whilst the Austro-Russians were pursued by the French, who had already passed the river, the corps under Lannes, on the 29th, took possession of Brannau, a place of considerable strength, containing large magazines of artillery, ammunition, and provisions. The Russians, who had occupied Brannau, left behind them a quantity of powder and other military stores. This was a seasonable supply to the French army. On the 30th, Buonaparte arrived and placed his head quarters in that fortress.

Bernadotte was hereupon detached from the left of the army to the right, in order to occupy Saltzburg, so as to be in a situation to intercept the communication between the army under the archduke Charles in the Venetian territory, and the Austro Russians; a corps of six thousand Austrians, who were there stationed, retreated before the arrival of Bernadotte in the direction of Wells. They were pursued by the advanced guard under Kellerman, and were overtaken near Pasling. Notwithstanding the strength of the position of the Austrians, they were compelled to retire with the loss of some hundreds of prisoners.

This operation facilitated the advance of the main body of the army, under Bonaparte, which moved rapidly in pursuit of the enemy.

Prince Murat, with his cavalry, was the first to overtake the Austrian rear guard, about six thousand strong, posted on the heights of Ried. They were charged with great impetuosity by the French horse, and forced to give way. The enemy, however, rallied to protect their baggage, but, after an obstinate conflict, they were put to flight, leaving four or five hundred prisoners. The position of Ried was, after this affair, taken possession of by Murat, to which point the main body was in full march.

Murat continued the pursuit, and, on the 31st, again fell in with the enemy's rear, in the vicinity of Lambach. Some shew of resistance was made, for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the combined army, and the allies lost about 400 men, of whom 100 were Russians, and a few pieces of cannon.

The object of the allies was now to

to take a position behind the Ens, but they were closely pursued by the French advanced guard, with whom they had some skirmishes. Murat took possession of Wells on the 1st of November and on the same day his reserve of cavalry, under general Milhaud, entered Lintz, in which town were found considerable magazines. The main body of the army were at the heels of the advanced guard; marshal Lannes with his division arrived at Lintz on the 3d, and Davoust approached Steyr on the Ens. Bonaparte, whose head quarters were at Lambach, made his arrangements for driving the enemy from the banks of the Ens, the last line of defence which remained to them between that river and Vienna.

With this view general Marmont was detached with his corps to Leoben, to turn the left of the allies.

On the 4th, Murat proceeded to the town of Ens, and general Walther, with a corps of dragoons, passed the Traun at Ebersberg, where he discomfited a few hundred Austrians, who were stationed to impede the passage of that river, and advanced, without opposition, to the Ens.

The allies having observed the dispositions, when made for turning their left flank, and the enemy advancing with such boldness in their front, abandoned the defence of the river, and retired slowly towards Vienna.

The French army lost no time in crossing the Ens, and pressed forward with eagerness towards the Austrian capital, which was in a state of great consternation and confusion.

The Russian army made a stand on the heights of Amstettin, in order to retard the progress of the French. They were furiously attacked by Murat's cavalry and Oudinot's grenadiers, and several times repelled their assailants, but they were at length obliged to quit the field, leaving 400 killed and 1200 prisoners. The French likewise sustained a considerable loss in this affair. The Russians, in their retreat, destroyed the bridges over the Ips, and took the direction of St. Polten, an advantageous post, and only 30 miles distant from Vienna.

On the 7th, at night, count Giulay arrived at Bonaparte's head-quarters, at Lintz, with proposals, in the name of the emperor of Germany and his allies, to conclude an armistice of a few weeks, as a preliminary step towards a negociation for a general peace. Bonaparte expressed his readiness to accede to the armistice, on condition that the Austrian monarch would cause the allied troops to return home, the Hungarian levy to be disbanded, and the duchy of Venice and the Tyrol to be occupied by the French army. With this reply count Giulay returned to his court, and Bonaparte continued his plan of operations.

Murat had already restored the bridges over the Ips, and on the 7th established his head-quarters at the celebrated abbey of Moelk: his advanced posts were pushed to St. Polten. Mortier had contrived, with part of his corps, to keep pace on the left bank of the Danube, with the main army on the opposite side, so as to render it material assistance. Davoust now advanced from Steyr by Naydhoffen, Mariuzel, and Lilienfeldt, with the project of coming upon the left of the allies stationed at St. Polten, whilst Bonaparte,

naparte, with the centre, consisting of the corps of Lannes and Soult, together with the imperial guards, moved forward to attack the front.

On the 8th Davoust's division fell in with a corps of Austrians under general Meerfeldt, marching for Neustadt, to cover Vienna on that side. They attacked them with great impetuosity, at a few leagues from Meninzel. The action was obstinate and bloody. The French, however, succeeded, after an engagement of some hours, in routing their opponents. They took three standards, sixteen pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners. The remainder, in great disorder, took the direction of Hungary. Davoust pursued his march, the day following, along the great road leading to Vienna.

Bernadotte and Marmont remained on the right, to observe the archduke Charles, who was now retiring before Massena.

The Russians, who were posted at St. Polten, thinking their situation too critical to attempt to maintain it, and fearful lest their retreat should be cut off, formed the resolution of passing the Danube, and on the 9th they crossed that river at Krems, and destroyed the bridge.

Bonaparte's head-quarters were now at the abbey of Moelk, and the road to the Austrian capital open to the French army. At this place he was waited upon by a deputation from the magistracy of Vienna, imploring him "to treat their city with lenity, as the unfortunate inhabitants were not the cause of the war." He returned for answer "that the inhabitants of Vienna must take care not to open their gates to the Austrians or Russians, but only to the French army."

On the 7th, the emperor Francis, finding all the means in his power insufficient to defend his capital against a superior and victorious army, retired with his court to Brunn, in Moravia, and at the same time the greater part of the nobility fled from Vienna into Hungary.—The bulk of the inhabitants waited patiently the arrival of the French, and indeed they were prepared to look forward to that event from the period of the disastrous capitulation of Ulm. The people of the Austrian states had been long weary of the war. The supplies which they were called upon to contribute, pressed hardly upon them, whilst the depreciation of the currency had amounted to a most serious evil. In addition to these causes of dissatisfaction, the complaints of the peasantry against the conduct of the Russian troops were eagerly listened to, so that little exertion was necessary to induce the inhabitants to submit to the commands of the conqueror. A national guard was hereupon appointed, in aid of the police, so that the peace of the city was scarcely disturbed.

On the 11th, the advanced guard of the French army appeared before Vienna, and took up their quarters in the suburbs of the city.

On the day following the main body arrived, and were lodged in the suburbs, where they conducted themselves in an orderly and quiet manner. Bonaparte fixed his head-quarters at Rukersdorff, two German miles distant from Vienna.

The French did not enter the city until the 13th, when they found it totally evacuated by the Austrian troops,

troops, and the military duty performed by the inhabitants.

Murat, who commanded the advanced guard, marched through the city without halting, and passed the bridge over the Danube without resistance. There was indeed a corps of Austrians stationed, under prince Auerssberg, at the bridge, for the purpose of destroying it in case of necessity, and their preparations were made for so doing. Murat, aware of this circumstance, rode up in full speed to this officer, assured him, on his word of honour, that an armistice had been concluded, and, by this artifice, he prevailed upon his credulity so far as to prevent the destruction of the bridge, which might have considerably retarded the advance of the French army into Moravia.

On the 14th, the divisions of marshal Soult and Davoust passed the river, treading in the footsteps of Murat; part of the latter corps, however, was detached down the Danube, towards Presburgh, in Hungary. On this day, likewise, Bonaparte made his entry into Vienna, and he employed a great portion of the ensuing night in visiting his outposts, beyond the Danube. Bonaparte then retired to the Imperial palace of Shoenbrun, which he had chosen for his residence.

The French found, at Vienna, an immense quantity of military stores of all kinds, ammunition in great abundance, and a vast number of pieces of artillery, of various sorts. The number of muskets, found in the arsenal, was likewise very considerable, 15,000 of which Bonaparte presented to the elector of Bavaria, and he likewise caused to be restored to that prince the artillery taken, on former occasions, from the electorate; great requisitions of cloth, and wine, were also made for the supply of the army. On this day Bonaparte received a deputation of the citizens, and told them, that they might assure the people of Vienna of his protection.

On the 15th, Bonaparte having appointed general Clarke governor of upper and lower Austria, passed through Vienna, to join the army, which was now advancing into Moravia, to meet the Russians. We have already mentioned, that the Russians, which had been driven back from Brannau, to St. Polten, crossed the Danube at Krems; on the 9th, they were met on the left bank of the river by Mortier's corps, consisting of about six thousand men; on the 10th, in the vicinity of Diernstein, the Russians were attacked, and forced to retire from Weiskirchen to Stein.

The Russians, in their turn, attacked the French, the next morning early. They were much superior in force to their opponents, being about 20,000 strong. They met, however, a firm opposition from the French, who repulsed them, after repeated attempts. But the Russian general had calculated on another manœuvre, and had detached two columns, by a difficult pass, to turn the enemy. This plan partly succeeded; Mortier was obliged to cut his way through the Russian lines, which was accomplished with great difficulty and considerable loss; besides a great number of killed and wounded, two thousand were made prisoners. In this affair, general Mortier was severely wounded. The loss on the side of the Russians was not unimportant, but none more to be regretted than the

the death of lieutenant general Smidt, an officer of great repute, in the Austrian service, who acted as quarter master general to the Russian army. General Smidt possessed the confidence of the archduke Charles to an eminent degree.

After this event, the Russians judged it adviseable to fall back upon Brunn, where they expected reinforcements under general Buxhovden.

The French army advanced so rapidly into Moravia, that the imperial court, from motives of precaution, removed from Brunn to Olmutz. Previously to his quitting Brunn, the emperor issued a proclamation (on 13th) in which he communicated his late proposal for an armistice, together with the inadmissible demands of the French emperor. That, under such circumstances, nothing remained for him to do, but to trust to resources to be found in the fidelity and strength of his people, united to the undiminished forces of his high allies, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, and to persist in this determination, until the French emperor should consent to conditions of peace, consistent with the honour and independence of a great state.

On the evening of the 14th, marshal Lannes reached Stokeran, and found there an immense quantity of clothing. Eight thousand pairs of shoes and half boots, and cloth sufficient to make great coats for the whole army. General Milhaud, who commanded the advanced guard of marshal Davoust's corps, captured, about the same time, many pieces of artillery, with their ammunition, together with 400 men. Almost the whole of the Austrian artillery was now in possession of the enemy.

By this time Bernadotte who had made a circuit to the right of the French army by Saltzburg and the confines of Hungary, passed the Danube to join the main army.

On the 15th, Murat and Lasnes came up with the Russian army at Holbrunn. The French cavalry charged the enemy, who abandoned their ground, leaving some of their baggage behind. The Russian general finding himself hard pressed, and desirous to gain a little time, had recourse to a device, in which he was authorised by the stratagem used by the French in passing the bridge at Vienna. A flag of truce presented himself at the French advanced posts, and the baron Winsingerode, aid de camp to the emperor of Russia, demanded leave for the Russian army to capitulate, and separate from the Austrians. This appeared too specious not to be listened to, and Murat, who was himself the author of the above-mentioned deception, communicated the information to Bonaparte. It soon became suspected, and Bonaparte refused to agree to the proposed terms, on the grounds that the Russian was not duly authorised to treat, but he declared that if the emperor of Russia would ratify the convention, he would likewise do it. Hereupon the French army advanced.

The Russians, during this parley, were making their preparations to retreat, and had made some progress in it, when they were attacked, the next day, near Guntersdorff. The Russians behaved with great bravery, and repulsed the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Marshal Lasnnes attacked them in front, general

neral Dupass, with a brigade of grenadiers, turned their left, whilst marshal Soult was on their right, so that they were compelled to give way. Night put an end to the pursuit.

The loss on both sides was considerable; that on the part of the Russians was two thousand prisoners, and nearly as many in killed and wounded, together with 12 pieces of cannon, and many baggage waggons. On the part of the French many were killed and wounded, above 3000 men; amongst the latter were general Oudinot and his two aid-de-camps. General Duroc was ordered to replace Oudinot during his confinement.

On the 17th Bonaparte's head quarters were removed to Znaim: here were found the sick of the Russian army, which they had been obliged to abandon, and likewise a quantity of flower and oats.

On the 18th general Sebastiani succeeded in cutting off part of the Russian rear guard, and made nearly two thousand prisoners, and on the same day Murat entered Brunn, which had been evacuated by the Russians. Brunn is a regular fortress, and capable of sustaining a siege. Sixty pieces of ordnance were found in this place, three thousand cwt. of gunpowder, magazines well supplied with grain, and a considerable quantity of clothing.

On the 20th Bonaparte removed to Brunn, and received a deputation from the states of Moravia, with the bishop at their head. He caused the citadel to be taken possession of, in which were found six thousand stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

The Russians made an attempt to defend the road leading from Brunn to Olmutz, and for this purpose collected all their cavalry, amounting to about six thousand men. They were attacked by the French generals Walther, Hautpoult, and Bessieres, with a selected corps of the French cavalry. The Russians maintained their ground the whole day, but towards night they retired. Two or three hundred men on each side were killed and wounded.

The main body of the French army did not move forward for some days; in the mean time Bonaparte caused Brunn to be put in a state of defence. They then advanced and took a position near Wishau, in face of the Austro-Russian army, who were posted between that place and Olmutz. The Russians here received reinforcements, and a general and decisive action seemed to be the determination of both armies. Here however we shall pause for a moment, and now turn our eyes to the other points of the theatre of war.

CHAP. XIV.

Position of the French and Austrian Armies in Italy.—In the Tyrol.—Of the Allies at Corfu and Malta—and in the North of Germany.—General Massena passes the Adige in the Face of the Austrian Army under the Archduke Charles.—Repulsed.—Force of both Armies.—French at length succeed.—Inactivity of both Armies.—Intelligence of the Austrians' Surrender at Ulm reaches Italy.—Massena's Movements thereon.—Battle of Caldiero.—Disastrous to the Austrians.—Further Misfortunes.—Retreat of the Austrian Army, with the Intention of succouring Vienna.—Pursued by the French, reinforced by General St. Cyr.—Consequences thereof.—French capture Vicenza.—The Brenta crossed by both Armies.—Passage of the Tagliamento.—Continued Retreat of the Austrians.—Pause of Massena—and why.—Affairs of the Tyrol.—The Army, destined for its Defence, obliged to surrender.—Successes of the Bavarians in that Quarter.—Inspruck taken by the French.—The Archduke John effects a Junction with his Brother, Prince Charles, in Carniola.—The Tyrol totally evacuated by the Austrians.—Attempt of Marshal Davoust to negociate for the Neutrality of Hungary—ineffectual.—State of the grand Armies in Moravia.—Ineffectual Attempt at Negociation.—The Emperor of Russia joins his Army.—Complimented by Bonaparte.—Diplomatic Proceedings.—Dissimulation of the French Emperor—which gains Time.—The Allies determine to attack the French Army.—Dispositions for the Attack—of the allied Army—and of the French.—Address of Bonaparte to his Army.—Battle of Austerlitz.—Various Fortune of the Day.—Finally disastrous to the allied Army—which loses its Artillery and Baggage.—The French Army take up the late Position of the allied Army.—Loss on both Sides.—Advance of the French Army.—Austrians solicit an Armistice.—Interview between Bonaparte and the Emperor Francis.—Suspension of Hostilities agreed upon.—Terms thereof.—Most humiliating to the Austrians.—The Emperor of Russia refuses to be a Party thereto—and commences the Retreat of his Army from the Austrian States.—State of the detached Austrian Armies at this Moment—of that of Prince Ferdinand—and of the Archduke Charles.—Reflections upon this unfortunate Measure.

IN Italy, the command of the French army had been given to marshal Massena, which had lately been strongly reinforced, and had to oppose a powerful and well composed Austrian strength, under their favourite commander, the archduke Charles.

The fortified passes in the Tyrol were strengthened, and a considerable body of troops stationed under the command of the archduke John, to defend that country, and to maintain the communications between the armies in Germany and the Venetian territory.

At the same time, a combined force of Russians and British were collected at Corfu and Malta, for the purpose of making a descent in Italy, while another army of Russians, Swedes, and English, were prepared, in the north of Germany, to invade Hanover, and for further enterprize, when occasion should serve.

The archduke Charles and general Massena being in face of each other, on the opposite sides of the Adige, waited only for the signal of attack, which appears to have been calculated by the French from the time that their army in Germany should have come in contact with the Austrians in that quarter. Accordingly, on the 17th of October, Massena prepared to force the passage of the Adige. His army amounted to about 90,000 men, while that of the archduke Charles did not exceed 75,000.

Early on the morning of the 18th, the French general caused two false attacks to be made, one on their right, the other on their left, while, with the centre of his army, he attempted the passage of the river, at the bridge at Verona. This bridge was barricadoed, and some of the arches cut. These impediments the French overcame with great fortitude, and twenty-four companies of light troops, selected from the divisions of Gardanne and Dubesme, pushed forward across the river, and were soon followed by the whole division of general Gardanne, and shortly after by the remainder of the army. The Austrians made a gallant resistance, but were obliged to retire to the heights, at some distance, where they had entrenchments. The attack was renewed here, and the French gained some advantage, but so inconsiderable, that they judged it expedient to recross the Adige, and occupy their former ground. The loss sustained by the Austrians was seven pieces of cannon, eighteen waggons, and about 1200 prisoners. There were many killed and wounded on both sides.

On the 20th, the French renewed the attack. After passing the Adige, they mounted and took possession of the heights of Val Pantena, surrounded the castle of San Felici, and obliged the Austrians to evacuate Venoretto. They still advanced on the road of St. Michael, where they met with serious opposition from the Austrian troops. The French however succeeded in driving the Austrians from St. Michael, taking fifteen hundred prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. This advantage was not obtained without much bloodshed.

Hitherto Massena was rather confined in his operations, being cautious not to advance too far until he had received information of the state of the campaign in Germany. After the action of the 20th, he took a position within a few miles of Caldiero, near which place the archduke was strongly posted. Nothing material occurred between the two armies for several days. In the mean time intelligence of the surrender of general Mack's army reached him, and of Bonaparte's intention to proceed, without loss of time,

time, to meet the combined Russian and Austrian forces.

Under these circumstances it became a matter of great importance that he should give full occupation to the archduke, and press forward with the utmost diligence, in order to execute the plans of co-operation assigned to him.

Accordingly he commenced, on the 30th, a very vigorous attack upon the whole line of the army opposed to him. The division of Molitor formed the left, the centre was commanded by general Gardanne, and the right by general Duhesme. The action began upon the left, and the three successive attacks were bravely resisted by the Austrians, who were, however, at length, forced to retire to the adjacent heights. The battle was renewed on the part of the Austrians. Twenty-four battalions of grenadiers and some other regiments were ordered, by the archduke, to advance against the enemy. Both armies fought with great fury. The French cavalry at length made some impression, and being well supported by several battalions of grenadiers, who fought with the bayonet, the Austrians, after a desperate resistance, in which they were assisted by the fire of thirty pieces of cannon, were finally driven from the field, with the loss of above three thousand prisoners. In so obstinate an engagement the carnage must have been very great, so much so indeed as to induce the archduke to demand a suspension of arms, for the purpose of burying the dead. This was not the only loss sustained by the Austrians in this affair. A column of five thousand men, which it should appear was detached from the corps of Rosenburgh, with the view of falling upon the rear of the French army, was, by the issue of the battle, completely cut off. General Hillinger, who commanded it, at first manifested an intention to defend himself, and even compelled a regiment of light infantry, sent against him, to take shelter under the walls of the castle of San Felici. Massena then repaired in person to the spot, and ordered four battalions of grenadiers to surround the column. General Hillinger, perceiving no chance of escape, entered into a capitulation, and laid down his arms.

Although the army under Massena had been successful, it had not made any very considerable progress. The archduke, however, for a variety of reasons, came to the determination of making a positive retreat. He seems to have been principally actuated by the desire of relieving the Austrian capital, now imminently in danger, while he could have little hopes of contending successfully against the army of Massena, which was now reinforced by twenty-five thousand additional troops, under general St. Cyr, which had evacuated the kingdom of Naples, in conformity with the terms of a convention entered into with his Sicilian majesty.

The archduke began his march on the night of the 1st, with great caution, so that it was not discovered by the enemy before the next morning. He was then pursued by the French light troops, and harrassed during the day. The Austrians had about 500 men made prisoners.

On the day following, the main body of the French army advanced in pursuit of the Austrians. After halting a short time at Monte Bel-

lo, it marched to Vicenza. Massena summoned the city to surrender, but received a refusal. On preparations being made, the next morning, for assaulting it, the gates were thrown open, and the army entered. In Vicenza were found a thousand wounded Austrians, and the remains of some magazines.

On the archduke's arrival at Bassano, he had the option either of attempting his retreat by Trent, into the Tyrol, or by Treviso, through Carinthia, or Carniola. The disposition of the French German army appears to have determined him to adopt the latter course. He would, in his progress towards Vienna, by the former route, have had to oppose the corps of general Marmont and marshal Bernadotte, whilst Ney was in force on the confines of the Tyrol, on one side, and Augereau on the other, who were stationed to intercept him, and a superior force under Massena was close upon his rear. By taking the latter route, he might, if necessary, reach Hungary, without meeting any opposition in front, and there he would find the means of recruiting his army. In either way his retreat was difficult, being continually galled by the enemy's light troops.

The French advanced guard arrived at the Brenta immediately after the Austrians had passed that river, and were endeavouring to destroy the bridge. This brought on a cannonade from the opposite banks, and the French were prevented from crossing till the next morning. Early on the evening of that day, Massena entered Castel-Franco, and the chasseurs of the army were in possession of Salvaterrada and Albando. Here the French army was allowed some repose, being much exhausted from their incessant exertions. In their advance from Monte Bello fifteen hundred prisoners fell into their hands. They also levied heavy contributions upon the great towns through which they passed.

Massena met with no opposition worth mentioning between the Brenta and the Tagliamento. Behind the latter river prince Charles made a show of resistance, and posted his troops as if determined to oppose the passage of the river. Massena was somewhat imposed upon by this appearance, so that he did not seriously attempt to pass the river until his main force was arrived. On the 12th Nov. the division of chasseurs commanded by general d'Espagna, together with the cuirassiers and dragoons under generals Marmont and Pulley, were posted in front of the Austrians, while the divisions of Duhesme and Suas were stationed at St. Vito, and those of Molitor and Gardenne at Valoasonna. Nothing occurred on that day but some skirmishes between a squadron of French, which had crossed the river, and a party of Austrian cavalry, except a heavy cannonade, which continued the whole day. The attack was to have taken place on the next morning; but the archduke retreated during the night, and directed his march to Laybach in Carniola, without attempting to defend Palma Nova, though a place of some strength; his object being to effect his retreat with as little delay as possible, in order to succour the hereditary states.

On the 15th the French army advanced, in two columns, to the Isonza. The advanced guard, under general

general d' Espagne, after a feeble opposition from the Austrians, entered Gradiska early on that evening. The French continued the pursuit towards Goritzia, with the intention of passing the river below that town, but their pontons not being arrived, they were unable to execute their project.

The Austrians had now retired under the walls of Goritzia, when Massena made his dispositions for a general attack upon them on the morning of the 17th. But the archduke had retired in the night towards Laybach, harrassed without intermission by the French light troops. The magazines formed at Udina and Palma fell into the hands of the French army, who now took up a position beyond the Isonza.

Here the French general judged it adviseable to arrest his progress, until he should be informed of the state of things in his rear. On commencing the pursuit of the archduke's army, he left the Tyrol occupied by a considerable corps of Austrians: under these circumstances, his advancing further might be attended with great risk. Whatever apprehensions he might entertain on this score were not of any long continuance, for the Austrian corps in the Tyrol, commanded by the archduke John, were closely pressed from the sides of Suabia and Bavaria.

Augereau, early in November, had made himself master of Lindaw and Bregentz, on the high road to Hungary.

There remained in the Tyrol a corps of Austrians, consisting of about 7000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, commanded by the prince of Rohan, which were placed in a most critical situation by the late events. The only possibility of escape seemed to be to reach Venice, by passing behind the army of Massena. Accordingly, they proceeded across the mountains, between the Tyrol and Italy, and actually arrived, on the 24th, at Bassano, and took the road to Castel-Franco. In the neighbourhood of this place, they were opposed by detachments from the army of St. Cyr, who was stationed at Padua, (to observe Venice, which was threatened by a descent from a Russian and British force) while Massena marched to attack them on the other side. On the 25th, the Austrians attacked a corps of French, under general Regnier, which was posted at Piombino, to cut off the road to Venice, with such fury, as to compel them to retire from the field. At this moment general St. Cyr came up and fell upon the Austrian rear. Resistance could now avail but little, so that the greater part of this corps, together with the prince of Rohan, and several other officers of distinction, were made prisoners.

By these operations Italy and the Feldkirch were completely evacuated by the Austrians, and the division under Augereau compelled the corps of generals Jellachich and Wolfskehl to capitulate, with the condition not to serve against France during a year. Augereau, however, did not advance out of Suabia, but remained in the neighbourhood of Ulm, as it were to protect the rear of Bonaparte's army, and to make head against a corps of Russians, assembled in Franconia, apparently with a hostile intention.

In the mean time marshal Ney, supported by a corps of Bavarians, under their general Deroi, entered the Tyrol at Fuessen, and having turned, by passes of extreme difficulty,

culty, and little known, the forts of Scharnitz and Newstark, carried both places by assault, taking one standard, sixteen field pieces, and about seventeen hundred prisoners. On the 16th he entered Inspruck, where he found an arsenal and magazines, well supplied with stores. Ney pursued his advantage, and on the 20th fixed his head quarters at Bolzano, having his out-posts advanced as far as Trent.

The archduke John, finding his force insufficient to maintain himself in the Tyrol, nearly surrounded on all sides, planned and effected, with much boldness, a junction with the archduke Charles in Carniola. This attempt, however, was not accomplished without considerable loss. The two brothers now hastened their march towards Vienna.

The Tyrol being completely cleared of the Austrian troops, Massena advanced to Laybach, which had been evacuated by the archduke Charles, whilst his left formed a communication with Ney's division, which now extended itself from Saltzburgh to Carinthia.

The detached corps of the French army having, as we have related, executed the operations consigned to them, Bonaparte had at his immediate disposal almost the whole of his army, to face the united forces, composed of the remnant of the Austrian-German army, and of the Russians, who had received great reinforcements.

Upon the reduction of the Tyrol, the corps of Ney and Marmont approached the Danube, to support the main body of the French army, whilst Massena took up positions with the intention of occupying the attention of the archduke Charles.

Marshal Davoust, upon the capture of Vienna, had marched to Presburgh, and attempted a negociation with the archduke Palatine, for the neutrality of Hungary. But in hearkening to these overtures, the Hungarians seem to have had no other object in view than to amuse the French, for the purpose of delay. No conditions were concluded, and Davoust with his corps joined the main army, preparatory to a general action, which was daily expected to take place.

The state of the opposed armies appears to have been nearly equal in point of numbers. The Russians amounted to about 50,000 men, the Austrians to about 25,000, the latter chiefly new levies. The French force, after the junction of Bernadotte and Davoust, consisted of between seventy and eighty thousand men, but they were flushed with victory, and out of all measure superior to their antagonists in military skill, confidence, and discipline.

The two armies were now in presence of each other, both determined to make a stand. However, on the 29th November, counts Stadion and Ginlay were commissioned, on the part of the emperor of Germany, to open a negociation for peace with Bonaparte, and at the same time count Haugwitz arrived at Vienna to offer the mediation of the king of Prussia, who, it was supposed, was strongly inclined to take a part in the war against France.

Bonaparte seemed to listen to the proposition, but, as the event proved, merely with the view of putting the allies off their guard; for his object was to draw the enemy to a decisive action; and, under the

the semblance of diffidence and moderation, he redoubled his vigilance, and made his preparations to meet such an event.

On the morning of the 28th the Russians, who do not appear to have been parties to the proposed accommodation, attacked the advanced posts of the French army at Wishau, forced them to fall back, and made some prisoners. The emperor Alexander, who had lately joined his army, advanced to that place, followed by the main body of his troops, who took up a position in the rear of the town.

Bonaparte, on hearing of the emperor of Russia's arrival, dispatched general Savary, one of his aids-de-camp, avowedly to compliment that sovereign.

This officer remained a day or two within the Russian lines, during which time he had an opportunity of observing the state and disposition of that army. On his return to the French head quarters, he reported that a great degree of confidence and presumption prevailed on the part of the Russian officers, which he attributed to the influence which several young men had over the emperor Alexander.

To encourage this delusion, and to lull them into still greater security, Bonaparte ordered his army to retreat in the night, and to take a favourable situation three leagues in the rear, which he manifested much eagerness in fortifying, by throwing up works and placing batteries. In this position he proposed an interview with the emperor of Russia, who sent, on his part, his aid-de-camp, prince Dogorucki.

Bonaparte, to impress him, as it were, with an idea that he was unwilling to permit him to witness the apprehensions of the French troops, went to meet him at the outposts. This circumstance, accompanied by the preceding retreat of the French army, induced him to believe what Bonaparte wished, namely, that the French army was under great alarm. Prince Dogorucki, actuated by these sentiments, had the boldness to insist upon the whole of the demands with which he was charged. He peremptorily required that Bonaparte should renounce the possession of Belgium, and likewise the crown of Italy. Bonaparte returned no definitive answer, and left the Russians to indulge the notion that he and his army were intimidated.

Our limits will not permit us to enter into so minute an account as might be wished by military men of the momentous and memorable battle which ensued in the vicinity of Austerlitz. We shall, however, devote a considerable portion of our columns to the relation of an event, which, on the first impression, seemed to decide the fate of the continent of Europe, and ultimately that of the whole civilized world. It is a natural question to ask what could have induced the allies to risk a general action, at a moment when it should appear that they had every thing to gain by procrastination? In answer to this, we are told that the whole of the Russian reinforcements had arrived, and that the allied forces, from the loss of the magazines at Brunn, and other places, were extremely straitened for provisions, owing partly to the neglect of the Austrian commissariat, and partly to the detention of the horses of the country, in the rear of the army by the Russians. Relaxation in discipline and licen-

tiousness began to manifest themselves, so that it was resolved to abandon the position in front of Olmutz, for the purpose of attacking the enemy.

The grand French army, which had passed the Danube, and advanced into Moravia, consisted of the corps under prince Murat, marshals Soult, Lannes, and Bernadotte. The last of these corps had been opposed to the archduke Ferdinand, and joined the main army only the day before the battle of Austerlitz. Marshal Davoust, who, as has been already said, had proceeded with his corps to Presburgh, joined the main army about the same time. This force was composed of eight divisions, each of which was about 7000 strong. In addition to this was a corps de reserve, composed of the imperial guards, under marshal Bessieres, and a body of grenadiers under general Duroc, making together 15,000 men.

The combined forces immediately opposed to them consisted of 104 battalions, 20 of which were Austrians, and 159 squadrons, 54 of which were Austrians, and 40 of Cossacks, which might be computed at about 72,000 men. The Russians were commanded by general Koutousoff, the Austrians by prince John of Lichtenstein. The infantry of the latter were chiefly raw recruits, who had not been embodied above a month.

Such was nearly the state of the two armies immediately before the battle of Austerlitz.

As the allies had determined upon resuming offensive operations, and of immediately giving battle, we shall first state the dispositions made by them for the attack.

On the 1st of December, there was a good deal of firing, during the morning, along the whole chain of advanced troops; the Austrian general Kenmeyer's out-posts on the left were at Sitchen, and near Menitz, a village which had been abandoned by the French. He was reinforced towards the evening by five battalions of frontier troops, under major general Cameville; the left of the combined army, commanded by general Buxhoevden, and the centre by the general in chief Koutonsoff, after having dined, moved forward in five columns in the following manner.

The first column, under lieutenant general Docktorow, composed of 24 battalions of Russians, took up a position in two lines on the heights near a village called Hortieradeck, and a regiment of chasseurs was posted at Anjut, between the foot of the mountain and the lake of Menitz.

The second column, commanded by lieutenant general Langeron, consisting of 18 battalions of Russians, took up a position on the heights of Pratzen, also in two lines, on the right of the first column.

The third column, commanded by lieutenant general Przybyszewsky, composed of 18 battalions of Russians, took up a position on the heights to the right of the village of Pratzen.

The fourth column, commanded by the Austrian general Kollowrath, was composed of 12 battalions of Russians, under lieutenant general Miloradowitsch, and of 15 of Austrians, who were in the rear of this column. This corps intersected the road from Austerlitz to Brunn, and took post in two lines behind the third column.

The fifth column, composed of cavalry

cavalry under prince John of Lichtenstein, consisted of 82 squadrons, took post under the heights in the rear of the third column.

The corps of reserve under the archduke Constantine, composed of 10 battalions, and 18 squadrons of guards, posted itself on the heights in front of Austerlitz, with its left towards Krzenowitz, and its right towards the high road from Austerlitz to Brunn.

The advanced corps, under prince Bagration, extended beyond Holubitz and Blasowitz, in order to facilitate the march of the 3d and 4th columns, upon their points of formation.

General Kienmeyer, as soon as the columns in front of Austerlitz and Krzenowitz had taken their position, placed himself, having marched by Pratzen, in front of Aujut, where he arrived at nine o'clock at night: his corps was then composed of 22 squadrons of Austrians, 10 of Cossacks, and 5 battalions of croats. The head quarters were at Krzenowitz.

This offensive movement was made by the army in open day, and in sight of the enemy, who did not offer to interrupt it; on the contrary, some of the French out-posts were withdrawn, and, what seems extraordinary, during the night, there was no chain of out-posts established in front of the position occupied by the allies. The two armies were separated by the defiles of Tellnitz, Sokolnitz and Schlapanitz, and had the allies wished to remain upon the defensive, they were advantageously posted for the purpose, and ready, at the same time, to act offensively; but they were determined on giving battle the next day.

Bonaparte, who had distinctly observed these operations of the combined army, is said to have exclaimed to those around him, "before to-morrow night, that army will be in my power." He kept his troops concentrated in massive columns, ready to act according to circumstances.

Marshal Bernadotte, who had joined the army a day or two before, and who remained a little in the rear, in order to rest his men, was ordered to take post near the village of Girschikowitz. This corps was composed of the divisions of Rivaux and Drouet, and formed the centre of the French army. Prince Murat's cavalry was in the rear of Bernadotte and on his left; marshal Lannes formed the left wing, with the divisions of Souchet and Caffarelli; this last was connected with the left of Murat. The right of the army, commanded by marshal Soult, was placed between Kobelnitz and Sokolnitz. The division of Le Grand, forming the extreme right, was posted between Kolnitz and Tellnitz, and occupied these villages with strong detachments of infantry. The division of Vandamme was on the left, and that of St. Hilaire in the centre of marshal Soult's corps.

The reserve of the army, composed of 10 battalions of the imperial guard, and 10 battalions of grenadiers, under general Oudinot, the whole commanded by general Duroc, was near Turas. The division of Friant, belonging to the corps under marshal Davoust, which had just arrived from Presbourg, was sent to the convent of Keygorn, on the river Schwartza, to observe and keep the enemy in check, should he approach by the route of Auspitz. The division of general Gudia, with some dragoons, likewise

likewise belonging to Davoust's corps, advanced from Nicholbourg, on the right of the French army, to keep in check the corps of general count Merveldt, who had penetrated through Hungary to Lundenburgh. This general had with him his own regiment of hulans and the emperor's hussars, and 6 battalions of infantry, all very much weakened by a difficult retreat, and little exceeding four thousand men. The French army had also opposed to it a detachment of O'Rielly's light cavalry, and some Cossasks, which were sent to Gros-Niemschitz, to observe that point.

Such was the position of both armies, during the night between the 1st and 2d of December.

Bonaparte, after having discovered the intention of the allies, issued an address to his troops, to the following effect: "that the Russian army, which they had beaten at Hollabrann, and who had been flying before them, were now before them to avenge the defeat of the Austrians at Ulm; that the French army occupied a formidable position, and that while the enemy marched to attack his right, they would expose their flank; that he should himself direct all the battalions, and if victory became for a moment doubtful, that he should put himself in front of the battle; that this victory would finish the campaign, and that a peace would follow worthy of his people, of his army, and himself."

In the course of the night, he visited, incognito, the out-posts. He was soon recognized by the soldiers, who manifested their enthusiasm by loud acclamations.

The disposition for the attack of the French army was delivered to the general officers of the Austro-Russian army soon after midnight on the morning of the 2d of December. But the imperfect knowledge which was possessed of the enemy's position, although scarcely out of the range of the musketry, rendered the suppositions upon which the plan of the attack was founded very indefinite. It was imagined, that the French army was weakened in its centre to reinforce its left. The combined army out-flanked the right of the French. It was supposed, that, by passing the defiles of Sokolnitz and of Kobelnitz, their right would be turned, and that the attack might afterwards be continued in the plain between Schlapanitz and the wood of Turas, thus avoiding the defiles of Schlapanitz and Bellowitz which it was believed covered the front of the enemy's position. The French army was then to be attacked by its right, which was to be done with great celerity and vigour. The valley between Tellnitz and Sokolnitz, was to be passed with rapidity. The right of the allies (on which was the cavalry of prince John of Liechtenstein and the advanced corps under prince Bagration,) was to cover this movement. The first of these generals on the plain between Krug and Schlapanitz, on each side of the causeway, and occupying the heights situated between Dwaroschna and the Inn of Lesch, with his artillery. With this view the five columns, as already mentioned, received orders to advance, and accordingly, at seven o'clock the next morning, they put themselves in motion, from the heights of Pratzen.

At the dawn of day Bonaparte collected his generals on a commanding height: he waited until the sun had appeared above the horizon before

before he issued his last orders: they then rode off, at full gallop, to join their respective corps. He himself passed, with great rapidity, along the whole line, and was received with great enthusiasm by the troops.

The movements of the allies were perfectly discernable to the French, who could not but perceive considerable intervals between the columns, in proportion as they approached the valleys of Tellnitz, Sokolnitz, and Kobelnitz. The action began on the left wing of the allies.

The corps of general Kienmeyer, posted in front of Aujut, was nearest the enemy, and destined to force the defile of Tellnitz, and to carry the village of that name as soon as possible, in order to open a passage for the first column, which had a great circuit to make before it could arrive at the point which would bring it in a line with the second column.

The French had some infantry posted on a hill in front of the village: general Kienmeyer attacked them. His troops were twice repulsed, but, receiving reinforcements, he at length succeeded in gaining possession of it with two battalions, under general Stutterheim. The Austrian cavalry suffered considerably from the French sharp-shooters, who were placed in the vineyards and other inclosures round the village. The French still defended the village. The action had lasted above an hour before the first Russian column made its appearance: at length general Buxhoevden arrived, who detached a force to their support, by which means the French were dislodged. The French, reinforced by 4000 men, from the corps of general Davoust, which was stationed at the convent of Reygan, availing themselves of a sudden fog, again obtained possession of the village and the hill beyond it. As soon as the fog dispersed, the allied troops again moved forwards, and the French abandoned the village. This being accomplished, the defile was passed without difficulty, and the plain occupied between Tellnitz and Turas. Here they wished to form a communication with the second column; but this, and likewise the third column, had met with some opposition from a part of the division of Le Grand, which occupied Sokolnitz, and, in passing that village, they were further delayed by some confusion in their movements.

The French troops had hitherto remained upon the defensive; but Bonaparte had not failed to remark the want of concert and consistency in the movements of the Austro-Russian army; and perceiving that by the circuitous route their left was obliged to take, it became more distant from the centre in proportion as it advanced, immediately put in motion the massive columns, which he had kept together, with a view of marching against the centre, and by that manœuvre cutting off the left wing, which still continued to advance for the purpose of turning the French army in a position which it did not occupy.

During this operation, the reserve of the French army (composed as we have already stated,) remained upon the heights between Schlapanitz and Kobelnitz, and had not occasion to fire a shot.

Marshal Soult, with the two divisions of St. Hilaire and Vandamme, traversed the villages of Kobelnitz and Puntswitz, to attack the heights and

and the village of Pratzen. At the same time marshal Bernadotte, after having crossed the rivulet at the village of Girschicowitz, with the division of Rivaud on his left, and that of Drouet on his right, took his direction on the heights of Blasowitz. The cavalry, under prince Murat, formed in several lines on the left of Bernadotte, and marched between Girschicowitz and Krug. Marshal Lannes, having on his right the division of Caffarelly, and on his left that of general Suchet, moved forward on the left of Murat. From that time the centre and right of the allies became engaged in all quarters.

The grand duke Constantine was destined, with the corps of Russian guards, to form the reserve of the right, and quitted the heights in front of Austerlitz, at the appoined hour, to occupy those of Blasowitz and Krug. He was hardly arrived on this point, before he found himself engaged with the sharp shooters of Rivaud's division, and Murat's light cavalry, commanded by general Kellerman. The grand duke hastened to occupy the village of Blasowitz, with the light infantry battalion of the guards, at the same time prince John of Lichtenstein arrived with his cavalry, and detached 10 squadrons to protect prince Bagration's left flank, which was opposed to part of Murat's cavalry. Prince John of Lichtenstein found the grand duke in presence of the cavalry under Kellerman, supported by the infantry of Bernadotte's left, and Lannes' right. It was determined to charge the enemy: the arch-duke's regiment was the first that deployed. This was executed with intrepidity, but with too great precipitancy, for the French cavalry, retiring through the intervals of their infantry, the Russian cavalry pursued, but being thus placed, between the fires of Cafferelli's division, on their right, and that of Rivaud on their left, the hulans lost above 400 men, and the archduke's regiment was put completely to the route. In this state, it reached the corps under Bagration. This last general had now moved forward from Pororsitz, to oppose the left of marshal Lannes, which rested on Kovalowitz. The villages of Krug and Holubitz were occupied by three battalions of Russian infantry.

From what we have stated, it will appear that the centre of the combined army had been very much weakened by the strong force which was detached to so great a distance on their left, with the view of turning the enemy's right, while the division on the right was not sufficiently strong to divide the French forces. Bonaparte, whose intention seems to have been to make advantage of this circumstance, from the moment that he discovered the plan of the allies, brought a very superior force to act against their centre. It is computed that, in this point, the Austro-Russians did not exceed 12,000 men, while the troops destined to attack them were at least double that number. The centre of the allies was thus perfectly insulated. However, according to the original plan, they prepared to advance about eight o'clock, the emperor Alexander having arrived at the head of the fourth column, which was commanded by the Austrian general Kollowrath. The action therefore near Tellnitz had already begun, and

and the left was in motion, when the centre formed, and broke into platoons from the left. These measures had hardly been taken, when a massive column of French infantry were discovered in a bottom, in front of Pratzen. This column was composed of the divisions of Vandamme and St. Hilaire.

The Russian commander in chief, general Koutousoff, whom this movement of the French had taken by surprise, (thinking himself the assailant, and seeing himself attacked in the midst of his combinations) felt all the importance of maintaining the heights of Pratzen, against which the enemy were moving. It was the summit of these heights which decided the fate of the day. It was the key to the position, which the allied army had just quitted, and, from the confined state of the different columns, their fate depended upon whoever was master of this height.

Koutousoff, on being informed that the enemy was so near him, gave orders for shewing him a front, and for occupying the height; at the same time, he sent for some cavalry, from the column under Prince John of Lichtenstein, who sent him four Russian regiments. Besides the corps of Vandamme, and St. Hilaire, another body of French made its appearance on the right of Pratzen, and threatened to pass through the interval, between the fourth column and the cavalry under prince John of Lichtenstein. This column was part of the corps under marshal Bernadotte. The Russian infantry, belonging to the fourth column, now marched to the right of Pratzen, and sent a reinforcement to the advanced guard, which occupied a hill in front of that village. But this advanced guard, being attacked by superior numbers, was compelled to abandon the position.

The Russians now made an attack, but they opened their fire at too great a distance, while the French continued to advance without firing a shot, until they came within a hundred paces of the enemy: they then opened a very destructive fire of musketry, and having done this, they formed in several lines, and marched rapidly towards the height, resting their left on the church of the village, and their right on the elevated points of the heights. Having reached them, they formed in an angular direction, for the purpose of opposing the rear of the third column. This was composed of the brigade under general Kaminskoy, which had separated from the column, and shewed a front upon the heights, menacing the right flank of marshal Soult's corps.

The allies, sensible that the fate of the battle depended upon the possession of the heights, made several efforts to dislodge the enemy. The emperor Alexander, who had constantly remained with the infantry of the fourth column, during this desperate conflict, ordered his battalions to advance, and try to take the enemy in flank: General Kollowrath received orders to check him on the left: and two regiments of Russians, who had been left in reserve, upon the ground occupied during the night by the 2d column, to which they belonged, were ordered to reinforce the brigades under general Kaminskoy.

On this occasion, the French generals manœuvred their troops, with

with their usual ability, the result of a military eye and of experience, taking advantage of the inequalities of ground, to cover their men from fire, and to conceal their movements.

The only chance that now remained to the allies of turning the fate of the day, was by a general and desperate attack at the point of the bayonet.

The Austrian brigades, with that under genera Kamenskoy, accordingly charged, but they were received by the French with steadiness and a well-supported fire, which made a dreadful carnage in the compact ranks of the Russians. General Miloradowith advanced upon the right, but the generals Berg and Repninsky being wounded, their troops lost that confidence in themselves, without which nothing is to be done in war. The ardour of this attack soon evaporated; nevertheless, the example of some of their officers had, at one moment, the effect to induce the left wing again to advance with intrepidity, and for an instant the right wing of the French began to give way.

The French, in their turn, now attacked the allies, who were without any support, and absolutely abandoned by the left wing of their army. Resistance then became of no avail, and the fourth column of the combined army lost the heights of Pratzen beyond the possibility of recovery, together with the greatest part of their artillery, which was entangled in the deep clay that prevails in that part of the country. The French advanced their artillery, and vigorously cannonaded the retreating army, by which it was put into great confusion. This action on the heights of Pratzen lasted two hours, and the issue of it was decisive of the battle.

The fourth column retired to the position of Hodiegitz and Herspitz, where it collected its battalions, the French remaining in possession of the heights of Pratzen.

Whilst the action took this turn in the centre, the cavalry, under prince John of Lichtenstein, attempted to make head both to the right and left against the French infantry and a part of Murat's cavalry, in order to check, or at least retard, their success. This general succeeded in rallying some Austrian battalions, which, like the Russian infantry, were retreating in disorder. His horse was killed under him by a grape shot. The cavalry continued to occupy the foot of the heights of Pratzen, between the village of that name and Kozenovitz, until night. The grand duke Constantine also found himself in an obstinate contest. The village of Blasowitz, which he had caused to be occupied, was attacked by the corps under Bernadotte. The grand duke wishing to stop the enemy's progress, left the commanding heights on which he was posted, and advanced in line upon the French columns; a sharp fire of musketry ensued. The French sharp shooters, who covered their columns, were driven in by a charge with the bayonet, which was ordered by the grand duke. A sharp cannonade, attended with much execution, then took place on this point. The grape shot made a dreadful carnage; but, at the moment when the prince approached the enemy, (who had by this time deployed into line) the cavalry of the French guards, which had been posted in the intervals of the infantry, made a charge upon the Russian line, which being without support, was driven back, after a

brave resistance. In order to disengage the infantry, the grand duke's regiment of horseguards made a charge on the enemy's flank, checked and routed their cavalry, and afterwards attacked the infantry, which had advanced to their support. On this occasion the French lost a standard belonging to the fourth regiment. The Russian guards were, however, obliged to retire; but they succeeded, after considerable loss, in rallying and forming on the heights which they had quitted, whence they continued their movements upon Austerlitz, marching towards Krzenowitz. The French cavalry renewed the attack, but they were checked by the Russian horseguards and some squadrons of hussars, who charged them at the very moment when they were about to assail the infantry durign its retreat. The Russian cavalry was likewise closely engaged with the French horse grenadier guards, who had come up, under general Rapp, to reinforce the French cavalry.

From that moment the Russian guards effected their retreat upon Austerlitz, without further molestation from the French, who remained on the heights in front of Blasowitz. Prince Repnin, colonel of the horseguards, was wounded, and made prisoner, with some officers of the same corps, which sufferedly severely, but had few taken prisoners.

On the right of the allies we left prince Bagration, in front of Posornitz. General Uwarrow, with the cavalry under his command, was upon that prince's left near Holubitz; but marshal Lannes arriving with his troops in columns between these two corps, put a stop to the march of the right of the allies, and Lannes, to secure the retreat of the left wing of the French army, in case of disaster, posted 18 pieces of cannon, protected by a regiment of infantry, on a commanding height to the left of the road leading to Brunn. This height was to have been occupied by prince Bagration.

Prince Bagration maintained himself for some time in his position; but the enemy continuing to advance in column, supported by part of the cavalry under Murat, and having driven the Russians from the villages of Krug and Holubitz, he retired upon the right of Rauswitz, and in the evening marched to Austerlitz. General Ulanus, who commanded the Russian cavalry, by great intelligence and bravery, retarded the rapid progress which the French would otherwise have made, while general Uwarrow, with a corps of cavalry, protected the retreat. Prince Bagration took post in the rear of Austerlitz, while the cavalry under prince John of Lichtenstein occupied the heights in front of that place.

The road to Wishau, under these circumstances, being left totally uncovered, the chief part of the baggage of the allied army was afterwards captured.

We shall now revert to what was passing on the left of the combined army at Tellnitz, and Sokolnitz. The first second and third columns continued to march upon the points fixed in the original plan of attack, without adverting to the enemy's movements, and without having discrimination enough to take that direction, which the nature of the ground, and the position of the enemy, ought to have suggested to them. These three columns were composed of fifty-five battalions, exclusive

exclusive of the brigade of Kamenskoy, which remained behind to oppose general Le Grand, and a part of marshal Davoust's corps.

Had the left of the allied army taken advantage of the ground, and seized the means which it presented for again concentrating itself, in the opinion of military men, the defeat might at least have been rendered less decisive. The offensive movement on the part of the French disconcerted the attack of the allies, from which they never recovered.

The French being in possession of the heights of Pratzen, beyond the left of the allies, so that the Russians, who were at Sokolnitz, were surrounded, general Przibischewsky, who had the command of this corps, was made prisoner, together with 6000 men, and the whole of their artillery. The relicks of the second column retreated upon Aujut in disorder, and what continued embodied fell back upon the first column. This latter, informed, when too late, of the attack made by the French upon the centre, intended to move to its support, but took a wrong direction to be capable of making a diversion in its favour.

The Austrian cavalry, which had been left beyond Tellnitz, retired through that village, leaving some battalions of infantry, and a few cavalry, on the hill fronting it, to secure the march of general Buxhoevden, who was retiring upon Aujut, by the route he had advanced. To protect the flank of the Russian infantry, the Szeckler hussars, under prince Maurice of Liechtenstein, and O'Reilly's light cavalry, with two regiments of Cossacks, under general Stutterheim, were advanced upon the plain, between the foot of the hills and the villages of Tellnitz and Sokolnitz. General Norlitz, with the hussars of Hesse Hombourg, marched with the column.

The French, after their success in the centre, had already brought forward their reserve, consisting of 20 battalions, and had extended along the brow of the heights that were occupied in the morning by the allies, from Pratzen to the chapel above Aujut, but as yet they were not in force, and had no cannon above that village.

As soon as this column of the allies arrived in Aujut, the division of Vandamme rushed like a torrent down upon the village, of which, after a short resistance, they took possession. Four thousand men were made prisoners, and lost their artillery. But general Buxhoevden, with a few battalions, succeeded in rejoining the army near Austerlitz. Many fugitives perished in the lake, which was not sufficiently frozen to support them.

After the French had occupied Aujut, the centre and rear of the first column fell back, under the orders of general Docktorow, upon the plain between Tellnitz and the lake. The only retreat left them was over a narrow dyke between two lakes, on which two men only could pass abreast. General Kienmeyer with a body of hussars, was sent over in advance, in order to observe the enemy, who, it was feared, might attempt to cut off the retreat by coming round the lake. The Russian infantry was likewise protected by the cavalry under prince Maurice and general Stutterheim.

The conclusion of this battle is very remarkable, since the troops of the right wing of the French

army

army turned their backs upon Austerlitz, to attack the left of the allies, to do which they quitted the same heights whence the allies had marched to attack them. It was now about two o'clock in the afternoon: the action was decided along the rest of the line, when the division of Vandamme advanced to complete it.

The Russian infantry in proportion as it passed the dyke, retired to an eminence in the rear of Tellnitz. That village, as affording some means of defence, was likewise occupied by a regiment of infantry, in order to give time to the rest of the column to file off. General Doctorow continued the retreat. Tellnitz was attacked and taken, wherein were found many Russian stragglers.

During this scene of confusion, the Austrian cavalry behaved with the greatest courage, and they suffered prodigiously from the enemy's artillery; yet nothing could prevent them from continuing to cover the retreat of the Russians, which was long protracted, owing to the fatigue and exhaustion of the infantry. The Russian column, when it reached Newhoff, formed still a corps of at least eight thousand men. It was then four o'clock, and already began to grow dark; the Russian battalions, after being restored to some order, continued to retreat by Boscowitz, and marched the whole night under a heavy fall of rain, which completed the destruction of the roads, so that the remaining artillery was abandoned. The Austrian cavalry formed the rear guard, without being pursued by the French.

The victorious army took up the position occupied by the allied army on the preceding night. The latter retired completely behind Austerlitz, into the position of Holiegitz. But the very considerable loss sustained in killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, more especially of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th columns, placed this army in a very feeble state, with respect to its disposable force. The Austrian cavalry, which had been commanded by prince John of Leichtenstein, had alone some detachments in front of Austerlitz, and formed the rear guard of the army. Thus closed this ever memorable day.

The loss sustained on both sides was immense. By killed, wounded, and prisoners, the allied army was diminished more than a fourth part. Forty standards and the greatest part of their artillery and baggage were taken, and such was the number of wounded left upon the field, that they could not all be dressed until two days after the battle.

On the day following (the 3d December) the French army advanced.

The cavalry, under Murat, which on the preceding evening had pushed forward detachments upon Raussnitz and Wischau, advanced beyond Prosnitz, and sent out strong parties to Kremsin.

Marshal Lasnes marched to gain the right of the allies by Butschowitz and Stanitz.

Marshals Soult and Bernadotte, with the imperial guards, and the grenadiers of the reserve, were posted on the route towards Hungary.

Marshal Davoust marched upon the left flank of the Austro-Russian army, by the routes of Nicholsburg, and of Auspitz.

A trifling affair took place in the course

course of the day: prince Bagration was attacked in the neighbourhood of Urschutz: he maintained his post. He retired, however, in the evening, towards Czeitsch.

On the 4th the allied army crossed the river March, and arrived at Hollitsch. The emperor Alexander took up his quarters in the castle of Hollitsch, whilst the emperor of Germany remained at Czeitsch.

Prince John of Leichtenstein had been sent, on the night of the 2d of December, to the French emperor, to propose an armistice on the part of the emperor Francis; and it was agreed, that a suspension of hostilities should take place, to commence on the 4th instant, at day break. The prince arrived at head quarters the evening before, but it appears, that the French army was not apprised of this transaction, in sufficient time to prevent the hostile movements made on the 4th.

In consequence of this agreement, an interview took place between the emperors of Germany and France, in the open air, at a small distance from the village of Nasedlowitz, near a mill, by the road side. This conference lasted a considerable time, when the emperor Francis returned to Czeitsch, which place he reached in the evening, and immediately dispatched an Austrian general to communicate the result to the emperor Alexander. General Savary was appointed by Bonaparte to attend the Austrian general to the Russian head-quarters. The emperor of Russia received them with politeness, and, at the same time, made no positive objection to the armistice, though he did not formally concur in it.

In conformity with the terms of this agreement, the French army was to remain in possession of its conquests, namely, part of Moravia and Hungary, all Upper and Lower Austria, the Tyrol, the state of Vienna, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the country of Goritz and Istria; and lastly, in Bohemia, the circle of Montabar, with the whole space to the eastward, from Tabor to Lintz. The French army was to hold this immense tract until the conclusion of a definitive peace, or the rupture of the negociations; in the latter of which case it was stipulated, that hostilities should not re-commence within fourteen days, and that the cessation of the armistice should then be announced to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, at the head of their respective armies. It was further agreed, that the Russian army should evacuate the Austrian states, Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month; the routes to be prescribed to the Russian army; that there should be no levy or insurrection in Hungary, nor any extraordinary raising of troops in Bohemia, nor that any foreign army should be permitted to enter the territory of the house of Austria; and, finally, it was conditioned, that negociators from both powers should meet at Nicholsburg, for the commencement of a treaty, in order to effect, without delay, the re-establishment of peace between the two emperors.

To these humiliating conditions, derogatory to the dignity of his throne and the interests of his allies, the emperor Alexander, with that magnanimity which has distinguished his majesty on all occasions, refused to become a party, and accordingly

cordingly caused his army, although under very distressing circumstances, to commence its retreat, on the 6th of December, from the Austrian states.

Prince John of Leichtenstein, on the part of Austria, and M. de Talleyrand, on the part of France, were deputed to conclude the definitive treaty.

Although the allies suffered so signal a defeat on the 2d of December, their army was far from being annihilated, so that, by prudence and fortitude, they could still at least have engaged a great proportion of the French army. This observation strikes us the more forcibly, when we reflect upon the state and position of the detached Austrian armies. The archduke Ferdinand, who commanded a corps of about 20,000 Austrians in Bohemia, before intelligence could reach him of the conclusion of the armistice, attacked and defeated, with considerable loss, a corps of Bavarians under general Wrede, and was rapidly advancing in the rear of the French army; and, almost at the same time, the archduke Charles made his appearance from Hungary, within a day's march of Vienna, on the right bank of the Danube, with his army in excellent order, and consisting of about eighty thousand men. Under these circumstances, it is to be presumed, that, had the emperor Francis not been so precipitate in concluding a treaty with Bonaparte, that the fortune of war might have taken a very different turn, at least Austria might, doubtless, have obtained conditions infinitely more favourable; for, in case of defeat, or even a severe check, at the distance at which the French army was from its frontier, it risked being totally destroyed. Indeed, we are told, that the archduke Charles, impressed with this notion, was mortified in the highest degree, on receiving intelligence, when he summoned the city of Vienna to surrender, of this pusillanimous transaction, which incapacitated him from making further efforts for the honour and advantage of the house of Austria and his country.

Pending the negociation for peace, the French grand army occupied the following positions. Marshal Bernadotte resumed his station in Bohemia; marshal Mortier remained in Moravia; marshal Davoust returned to Presburg, the capital of Hungary; marshal Soult occupied Vienna; marshal Ney, Carinthia; general Marmont, Styria; and marshal Massena, Carniola; whilst marshal Augereau, with the reserve, continued in Swabia.

Thus terminated the first and last campaign of the war between France and the united powers of Austria and Russia, to the severe loss, discomfiture, and loss of military reputation, of the latter, but increasing the power, dominion, and renown of the former, to a degree not easily to be appreciated.

CHAP. XV.

Condition of France at the Close of the Campaign.—Probable Views and Objects of Bonaparte.—State of Austria—Of Russia.—Conduct of Prussia during the War.—Inactivity and probable Misfortunes.—Magnanimity of Sweden.—Ineffectual Campaign in the North of Europe.—Causes thereof.—Denmark.—Spain.—Italy.—Turkey.—General Observations.

IN order to preserve that continuity of narrative so essential to historical detail, in our last two chapters, we have but partially touched upon the transactions of the rest of Europe, and have confined ourselves solely to the cause, progress, and termination of that extraordinary campaign, which established the predominancy of France upon the continent, and which, it was not to be doubted, would be still farther secured to her in the pending negociations opened at Presburgh. The battle of Austerlitz, or as it has been more familiarly denominated, the "battle of the three emperors," has, in its event, confounded all speculation, and the "how much," or "how little," which will content the conqueror, remains to be developed in the early months of the ensuing year.

It is indeed a most alarming retrospect, to contemplate the aggrandizement of the French nation, within a few short years. The periods of its former greatest exaltation fade in the comparison. The dominion of Charlemagne carried within it the seeds of its own dissolution: and a superior character to that of Louis the fourteenth set limits to the ambition and empire of the latter. But no talents, power, or combination, in opposition to Bonaparte, seem calculated to check his progress; but, on the contrary, serve in their effect to swell his career with fresh victories, and add to his strength by increasing conquests.

It would be now tedious and unimportant to pretend to enquire into the causes of this vast accretion of power, which, with very little let or impediment, has been progressive, under every form of government, which France has assumed since her great revolution. That eventful scene has passed rapidly but distinctly before our eyes: the drama, however, has not yet closed. And it will require the calm of a period still far remote from the present, when the mind shall be enabled, in the undisturbed possession of its powers, to appreciate fairly the weight of evidence on all sides, and appropriate the wonderful effects we have witnessed, to their true causes. Suffice it, that we behold the vast population of France, of her conquests, and that of her allies, all directed to forward the views

views and objects of an individual, whose unwearied and unsatiated ambition leaves no time for reflection or repose; whose successes identify their glory and renown with his own, and who, by wisdom in council, greatness of enterprize, and promptness in action, puts it almost out of the course of things, that he should ever meet with a reverse of fortune. Thus circumstanced, can we wonder, that armies of different nations follow him wherever he shall choose to lead,—secure that honours, and spoils, and glory await them:—that successive levies, to an incalculable amount, and capable of illimitable extension, push on the veterans to the field:—that dependent sovereigns crouch before him, court his alliance, and serve in his ranks:—that terror and dismay should lead his van; and, finally, that he should meet with a feeble resistance, and an easy prey, in every quarter on which he pours his strength.

Nor need we wonder, if, while the successes which we have in our preceding pages most unwillingly commemorated have dazzled and confounded the powers opposed to him, that the adulation and praise bestowed upon Bonaparte by France was excessive, and knew no bounds. In the addresses which the various constituted bodies of the French government presented to the emperor, upon the event of the battle of Austerlitz, he is hailed as the greatest conqueror the world ever knew;—fresh assurances are given to him of the devotion of his people, and of their willingness to sacrifice their lives and fortunes to his wishes.—Nor are these proffers unmixed with splendid and flattering statements of the interior condition of France. The progress of her marine, the encouragement of agriculture, and of manufactures, the prosperous condition of her remaining colonies—the increase of commerce—the attention paid by government to the fine arts, and the instruction and education of the people. The state of the public buildings—high ways and canals—are all blazoned forth in the most captivating colours—while the condition of the public revenue is said to be most flourishing:—with what truth, and upon what foundation, it is not so easy to determine.

That upon the whole the national credit was raised upon the assumption of the imperial crown by Bonaparte, can hardly be doubted; but that it was so, to such an extent as would warrant the splendid effusions of M. Champagny, the reporter of the state of France at the close of the present year, certainly may, and must, when we consider that the destruction of her marine had placed commerce out of her reach; and that, besides, the absolute necessity of trade to the existence, in any flourishing degree, of manufactures and even agriculture; the enormous levies on foot, and the successive conscriptions, called and calling forth, must cause both to continue, in what they have been for some time, namely, a very languishing state. It is true, that some fine roads, grand public buildings, inland navigations, and extensive manufactories have been projected, and have even in some instances been perfected, but our information, upon the interior of France, leads us to believe that neither the commerce, the arts, the manufactories, nor the agriculture,

are what M. Champagny professes them to be; but, on the contrary, are at a very low ebb; nor can we see any likelihood of their becoming other, so long as England sustains the superiority of her navy, and that some portion at least of Europe remains free and unsubjugated.

It cannot be denied but there exists an imposing degree of external grandeur at the court and about the person of the French emperor. Too politic, not to know the value of pomp and magnificence, he has surrounded himself with all the glare of empire. To the followers of his fortunes, and his favourites, he has been profuse in his rewards, which have consisted of hereditary honours and emoluments. He has thus not only gratified them, but consolidated his own power, by interposing that necessary order to the existence of monarchy, a nobility, between him and the people. In this class, and in this situation, wealth is to be found:—but in the provinces, the country gentleman, the merchant, the agriculturist, the manufacturer, all feel the privation of commerce, as affecting their vital interests; and in their heavy imposts, contributions of military, and the absence of every indulgence approaching to luxury, these classes pay the full price in their personal sacrifices, for the honour of being denizens of the great nation, and the subjects of the emperor Bonaparte, always victorious!—If specimens of taste and elegance, and ingenuity, be found in certain manufactories, they are solely calculated for the purchase of the government, or the great officers of state, by whom they are supported, but their circulation extends no farther. While the more useful fabrics cannot give support to those who are embarked in them.—No seminaries for religious education, those certain and fruitful sources of piety and learning, are to be found in the country. Classical attainment is neglected or despised, and all education, save that which is likely to conduce to the improvement of the art of war, is discountenanced by the government. In fine, the ruler of this vast country is military, and his people, partly from choice, partly from necessity, are daily becoming so. The nature of such a system, governing an immense population, must lead to perpetual inroads upon the peace and security of other nations, and time must alone determine whether the civilized world is again to be grasped by the iron hand of feudal tyranny, or freedom and the arts of peace yet continue to cheer it, after a long night of ignorance and darkness.

If it be asked what supplies enable Bonaparte, under the deficiencies which we have described, to defray the expences of his vast civil and military establishments, it must be recollected, that in so widespread a dominion as France, trade must to a certain degree exist, and the sources of taxation be many; and that we have described his imposts as being heavy and oppressive; hence the court may flourish, but the country suffer. But we have already glanced at that fruitful source of revenue, which has hitherto been found abundantly productive, and which there is not, at this moment at least, any strong probability of failing to be so; we allude to "the exterior receipt," or revenue drawn from other countries at the will and pleasure of France, to fill her own exhausted treasury. As in the shape of subsidy,

sidy, loan, or tribute, Spain, Portugal, the Hanse Towns, &c. &c. &c. have all been obliged to contribute their quota to the wants of France, so in like manner Italy, Switzerland, the north of Germany, have been obliged to maintain her armies in their respective countries, and at their own expence. As long as this novel mode of collecting his resources shall exist, Bonaparte will certainly feel equal to his expenditure, but to enable him so to do, he must ever remain upon the watch, either to commit acts of aggression himself on other countries, or seek occasion to quarrel with them upon some pretence or other, that fresh encroachment may lead to fresh victory, and victory to plunder. Such is the course he seems at present disposed to continue systematically. He will ever be anxious that the war-tide he has poured upon the rest of Europe shall not be refluent, and he has just reason to dread the hour, if it ever shall arrive, when even the most glorious peace to him, shall subject three or four hundred thousand disbanded soldiers to return upon France, the creatures of military views and habits, destitute of employment, and whom it will be equally dangerous to keep on foot or to disband. If these premises be just, if such be the present constitution of France, and such the policy of her ruler, we must yet look, notwithstanding the apparent calm in which we witness the close of the present year, to other wars and other coalitions. France must conquer or be conquered; the rest is in the hands of Providence.

We revert, with a peculiar degree of pain, to the present condition of that power upon the continent, whose natural rivalry with France, as a territory, and whose relations, with respect to the unfortunate family of the Bourbons, had constantly and actively, although with a success always dubious, but recently decidedly favourable to its opponent, kept it in the field for so many years in the arduous contests in which France has been engaged since the year 1790. We mean Austria, whose gallantry and fidelity to the common cause of Europe has cost her so dear. At the commencement of the year, notwithstanding what might well be called the two disastrous wars she had recently waged with France, notwithstanding her waste of blood and treasure, her being despoiled of the Netherlands, and of her dominions in Lombardy, still she presented a formidable barrier to the further encroachments of France. The mildest government in Europe, her ranks are recruited with more celerity than those of any other nation. In any combined plan of future operations, the purse of England was open to her, and her acquisition of Venice and its territory, in a great measure, compensated her for her territorial loss in other parts of Europe. The actual dissolution of the Germanic body, by the machinations of Bonaparte, had, in the course of the last year, induced Francis to assume the hereditary dignity of emperor; and he seemed, at the commencement of the present, to be in the fairest way to uphold all that remained, if not quite retrieve, the political consequence of his illustrious house.

The event of the last campaign, terminating in the plains of Moravia, has too plainly evinced that his councils and his measures have been

alike unwise and precipitate. Whether he were goaded on to action by the advice of the courts of London and St. Petersburgh, or whether his resolves originated in his own cabinet, we cannot pretend to decide; but it is certain that his whole line of conduct was that the best calculated to ensure the triumph of his adversary, and ruin the cause of the allied powers. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the details of the short war, begun and ended in less than three months, which our two last chapters have so minutely described: one equally marked by the most rapid and splendid successes on the part of France, on that of Austria and the coalition, by total discomfiture and disgrace. In this short period, the emperor Francis saw himself despoiled of by far the greater part of his hereditary states, and forced to accept the conditions of peace imposed upon him by his opponent, and dictated on the frontiers of Hungary, his last remaining possession!

But if it even be supposed that the allies of Francis had, by their promises and entreaties, so far prevailed upon him as to commence operations at an inauspicious moment, we cannot find the same excuse for his conduct towards Bavaria, at once imperious, indecisive, and impolitic. Often the rival, and always the enemy of Austria, this state had been taken under the peculiar protection of France, who had, in the affair of the indemnities, and upon every other occasion, so acted, as to attach it intimately to the French interests, and aggrandize it in Germany as much as possible, and, in more than one instance, at the expence of Austria. Thus circumstanced, it was therefore the obvious policy of the Austrians either to respect, and thus perhaps secure, the neutrality of the elector of Bavaria, or if that point were unattainable, then to proceed to such decided measures as would effectually prevent his giving actual assistance to the enemy. In either case, violent measures in the first instance would be resorted to unwisely. At the moment when hostilities were in train to commence, the elder son of the elector of Bavaria was about the person of Bonaparte, a visitor at his court, or, in other words, an hostage for the future conduct of his father.

It had been the original plan of the campaign, on the part of Austria, to wait the junction of the Russians upon the river Lech, a position upon which, however, could not be taken, without traversing nearly the whole of Bavaria. A most imperious communication was at this moment made, through Prince Schwartzenburgh, to the court of Munich, requiring the elector immediately to join his army to that of the emperor of Austria. To this unqualified demand, it was also required, in addition, that, in the event of such a junction, the Bavarian army should not be allowed to act separately, but must be incorporated with the Austrian, and even menaces were added, with an unsparing hand, should this intimation remain uncomplied with. The elector, thus pressed, endeavoured, in the first instance, to negociate for his neutrality, which he most earnestly entreated to be allowed to keep; but finding it absolutely necessary to give a categorical answer to the Austrian minister, he at length promised the junction of his forces, subject to the conditions of a treaty

to

to be signed upon the 8th of September, by his minister plenipotentiary and Prince Schwartzenburgh. The latter, however, not being empowered to enter into any negociation, some farther delay was induced. Of this impediment the elector availed himself, and having made the necessary dispositions, withdrew himself, on the very night of the day on which the treaty was to have been signed, from Munich to Wurtzburgh, and caused the whole of his troops, at one and the same moment, to evacuate their different garrisons and cantonments, and march, with the utmost expedition, for the Upper Palatinate — When this manœuvre was made known, the Austrians occupied Munich without opposition, and advanced upon the upper palatinate in every direction, which movement pressed the Bavarian troops to retire within the Franconian states of the elector.

Fresh negociations now commenced; count Buol, the Austrian minister, repaired to Wurtzburgh with an offer, on the part of the emperor, to assent to the neutrality, provided the elector disbanded his army; the latter, however, profiting of the delay, and of the retreat of his troops in perfect safety, refused these conditions, and at length it was agreed to, by the emperor's minister, that the elector's Swabian and Franconian troops should be retained by him, and that Munich, with the castle of Nympheuburgh, and the district around it, should be evacuated by the Austrians, and should in future be held sacred to the use of the elector and his court. Before, however, this *projêt* was formally ratified, the approach of the French army entirely liberated the elector from all apprehension. The Austrians evacuated his country as rapidly as they had overrun it, and his whole army, unbroken, and in a perfect state of discipline and numbers, joined the legions of Bonaparte, as they advanced, to the amount, at least, of 25,000 men, and which were of the greatest advantage to him during the remainder of the campaign. It is greatly to be regretted that, during the period of the occupation of Bavaria by the Austrians, it was treated as a conquered country; military requisitions were put in act, modes of payment imposed upon the inhabitants, for their commodities, entirely inadequate to their value, and the whole rancour of the Austrian enmity to the Bavarians let loose to its utmost extent. The part the forces of the elector took in the war, and their exploits, we have already detailed in another place, and little doubt remains but that his promptitude and zeal will be well rewarded, in the disposition of the spoil which will take rise from the conditions of Presburg.

The local situation of the new-formed electorate of Wirtemburg was such, as to subject it to every impression the French despot might choose to stamp upon it. To see this state, therefore, deserting the Germanic body, and adhering to France, in the campaign of the present year, is neither surprising, nor unexpected. As it is the principle of Bonaparte to dispart the greater divisions of the continent, and exalt the lower, we shall not be surprised to see Wirtemberg also a considerable gainer by the war.

From Prussia, however, something might have been hoped, and much indeed attained, by the common cause,

cause, had her policy, within the course of the present year, been other than narrow, unwise, and, we will add, deceitful. Since her early separation from the first confederacy against republican France, she had maintained a cautious, selfish, but strict neutrality. During the wars which had ensued, she was not averse from contemplating, with pleasure, the straits to which her rival, Austria, was reduced; and the promise which such an event as the lowering of that power held forth, of her gaining a predominancy in the Germanic body, was too great a temptation to her, not to persist in the same line of conduct. It may also be supposed that the customary intrigue of the French nation availed itself of the well-known profligacy of the court of Berlin, to maintain a party there, ever ready to forward its views and interests. But to whatever causes the conduct of Prussia was owing, it is equally certain that it was calculated to produce the utmost benefit to the objects of Bonaparte, while, at the same time, profiting of the disturbed state of the neighbouring powers, her own commerce and revenue were improving rapidly, her armies numerous and well-appointed, and industry and prosperity were to be found diffused in every direction throughout her dominions. Such was the smiling aspect of the affairs of Prussia at the commencement of the year.

It will readily be presumed that the powers now allied against France, and determined upon taking the field, considered with much anxiety the probable conduct of Prussia in the approaching campaign, and that every effort which could be made, by diplomatic industry and skill, was employed to determine her to take a part in the new coalition, or at least to secure a continuance of her neutrality. The ministers of Austria, Russia, and England, at the court of Berlin, were not slow to point out the danger to what remained independent in Europe, from the restless spirit of encroachment, by which the ruler of the French nation was constantly actuated, or to amplify the probabilities there existed of entire success, should Prussia join her arms to those of the new confederacy. In vain, however, was every art of persuasion to move the cold and selfish councils of the court of Berlin, to take any part, save that of putting the troops upon a war establishment, filling the magazines, and providing the different corps with camp equipage: thus maintaining a neutrality indeed, but an armed and a suspicious one; ready to act on either side, as interest and opportunity should suggest. When hostilities were inevitable, and the Austrian and Russian forces had begun to move, the emperor Alexander made an effort, in person, to prevail upon the king to adopt a more generous and noble, perhaps a wiser part, but although the former was received at Berlin with every demonstration of personal respect and esteem, and with a splendour and consideration worthy of his exalted rank and character, the imperial guest was, however, equally unsuccessful with the ministers of the allied powers, and he was obliged rapidly to return, baffled and disappointed, to place himself at the head of his armies, then advancing in aid of Austria.

But in the course of the campaign, an event occured which had it

it produced those consequences which Europe had a right to expect from it, would have materially altered the face of things, and most probably have determined the war to a far different issue than that we have witnessed. We have already alluded to the direct violation of the Prussian neutrality by a French corps, which marched through the Prussian territory of Anspach from Wurtzburgh to the Danube. This step, the possibility of which was quite out of the calculation of the Austrian commander in chief, who conceiving that the force in question was destined for Bohemia, took his measures accordingly. Nor indeed was it to be supposed that, at such a juncture, Bonaparte would run the risk of provoking the king of Prussia to hostilities, by an insult so pointed and glaring, as the infraction of one of the first laws of neutrality. This portion of country, however, which had devolved to the Prussian crown, by the act of the last Margrave, was interposed between Wurtzburgh and the Danube, whither it was of the utmost consequence, to the success of his plans, that the corps, assembled at the former place, should proceed the shortest way, and in the least possible time. Bonaparte, with that decision which marks his character, without the smallest hesitation, ordered the march of his army, which, after some slight shew of opposition from the Prussian major Howen, at the head of 500 men, passed through the territory of Anspach, without further molestation!

The surprise and indignation of all ranks of people throughout the Prussian dominions, at this bold and unprecedented step, was extreme, and vengeance for the insult was demanded from every quarter. The hopes of the allies were revived, and fresh solicitations were poured in upon the king, to declare himself a party in the war, and thus avenge himself for so gross an injury. The British government lost no time in dispatching Lord Harrowby to the court of Berlin, on a special mission, to negociate a treaty, and offer subsidies in case of co-operation. And even the government of Prussia itself seemed rouzed by this flagrant breach of public-law, to some sense of its dignity and its wrongs. Immediate preparations were made for hostilities, the garrisons of Berlin and Potzdam were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to take the field, and the regular troops were ordered to the frontiers. But all this shew and heat of preparation evaporated in empty boasting. Before any decision was taken, the capture of Ulm, and the total discomfiture of general Mack's army, disposed the Prussian councils to pass over the affront received, and count Haugwitz, the well known favourer of the French party, upon every occasion, was dispatched to treat with Bonaparte at the head-quarters of the latter. An accommodation speedily took place, and thus was lost an opportunity, never to be retrieved, for Prussia to sustain her own national honour, and possibly have rescued Europe from the grasp of France, and from all the train of evils, consequent on the battle of Austerlitz.

The preponderating influence which Prussia had maintained for many years in the north of Germany, continued in the present instance to influence the conduct of the

the electors of Saxony and Hesse, and the duke of Brunswick; those princes remaining inactive, and took no part whatever in the war: Hanover had continued, to the opening of the campaign, in the occupation of a French corps of about 30,000 men, commanded by marshal Bernadotte. It had been part of the original plan of the campaign to have made a formidable diversion in this quarter of Europe, and a body of English, Russians, and Swedes, were to have effected the liberation of his majesty, the king of England's, German dominions from the French yoke, which had so long, and so severely, pressed upon them, and then have acted as occasion and opportunity suggested. This operation, which was perfectly feasible, would certainly have been attended with the happiest consequences, had it not been protracted to a moment, when it became entirely useless, and even contemptible, in the eyes of all Europe. Had the confederates assembled to the amount of 60,000 men, commanded by the king of Sweden, in Hanover at an early stage of the war, Bernadotte would have found ample employment for his corps in that quarter, instead of marching for the Danube, and very materially contributing to the successes of the French over general Mack. But notwithstanding the opening of the campaign and its period were entirely optional in the allied powers, it was not till near the middle of November, when Vienna was actually in the hands of the French, and the fate of the war decided in that quarter, that the troops destined to act in Hanover were assembled, and then scarcely in sufficient force to besiege Hameln, where Bernadotte had left a strong garrison! The battle of Austerlitz was decisive upon the further progress of this small army, and its dispersion, and provision for a retreat to its respective countries, was all that remained to be effected by its leaders. In this precarious situation, and entirely at the mercy of the conqueror, was it left at the close of the year.

During the whole of the disastrous period of which we have treated so much in detail, the conduct of the youthful emperor of Russia was such as fully to justify the estimation in which his character was held by all mankind, and which, not even the reverses of fortune, which he encountered, could deprive him of. At the head of the most extensive dominions in the world, his empire was hourly increasing in consequence and importance. Attention to commerce, and its regulations, had extended the trade of Russia to an incalculable degree, while the encouragement held out to the settlers in the new possessions upon the Euxine, had increased their population very considerably. The recent acquisitions, in the Ionian seas, had also greatly added to her political influence, checking the progress of the French in that quarter, and possessing the means of annoying Turkey, to an extent which must prove fatal to the latter, in the event of a future contest between these powers. Her armies, frequently opposed to the French, had shewn themselves truly formidable, and her marine force was on a most respectable footing. In some recent engagements, which took place near the borders of the Caspian sea, between the Russians and Persians, the former were uniformly

uniformly successful, and were rapidly advancing to the gates of Tauris. These disputes, which originated as well in a misunderstanding between these nations respecting commercial regulations, as in disputed territory, were however amicably terminated, and, at the beginning of the year, the emperor Alexander, high in point of character, with vast means, and totally disembarrassed from other wars, was well calculated to take the lead in the confederacy between those powers of Europe, who deemed it absolutely necessary to interfere with France, and put a stop to her daily encroachments upon the liberties of Europe and the rights of her sovereigns.

We have already detailed the different grounds of discontent which existed in the mind of the emperor, originating in the conduct of Bonaparte, and the efforts which he made by his ministers at the court of the Thuilleries to obtain from him some satisfactory assurance of a line of conduct, which would ensure repose to Europe, and free it from apprehensions of future encroachments on the part of France: it is already known to our readers with how little effect. As the intervention of the Russian emperor, in the cause of the degraded and insulted lesser states of Europe, originated in the purest and most disinterested councils, so his subsequent conduct, during the war, which the arrogant and unjust conduct of Bonaparte rendered inevitable, was distinguished by every quality, which could attach upon the character of the father of his people, and the friend of mankind. Having superintended the arrangements and preparations necessary for sending three great armies into the field, destined to act in aid of Austria, and which were to enter Germany successively, he, at a moment when the French having violated the Prussian territory, his presence might have been of the greatest consequence, suddenly appeared at Berlin, which city he reached on the 26th day of October. Here he gained all hearts, by his affable and engaging manners, and seemed for a moment to have in fused some portion of his spirit into the Prussian councils. But the ruin of the Austrian army at Ulm, and the retreat of the first Russian army from the Inn, changed the aspect of affairs, and compelled the Emperor to return, with equal rapidity, and place himself at the head of his troops. On the fatal day of the battle of "the three emperors" on the plains of Moravia, he evinced the greatest personal courage and magnanimity: when the fortune of the day turned to the side of the French, the efforts of Alexander were most conspicuous. It is said that he thrice, at the head of his guards, charged the enemy, and by his gallantry not only secured the retreat of the remainder of the allied army, which would have otherwise been cut to pieces, but actually saved the greater part of the Russian artillery, which he rescued and carried off with him, after it had been taken possession of by the victorious French. Nor do we find that his nobleness of mind, or magnaminity of conduct, deserted him when the fatal issue of that day decided the result of the war. He made no propositions for peace, or offers of submission, to the conqueror, but retreated, with his armies still unbroken, towards Russia, preserving too formidable a front for pursuit or molestation. Nor

Nor must the praise due to the king of Sweden, for his steady attachment to the cause of Europe, his determined resistance to the encroachments of Bonaparte, and his personal magnanimity be denied him. Unawed by the increasing power of the ruler of the French nation, he had uniformly, by every means within his reach, resisted the spirit of dictation and lust of univeral dominion, which pervaded the conduct of the former upon every occasion. His efforts were however ill seconded by his power; and it was only in concert with the other states of Europe that he could hope effectually to oppose the gigantic strength of the common adversary. Accordingly we find him, early in the present year, negociating with Great Britain a treaty of subsidy, the principal conditions of which were, that a *depôt* of Hanoverian troops should be formed in Swedish Pomerania; that England should immediately supply a sum of 60,000*l.* for the purpose of improving the defences of Stralsund, and that, in case hostilities should commence in the course of the year against France, that the Swedish troops should be taken into the pay, at a fixed rate, of Great Britain.

The wakeful jealousy of Bonaparte early saw through these proposed measures, and he consequently applied to the court of Berlin, as the protector of the tranquillity of the north of Europe, to interfere in them, at least so far as to prevent the occupation of Pomerania by the Hanoverians. The influence of France, at the court of Berlin, was such as to induce the transmission of a strong note thence to the king of Sweden, expressive of the determination of the Prussian monarch "not to suffer Swedish Pomerania "to become either the scene of "preparation, or the actual theatre "of war," and that, should the king of Sweden actually commence hostilities against France, he, (the king of Prussia) must be compelled, although reluctantly "to take the "most decisive measures, with re- "spect to that province, in order "to guard against the disturbance "of the system of ensuring the tran- "quillity of the north, which he "had adopted and pursued for "such a length of time." To this remonstrance the king of Sweden gave an immediate reply, couched in terms of strong and deep indignation, at the line of conduct pursued by the king of Prussia, and avowing his determination to proceed in that which he had laid down for himself, without further reference to the will or dictation of any other power whatever.

We have already stated the baleful consequences of the inactivity of the allied powers, to the issue of the campaign, as not having, at an early period, assembled a strong force in the north of Europe: and that it was not till the middle of November that the British, Swedish, and Russian troops took the field in Hanover. This force the king of Sweden was destined to command, but the fatal battle of Austerlitz producing the negociations at Presburgh, all further measures were suspended, and, at the close of the year, the troops of the allies in the north of Germany were placed in an extremely critical situation.

During the same period, while the greater part of Europe was convulsed in war, Denmark saw her best interest in preserving a strict and guarded

guarded neutrality. Happy in a mild government, and an industrious population, she profited of the distressed condition of the neighbouring states, and every day saw her commerce more flourishing, her dominions more prosperous at home, and her government more respected abroad.

Holland, the once proud rival of Great Britain for the mastery of the seas; the intrepid asserter of her liberties, for ages, against the mighty power of Spain; the country of the Nassaus, the Ruyters, the De Wits, and the Barnaveldts, presents little, within this year, worthy of record in the historic page. Completely subjected to France, and forced by her into a war with Great Britain, those resources which her commercial industry had formerly supplied in abundance, as well to the wants of the state, as to the individual wealth of the citizen, were now cut off, and universal penury and dejection prevailed throughout all parts of the Belgian republic. As it yet retained a shew of the popular form of government, an opportunity occasionally presented itself for the promulgation of public opinion. The expences of the war, and the maintenance of the French troops had, in the course of the last year, necessitated the imposition of very heavy imposts, which were exacted, with undeviating harshness, from all ranks of the people. When these measures were debated in the committee of the legislative body, selected for the purpose, they gave rise to much animated and warm discussion, in which the wretched state of the country was often feelingly and in the most pointed manner adverted to. Two of the members of this body, the most discontented apparently with the present order of things, afterwards published their opinions to the world. In this popular appeal they deprecated the making any additional sacrifices, to the vast many they had before done, until it were made clear to the nation, that these sacrifices could save it from absolute annihilation and erasure form the list of European powers. They enumerated all they had already done, and painted the wretchedness of their ill-fated country in the most glowing colours, adducing that fact as the best proof of the inefficacy of further sacrifices, and concluding by earnestly entreating their fellow citizens to contemplate the dreadful situation in which they were placed, and conjuring them to unite in some effectual means for its relief.

It may be easily supposed that such a publication as that, to which we have adverted, gave serious umbrage to the executive government, or in other words to the French faction in Holland. It betrayed too much freedom of sentiment, elicited too many bold truths, and led to too many dangerous inferences, not to give serious alarm to her task-master. Accordingly we find that it was made matter of formal complaint by the executive government, in their address to the legislative body, although it does not appear that any steps were taken against Messieurs de Lange Wyngaarden, and Van Hasselt, the offending members. Probably such a mode of interference might not have been altogether prudent; certainly it was not resorted to; but, from this period it became evident that the republican form of government was in the wane, and that Holland, following the example of her Italian sister, would speedily

speedily supplicate a monarch at the hands of Bonaparte: whether he will grant this request in his own person, or in that of his yet uncrowned brethren, the next year will most probably determine.

In the south of Europe, the influence and power of France may now be said to have reached their utmost height. We have already shewn the steps by which Spain was compelled to forego her neutrality, and engage in the war against England as a principal. In the course of the year great activity was shewn by the former power in the equipment of her marine, and she was, at one moment, enabled to join the French fleets with very numerous and well-appointed squadrons of vessels of war. Their destination and fate we shall have occasion to mention, when we come to the narrative of the events of the war as carried on by Great Britain upon the seas, and against the colonies of her enemies. The close of the year, however, left Spain in a still more unfortunate situation than at its commencement. Her commerce totally at a stand—her ships of the line destroyed or carried into an enemy's port,—and her revenues arbitrarily drawn from her to supply the wants of Bonaparte—while, interiorly, the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed, and the utmost disgust was excited at the increased power and authority of the Prince of Peace, to whom the entire government of the country was delegated by the feeble monarch who fills the throne.

The principal nobles, who felt their own degradation in the rise of this minion, were of course discontented, and fled from the court, whilst he, to support his ill-got power, openly intrigued with the French emperor, who, it was said, now meditated a partition of the Spanish territories in favour of his obedient creature.

It perhaps better suited the views of Bonaparte to allow Portugal to maintain her neutrality, than to compel her to renounce it, else, doubtless, a French force would long since have been marched through Spain, to have attacked and overrun her. But probably he deemed it, upon the whole, more advantageous to France to allow her to become the medium, through her neutrality, of the safe transmission of the treasures of Spanish America to Europe, of which so great a proportion already found its way into France, and recruited his empty coffers. Nor was he insensible to the apprehension, that should France seize upon Portugal, Brazil, the real source of Portuguese wealth and importance, would be taken into the protection of Great Britain, and thus serve to swell the dominion and consequence of his most dreaded and most formidable rival, instead of striking a mortal blow at her commerce, which, at first sight, might be apprehened from the measure. But the insatiable ruler of the French nation, if he suspended the blow, was yet unwilling to content himself with the barren meed of praise-worthy moderation, but compelled Portugal, from time to time, to purchase her security by large pecuniary contributions to his wants. Upon the whole, the condition of Portugal, however precarious, was yet enviable, when compared with that of many other of the European states, during the present year.

By the annexation of Genoa to the French dominion, and the assumption of the crown of Italy, Bonaparte

naparte may be considered as the absolute sovereign of that fine country, with the exception of the Neapolitan dominions; for the sovereignty of the Pope, in the present circumstances, must be considered merely nominal, and the defeat of the allied forces in Moravia, leaves little doubt of Venice and its states being lost to Austria for ever.

When the emperor of France became fully aware of the storm which impended over his head, from the fresh coalition formed against him, in order to meet its rage with greater advantages to himself, he concluded a treaty of neutrality with the king of Naples, in the month of September, by which means he was enabled to withdraw the French troops, stationed in that country, and join them to his armies in the north of Italy, destined to act under general Massena against the archduke Charles; a measure to him of the utmost importance, and which subsequently insured him the superiority he acquired in that quarter. At this period the strength of the Russian and English force, in the Mediterranean, could not be less than fifteen thousand men with many good officers, well provided, and entirely fit for action. This strength thrown into the scale of Austria, in Italy, might have materially altered the fate of the campaign; and indeed, it appears to us that the obvious policy would have been, to have sailed with it up the Adriatic, and landed the allied troops in the Venetian territories, whence they could easily have formed a junction with prince Charles, and have enabled him to succour general Mack, without such a diminution of his own force, as would give the advantage of superiority of numbers to general Massena. It was, however, decided otherwise, and about the middle of November the united English and Russian army was landed in the kingdom of Naples, where, there being no enemy to oppose them, they lay inactive the remainder of the campaign, without being, in the slightest degree, serviceable to the common cause, and exposing, in all probability, one of the oldest and most faithful of the allies of these respective powers, the king of Naples, to the subsequent loss of his continental dominions.

It is true, that, upon the arrival of this force, that monarch published a long manifesto, in which he stated his fidelity to the principles of neutrality agreed upon between his government and that of France, and his utter inability to resist the occupation of his country by the allied army;—but the French minister at the court of Naples gave not the slightest credit to these assertions, but quitted that city in a state of the highest resentment at the conduct of the king, whom he did not scruple to charge with having acted with equal duplicity and treachery, and whom he threatened with the whole weight of his master's vengeance at a favourable opportunity. As that season will unfortunately present itself but too soon, there can be little reason to doubt of the performance of a promise made under such circumstances. The misfortunes of Austria will be visited on the king of the Two Sicilies, and the commencement of the next year will, most probably, witness the crown of Naples wrested from its present possessor, and incorporated with

Bonaparte's newly formed kingdom of Italy, or circling the brows of a favourite or a brother! Happy will it be, if the occupation of Sicily, by the British forces in the Mediterranean, shall prevent that fair portion of the Neapolitan dominion from sharing the same fate, and becoming equally the prey of the rapacious enslaver of the nations of the earth!

When we turn our eyes towards Turkey, we behold, in a state of decay and delapidation, one of the proudest fabrics ever raised by the ambition of man. This vast empire, which has so often, and, comparatively speaking, so recently threatened all Europe with the intolerable yoke of her oppression, and whose conquests, when in youthful vigour, united Christendom found it difficult to limit, has, at length, reached the last stage of decrepitude and weakness, and its dissolution most certainly must be near at hand. It is, perhaps, the nature of a government, purely military, to flourish only when the sword is drawn; and that the last hour of its conquests is the first of its decay. At least we should so reason from the example which this once great empire affords. So long as its subjects were led into the field by their warlike sovereigns, to the plunder and possession of the finest provinces of the earth, so long did their enthusiasm lead them to the greatest achievements, and their valour and success were commensurate. But when some checks which were given to their further progress in Europe, principally owing to the military genius and patriotism of a few individuals, had disposed a new race of less heroic princes to incline towards peace with their neighbours, and to rest content with the enormous dominion their predecessors had acquired, from that moment their consequence, among the states of Europe, has declined. Their internal polity, unfavourable to the arts of peace, commerce, and manufactures, has led to barbarous exaction and the oppression of their subjects; their want of exertion and employment has been equally conducive to indiscipline and the absence of every military virtue in their soldiery; while the most wretched intrigue constantly sways the councils of the Sublime Porte.

Thus circumstanced, it cannot be matter of wonder that, in the course of the present year, the distant dominions, acknowledging a fealty and paying a tribute to the Porte, should not only have thrown off their allegiance, but have actually asserted their independence by their appearance in arms. Egypt in Africa, Syria in Asia, Cyprus in the Mediterranean, and Servia with the adjacent provinces on the continent of Europe, were all at one and the same period in a state of actual revolt; accommodations of the most disgraceful nature, and ruinous to the government, for the present, allayed the greater part of those ferments, of the extent of which we may judge when even Adrianople, the second city of the Turkish dominion, in Europe, was threatened, at its gates, by the Servian insurgents!

It may well be supposed that under such circumstances the impossibility of Turkey acting as an independent power, was well appreciated by her most formidable rival and her most dreaded enemy. Russia, in such a conjuncture, was not

not likely to forego her advantages; accordingly, we find that, in the course of this year, the latter power pressed upon the counsels of the Porte with all her might, and so far prevailed as to compel the divan to disavow, or not acknowledge, the newly assumed titles of Bonaparte. The diplomatic efforts of M. Brune, the French minister at Constantinople, were completely ineffectual to produce an opposite effect, and he quitted that capital in consequence, highly disgusted, and expressing the resentment of the French emperor in the strongest terms.

CHAP. XVI.

Affairs of India.—Retrospect.—Character of Holkar.—His refractory and contumacious Behaviour.—Hostile Views towards the British Government—Acts of Aggression on his Part—Meditated Treachery—Secret Intrigues with Scindiah—Discovered.—Pacific Overtures made to him—Unaccepted, and why.—Actual Hostilities commenced by him.—The Joynaghur Territory plundered.—Moderation of the Governor-General towards Holkar throughout the Whole of this Period.—Nature and Conditions of the Treaty proposed to the latter.—His extravagant Demands in Consequence—Totally rejected.—Holkar refuses to withdraw his Forces.—Fresh Propositions of Peace.—Insolent Letter of Holkar to Major-General Wellesley.—Impossibility of conciliatory Measures being continued—and War resolved upon.—General View of the mild and lenient Conduct of the Governor-General in these Proceedings—and its probable Effect upon the native Princes of India.—Disposition of the British Forces in India at the Commencement of the War with Holkar.

BEFORE we proceed to an account of the transactions in which Great Britain was engaged in the course of the present year, nearer home, we find it incumbent upon us to bring up the affairs of India to the close of the present year. To a just view and understanding of this important subject, one, we are convinced, affecting, in the highest degree, the vital interests of this country, we wish to lead the public attention. Much misunderstanding and misconception at present prevails upon it, and which, if continued in much longer, may occasion the ruin of the British establishments in that part of the globe.

In our last volume, in that portion which we devoted to the consideration of the affairs of India, relative to the military operations in that quarter, we have carried them down to the period of time, at which peace was concluded by the British government, in Bengal, with the confederate Mahrattah chieftains, Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the rajah of Berar.—In our present volume, it is our intention to notice the subsequent military operations in which the company's government was engaged with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, towards the close of the marquis Wellesley's administration in India; together with some circumstances, the knowledge of which we derive from sources of intelligence, which, we trust, will be found authentic, and which motives of impartial justice prompt us to state, for the information of our readers, relative to the

return

return of that illustrious character to England.

Previously to entering into an examination of the causes and objects of the military operations against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it may be useful briefly to state, that that chieftain was an illegitimate son of the late Tuckojee Holkar, and a lawless adventurer, who had usurped the rights of his brother Cashee Rao Holkar, the eldest legitimate son and acknowledged heir of his father, and having entirely renounced all allegiance to the authority of the peishwah, (the undoubted representative of the constitutional head of the Mahrattah empire) had, for many years, contributed, in a most material degree, by his rebellious and predatory conduct, to the distracted condition of the affairs of the Mahrattah empire.

In reviewing the conduct of the British government, as connected with the military operations against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, we shall divide our statements and observations under the two following heads; namely,—

First, the justice and policy of the operations in question, as arising out of the hostile indications exhibited by Jeswunt Rao Holkar towards the British power, and some of the Indian powers, its allies.

Secondly, the moderation and forbearance of the British government towards Holkar, as manifested in the mildness of the terms proposed to that chieftain, as well as in the repeated remonstrances and protracted negociations, which, for a length of time, preceded any hostile measure on the part of the British government.

First, with respect to the hostile indications, exhibited by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, we apprehend that no difference of opinion can possibly prevail, on that subject, among persons who shall be acquainted with the following facts, which are contained in public documents, printed at Calcutta, under the authority of the government.

It was well known to the British government, that, previously to the late war between the company and the confederate Mahrattah chiefs, Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, Scindiah had made important concessions to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, under an implied engagement to "combine his troops with those of the confederate chieftains in hostility against the British government;" while it was equally notorious that the exactions of Holkar from the city of Aurungabad (belonging to the old and faithful ally of the British power in India, the nizam) were of such a nature as would have completely justified the British government in demanding and enforcing a compensation in favour of his highness, the nizam, whose territory the company was bound, by treaty, to defend against all enemies.

Subsequently to the conclusion of peace between the British power and the confederated Mahrattah chieftains, Holkar dispatched a vakeel, or envoy, to the court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the principal object of whose mission was to engage Scindiah to "unite with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in an attack upon the British possessions."—This last was communicated officially to the British resident at the court of Dowlut Rao, by the principal minister of that chieftain.

"Notwithstanding these friendly overtures on the part of Holkar towards Scindiah, the former, in the true spirit of his treacherous and predatory habits, about the same time, made an hostile attack upon Scindiah's fort and territory of Ajmere; in consequence of this aggression on the part of Holkar against Scindiah, a vakeel was dispatched by Dowlat Rao for the purpose of expostulating with Holkar, and of obtaining the most accurate information as to the real designs of that chieftain.

Scindiah's vakeel was received by Holkar with marks of peculiar distinction, and the latter explicitly declared to him his intention "to direct his predatory forces against the British possessions." With respect to the fort and territory of Ajmere, he stated "that he was compelled, against his will, to that "act by the peremptory requisi-"tions of the rajah of Jodepoor, "with whom he intended to leave "his family, when he commenced "his operations against the Eng-"lish; and he therefore hoped "that Scindiah would excuse his "conduct in that instance, as it "was a matter of necessity, and "not of choice, to which he had "submitted solely with a view to "enable him to prosecute a war "against the company, which in-"volved the independence of the "Mahrattah empire!"

The concurrent report of messengers, who had been dispatched, for intelligence from Nagpoor, to the camp of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, corroborated this statement with respect to the declared intention of that chieftain to "carry on a predatory war against the British possessions."

In addition to these avowed intentions of hostility on the part of Holkar, that chieftain had advanced towards the frontiers of the ally of the company, the rajah of Jeynaghur, and occupied a position with the main body of his forces, which indicated a design of violating the territories of the rajah; and which, from its menacing aspect, rendered it necessary to retain the British army in the field, under the personal command of the commander in chief, although the most important considerations of policy, and especially of economy, required, at the same time, that the British army should, as early as possible, be established at the separate stations, fixed for its permanent position.

The proofs, however, of Holkar's hostile designs, are not confined to the instances which have been already stated:—A letter was delivered to the British commander in chief by the rajah of Macherry, one of the company's allies, addressed to the rajah, by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the object of which was to detach that chieftain from his alliance with the British government; and a further correspondence, of a nature hostile to the British interests, was discovered between Holkar and several persons owing allegiance to the British government; while every previous instance of an hostile disposition on the part of Jeswunt Rao was aggravated by the deliberate and barbarous murder of three British subjects in his service, on a false charge of a correspondence between one of those officers and the commander in chief of the British forces!

Referring to these combined facts, it seems impossible to doubt, but that such of the possessions of the company and of its allies, as might be accessible

accessible to the troops of Holkar, were the immediate objects of his treacherous designs. But even the amicable disposition of that chieftain would not have afforded to the British government, or to its allies, any security against the predatory incursions of his forces. The charge and expence belonging to Holkar's numerous troops greatly exceeded the precarious resources of his usurped dominion, and had, hitherto, been defrayed by the profits of indiscriminate plunder; the continuance of the same system of predatory warfare (directed against such territories as were most accessible, and had not yet been desolated) afforded to his tumultuous followers, the best and indeed the only prospect of relief, from the distress to which they were exposed, by the inability of their leader to provide for their subsistence.

The combined causes of war and unfavourable seasons had lately contributed to spread desolation over the greater part of the Deckan, and the southern provinces of Hindostan; Holkar's irregular and lawless troops must therefore shortly have been compelled, for bare subsistence, to have violated the territories of the British government, or of those states for whose defence the company was bound to provide.

The plunder of the opulent city of Jeynaghur, which would probably have been the first object of his depredations, would have afforded to Holkar a great accession of pecuniary resource; would have enabled him to retain a formidable force on foot; and would, consequently, have augmented his means of plunder and devastation.

Adverting to all the foregoing facts and circumstances, it cannot be denied that every principle of justice sanctioned, while every consideration of policy demanded, the immediate adoption, on the part of the British government, of such measures, as might be necessary to frustrate the hostile designs of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and effectually to secure the British government and its allies against the unprovoked aggression of that restless freebooter.

Under these circumstances, the British government, according to the invariable principles of its pacific character, endeavoured, by means of amicable negociation, to induce Jeswunt Rao Holkar to relinquish his premeditated plans of hostility, and to retire with his troops within the limits of his own dominion; until, at length, every conciliatory effort having completely failed, and Holkar having actually began to plunder the Jeynaghur territories, an appeal to arms became inevitable.

The justice and policy of the military operations which ensued being already established by the foregoing facts and observations, we shall now consider,——

Secondly, the moderation and forbearance manifested by the British government, towards Holkar, throughout the negotiations, and occurrences, which preceded the commencement of actual warfare with that chieftain.

Notwithstanding the equivocal conduct of Jeswunt Rao, towards the British government, and the depredations committed by him on the territories of the nizam (the intimate ally of the company) during the course of the war between the British power and the confederated Mahrattah chieftains, Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, no attempt was made, on the part of the British go-

vernment, during that period, to molest Jeswunt Rao Holkar; and the governor-general, the marquis Wellesley, in his instructions to the hon. major-general Wellesley, under date 12th June, 1803, "positively prohibited" that officer from prosecuting hostilities against Holkar, merely for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the depredations committed by that chieftain on the territory of the nizam, or for any other predatory incursion.

Subsequently, however, to the conclusion of peace between the British government in India, and the confederated Mahrattah chieftains, the menacing position which Holkar had assumed towards the British government and some of its allies, together with the numerous other indications of hostile designs, on the part of Holkar, which have already been noticed in the foregoing pages, appeared to the governor-general to render it indispensably necessary, either to adopt measures for the reduction of Holkar's force, or to frame some arrangment with him, which, without compromising the dignity of the British government, and without violating the general principles of justice, or the acknowledged rights of other states and chieftains, might render it the interest of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to abandon his predatory habits, and might preclude the necessity of an expensive permanent military establishment for the defence of the British territories, and those of our allies, against the incursions of that active and unprincipled freebooter.

It would have been inconsistent with the principles of justice, for the British government to have entered into any engagements with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, involving the formal sanction of that chieftain's usurpation, to the exclusion of his brother Cashee Rao Holkar from his hereditary dominions. But, on the other hand, no obligation was imposed on the British government, by any existing engagement, to assert the rights of Cashee Rao Holkar against his illegitimate brother. With this limitation, the British government was at liberty to act, on this occasion, exclusively, according to the dictates of policy and expediency. The governor-general therefore ultimately determined to authorise the commander-in-chief to conclude an agreement with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, engaging, on the part of the British government, to leave that chieftain in "the unmolested exercise of his authority," provided only, that he should, on his part, engage to abstain from any act of aggression against the British government or its allies.

With a view to such an arrangement, the commander in chief was, on the 17th January, 1804, directed to signify to Holkar, that the British government entertained the most amicable dispositions towards him, and harboured no intention of commencing hostilities, unless compelled to that extremity, by acts of aggression, on his part, against the British government, or any of its allies;—that the British government would abstain, with the greatest caution, from any unsolicited interference in the concerns of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, beyond the limits required for the protection and security of the rights and territories of the British power and its allies; requiring only that he should manifest a similar conduct, by abstaining entirely from all operations of an hostile tendency, and by withdrawing his troops from any position which they might

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at that time occupy, of a menacing aspect towards the British government, or to any of the states or chieftains in alliance with it; adding, in substance, "that if Holkar should advance any claims on those states, in his individual capacity, the British government would be disposed to arbitrate such claims, on principles of equity and justice."

"That it was hardly necessary to observe, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar could advance no claims upon those states which are not founded upon those of Cashee Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir, and legal successor of Tuckogee Holkar, their common father. That the claims of the last-named personage, for annual tribute levied upon chiefs and states in Hindostan, were founded upon the pretensions of the peishwah, the liege superior of the Holkar family, and the ally of the company, and that the adjustment of such claims would therefore form a proper subject of consideration in the general settlement, which would be the natural consequence of the conclusion of peace in Hindostan and the Deckan."

In conformity to these instructions, the commander in chief (on the 27th February, 1804) addressed a letter to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, stating, generally, the terms on which the British government was disposed to leave him in the unmolested exercise of his authority, and inviting him to dispatch vakeels, or envoys, to the British camp, for the purpose of making known his wishes, and of affecting an amicable arrangement on the basis of the governor general's propositions.

Holkar, in reply, expressed himself in terms which implied a disposition to accede to the propositions of the British government; he promised, in that letter, to "withdraw his troops from the menacing position" which they occupied, and announced his intention of dispatching a vakeel to the British camp.

At different periods of the negotiation between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the British power, letters addressed by the former to allies and subjects of the company's government, were (as we have already stated) intercepted by the commander in chief. These letters contained proofs of Holkar's endeavours to excite those persons to revolt against the British power, and stated "his intention to dispatch forces for the purpose of ravaging the territories of the company."

The commander in chief, however, took occasion again to repeat his amicable assurances, and once more urged Holkar to carry into effect the resolution which he *had avowed*, of "retiring within the limits of his own dominion." The commander in chief also intimated, in these dispatches, his knowledge of the correspondence which had been detected, and warned him of the danger of such a proceeding.

The vakeels of Holkar having at length, on the 16th March, 1804, arrived in the British camp, a conference was holden between them and the commander in chief, at which it appeared, that the vakeels possessed no powers to conclude any arrangement, but were simply instructed to state the propositions of Holkar, and to acquaint him with the terms that might, in consequence, be offered by the company. The demands brought forward by the vakeels, on this occasion, in the name of their master, stipulated, among a number of other extravagant requisitions, for a considerable portion of territory,

territory, belonging to the company, to be ceded to Holkar, and that the country already usurped by him should be held under the solemn guarantee of the company.

That our readers may judge of the propriety of the rejection of Holkar's propositions, we shall here insert them in substance.

Firstly, that he (Jeswunt Rao) should be permitted to collect the choute (or tribute) agreeably to the custom of his ancestors.

Secondly, that the possessions formerly held by the family, such as Etawah (which formed part of the possessions of the company, previously to the Mahratta war) twelve districts in the Doab of the rivers Jumna and Ganges (also a part of the British possessions) and a district in Bundlecund should be ceded to him.

Thirdly, that the country of Hurriana, which was formerly in the possession of the family, should be given to him; and lastly, that the country then actually in his possession should be guaranteed by the company, and that a treaty should be concluded with him on the same terms as that recently concluded with Scindiah!

It will readily be granted, that these demands were of a nature so extravagant, and, in every point of view, so entirely inadmissible, that they must have been (as in fact they were) positively rejected.

The commander in chief referred the vakeels to the terms already offered by the British government, and insisted upon Holkar's immediate return within his own territories, as a preliminary to any negotiation.

Notwithstanding the positive promise of Holkar, contained in his letter to the commander in chief, "that he would immediately withdraw his troops from their actual position," the vakeels explicitly declared, that their master "would not retire" with his troops, unless the demands now brought forward should be complied with. The whole language and deportment of the vakeels, was, indeed, distinguished by an offensive spirit of arrogance and haughtiness, which seemed to betray an expectation, on their part, that the British government might be intimidated by an exaggerated description of Holkar's power and resources.

Subsequently to the formal communication of these demands, the vakeels intimated to the commander in chief, that although the propositions already stated were in conformity to their instructions, they were authorized to recede from them, and to accept any provision, in lands or money, which the British government should think proper to assign to Holkar: the commander in chief replied to this proposal in the same terms as to the preceding requisitions. Shortly after this conference, the vakeels quitted the British camp, on their return to that of their master.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the conference with Holkar's envoys, the commander in chief addressed a second letter to him, repeating the just and moderate terms on which that chieftain might remain at peace, and again desiring him to send, to the British camp, a confidential person, vested with sufficient powers to conclude a final arrangement.

About the time of these proceedings, a letter was addressed by Holkar to the hon. major-general Wellesley, commanding the British army in the Deckan, apparently written early in the month of February,

bruary, 1804, demanding the cession of certain districts in that country, as the condition of peace, and adding that, in the event of war, although unable to oppose the British artillery in the field, "countries of many hundred coss should be over-run, and plundered and burnt; that the British commander in chief should not have leisure to breathe for a moment; and that calamities would fall on lacs, (hundreds of thousands), of human beings in continued war, by the attacks of his (Holkar's) army, WHICH OVERWHELMS LIKE THE WAVES OF THE SEA."

Although this insolent and hostile declaration, combined with the other facts which have been stated relative to Holkar's conduct, would have abundantly justified immediate hostilities, the governor-general determined to await the result of the negociation which was still depending under his orders.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in his reply to the second letter of the commander in chief, evaded an answer to the proposition contained in it, and required a communication of the leading articles of the arrangement proposed by the British government, previously to his dispatching a confidential agent to the British camp; a letter was, at the same time, received from the principal minister of Holkar, by a British officer, who had been employed by the commander-in-chief in the negociation, "renewing the demands which had been formerly brought forward by the vakeels, and decidedly rejected by the commander-in-chief."

The commander-in-chief, in reply to Holkar's second letter, received on the 4th April, 1804, recalled the attention of the chief to the indulgence and forbearance already manifested towards him by the British government, and exhorted him to adopt the only line of conduct consistent with his true interests and with the preservation of peace.

Adverting, therefore, to the letters of Jeswunt Rao Holkar and of his minister, to the renewal of those extravagant and inadmissible demands, which had already been positively rejected by the commander-in-chief, and to the evasive and deceitful conduct of the Mahrattah leader, throughout his long protracted negociation; it is evident that, under all these considerations, no just expectation could be entertained of effecting any pacific arrangement with Holkar, on terms compatible with the security of the British interests and those of its allies, or with the honour and dignity of the British government; while it is equally clear, from every fact and circumstance which has been stated, that the British government displayed the greatest lenity and indulgence towards Holkar, in its repeated endeavours, from January to April, 1804, to bring that chieftain to a pacific adjustment of all differences; and that a further continuance of those fruitless endeavours could only have tended to encourage his predatory designs, to augment his means of carrying them into effect within the company's possessions, and to involve the British government in great additional expence and difficulty.

Having thus established, in the second place, the moderation and forbearance of the British government towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar, we shall now conclude with a few general remarks upon the conduct of the British government in this in-

stance, and upon the probable effect which that conduct is calculated to produce upon the minds of the native princes and chieftains in India, as well as upon all the interests of Great Britain, in that quarter of the globe.

The inordinate demands of Holkar extended not only to a violation of the rights and territories of our allies, but to the cessions of large tracts of country, which had been in the possession of the nabob of Oude for a great number of years, and were by that prince ceded to the British government, in the year 1801, under the conditions of the treaty of Lucknow.—It will also be recollected, that these demands were urged immediately after the close of the last glorious war against the confederated Mahratta chiefs, Scindiah and the Berar rajah, and were now attempted to be enforced by a hostile and predatory incursion upon the territory of the firm ally to the British government, the rajah of Jeynaghur.

It was absolutely necessary, therefore, effectually to reduce the mischievous power of Holkar, which had been applied to the ruinous purpose of impairing the foundations of general tranquillity; of seducing the faith of our allies; of alienating the allegiance of our subjects; and of erecting, upon the destruction of our resources and alliances, a new state in India, composed exclusively of lawless free booters, actuated by interests and views, incompatible with the security of any of the established powers in India, and urged by desperate necessity, and by an adventurous spirit of rapine and plunder, to pursue a general system of depredation upon the possession of all the contigious states!

The merits of the British government are not less conspicuous in the precautions which it adopted, with a view to the contingency of eventual hostilities with Holkar, than in the temper and forbearance by which it endeavoured, in its negociations with that chieftain, to avert the calamities of war.

The necessity of a new arrangement with Holkar was no sooner manifest to the British government, than it immediately adopted such measures as were best calculated to give weight to its just demands, in any negotiation with that chieftain; or, in the event of unavoidable hostilities, to afford means of bringing the contest to an early and successful termination.

With a view to these combined objects, the British army, which had recently been employed against the army of Scindiah and monsieur Perron, in Hindostan, was retained in the field (under the personal command of the commander in chief, lord Lake), in the vicinity of the position assumed by Holkar and his forces; and instructions were issued to major-general Wellesley, commanding the British troops in the Deckan, for the purpose of securing, in the event of hostilities with Holkar, the most prompt and effectual co-operation between that officer and the commander in chief, against the forces of the enemy.

The merits of the military operations against this predatory chieftain cannot be estimated by any reference to the extent of the period during which they continued; their protracted issue was in no degree owing to a want of zeal or energy, on the part of either the government or the army; every practicable effort was made by the former to facilitate

cilitate the movements, and to promote the efficiency of the latter in the field; and the most distinguished zeal, courage, and ability were manifested throughout the army, in every part of its operations, on the same occasion.

The obstacles opposed to military movements, by the periodical rains in that part of India; the desultory operations of the enemy; the difficulty of compelling him to risk a general action in the field, and the unaccountable defection of the rajah of Bhurtpore, who, without any provocation on the part of the company, or any alledged cause of complaint, joined the enemy under circumstances of unexampled treachery, were the sole means by which Holkar was enabled to procrastinate his submission to the decided superiority of the British power.

Had not the most consummate judgment and energy been opposed to the difficulties which have been described, the contest might have continued even until this moment.—The British government, as well as its chief officers in the field, fully aware of this truth, wisely resolved to sacrifice many temporary considerations of convenience, to the benefits which could only be expected to arise from an uncommon degree of exertion, in the contest in which they were engaged; and, accordingly, the energy, decision, and wisdom manifested by government, in its measures for the prompt and abundant supply of the army employed against Holkar, was in exact conformity to those memorable efforts, which so eminently distinguished the brilliant administration of Lord Wellesley, in every crisis of difficulty and danger; while, at the same time, the ardour, intrepidity, and perseverance displayed by lord Lake, major-general Wellesley, and the army, in the prosecution of each successive advantage, added increased lustre to their recent achievements, and became the ultimate means of securing to the British arms and power, a brilliant and decided triumph.

CHAP. XVII.

Affairs of India Continued.—Disposition of the British Force.—Outline of the Campaign against Holkar.—Reduction of the Fortress of Chandore, by General Wellesley.—Able Conduct of Lord Lake.—Signal Victory gained by General Fraser.—His Death—And Eulogy.—Extraordinary rapid Movements of the Force under Lord Lake.—Surprise of the whole of the Enemy's Cavalry, under Holkar himself—And complete Victory over them.—Destruction of Holkar's Force—And his difficult Escape.—Unexpected Protraction of the War.—Treachery of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.—His Defection from the Company—Unexpected, and why.—His open Union with Holkar—To whom he becomes the sole Support.—Continued Operations of Lord Lake—Whose brilliant Victories are, at length, crowned with entire Success.—Reduction of Holkar—And Submission of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.—Reflections upon the military Operations of the Campaign.—Heroic Conduct of the British Commanding Officers and Army—To which Efficiency is given by the able Government of the Marquis Wellesley.—Result of these Operations—And their future probable Consequences—With respect to India—And to Great Britain.—General Conclusion.—State of the Company's Alliances in India.—Highly satisfactory—And owing to what Causes.—Return of the Marquis Wellesley to Europe.—Some Observations thereon—And upon the Appointment of his Successor as Governor General.—Real State of that Transaction.—Unfounded Assertions respecting the recall of the Marquis Wellesley.—Motives for his protracted Return.—Highly honourable to his Lordship.—Hostility of the Court of Directors, manifested about this Period, to the Marquis Wellesley's Administration.—Arrival of the Marquis Cornwallis in India—And Departure of the Marquis Wellesley for Europe.—Address of the Inhabitants of Calcutta to the latter.—Misrepresentations upon that Subject, rectified.—General View of the State of the British Indian Empire, at the Period of the Marquis Wellesley's Departure.—Its flourishing Condition to be ascribed solely to the wise and able Government of that Nobleman.—The Subject concluded.

IT would be extremely difficult, if not indeed impossible, within the limits prescribed to us by the nature of our publication, to give an elaborate and correct view of the campaign, carried on by the British government in India, against Holkar, and which terminated so gloriously for the mother country, in the course of the present year. It must content us therefore to observe, that, while the troops in the Deccan,

kan, under the able direction of major general Wellesley, whose brilliant career in India was not yet terminated, were successfully employed in the reduction of the strong fortress of Chandore, and of the other possessions of Holkar in that quarter, the indefatigable and heroic commander in chief of the British forces in India, lord Lake, had, by a series of the most able and rapid movements, compelled the cavalry and infantry of the Mahrattah chieftain to risk actions with the British troops, productive to their leader of the most disastrous consequences, and which finally led to his entire subjugation.

On the 13th day of November, 1804, general Fraser attacked the artillery and infantry of Holkar, near the fortress of Deeg, and obtained a most signal victory. The force of the enemy, amounted to twenty-four battalions of infantry, a body of irregular horse, and one hundred and sixty pieces of ordnance! He was driven from a position of the greatest strength, and left a prey to the conquerors, won at the point of the bayonet, of eighty seven pieces of artillery!

This victory was, however, dearly purchased, by the death of the brave and gallant general Fraser, who received a mortal wound in this memorable action, the result of almost unexampled skill, courage, and activity. General Fraser was interred at Muttra, on the 25th of November, 1804, "the last sad honours due to his rank having been paid by that part of the army, which he had so lately led to victory and to glory!"

During these operations, lord Lake, the commander in chief, with six regiments of cavalry, and the reserve of the army in the field, after marching a distance of four hundred and fourteen miles in eighteen days, succeeded, on the 17th of November, 1804, in surprising the whole force of the cavalry of the enemy, under the personal command of Holkar, near the city of Furruckabad, and, after a most rapid and extraordinary march of seventy miles, without rest, obtained a most glorious and complete victory. Vast numbers of the enemy's troops and horses were destroyed; the whole of his draught bullocks and baggage captured; and Holkar himself escaped from the disastrous field with the utmost difficulty.

Notwithstanding these successes, splendid in themselves, and productive in their consequences of the greatest advantages to the British power, and its national character, the war in India was most unexpectedly protracted, by the unaccountable, unwarrantable, and treacherous defection from the company, of the rajah of Bhurtpore, who, at this critical conjuncture, violated his alliance with the British power, and joined its enemy in the field! This conduct, extraordinary as it was, was the less to be apprehended or even thought of, as it was well known, throughout India, that, in addition to the many other benefits which that personage had received at the hands of, and in consequence of his alliance with, the company, the British government, as a mark of unconditional favour, had actually transferred to him a portion of the territories to the westward of the river Jumna, which had been recently conquered from the confederated Mahrattah chieftains in the late war. Those cessions were equal in value to one third of the

ancient

ancient possessions of the Bhurtpore rajah!

From the period of the month of Nov. 1804, Holkar and the rajah were in open and avowed confederacy, their interests were completely identified, and they carried on the war in conjunction. Indeed, for the remainder of the campaign, Holkar depended exclusively upon the Bhurtpore chieftain for supplies of money, and every other branch of military resource. Lord Lake therefore allowed of no relaxation in his efforts, but continued his operations with undiminished activity, and, after a variety of the most brilliant achievements, the minute details of which are too voluminous for a work like ours, he succeeded in compelling Holkar to yield to the decided superiority of the British arms, after having experienced all the perils and distress which were the natural consequences of his temerity, in hazarding an unprovoked aggression against the company's government.

The defeat of Holkar's armies, the capture of his guns, forts, and territories, and the reduction of his power and resources were effected, under circumstances which are equally calculated to augment the glory of the British name, and to confirm and perpetuate the important benefits which have resulted, in every quarter of India, from the successful efforts of our counsels and our arms.

The final result of these operations is calculated to cement the stability of the pacification, which was the fruit of our victories over Dowlat Rao Scindiah and the rajah of Berar; to manifest the justice and moderation of our policy, and to confirm the intrinsic strength of our power. All the contiguous nations will receive a warning from this instance, of our vigilance to frustrate treachery, and to resist and punish aggression; and will regard these prominent features of our conduct as the attributes of a great, powerful, and well-ordered government, uniting moderation of principle with energy and promptitude of action, and equally determined to respect the just rights of other states, and to maintain and assert its own.

Upon the whole, after having given the utmost attention to the numerous official documents, which have appeared upon this subject, we find abundant cause to congratulate our country, on the meritorious example, which is furnished in every part of the proceedings of the government of India, connected with the military operations against Jeswunt Rao Holkar. Whether we advert to the continued moderation and forbearance exercised towards that chieftain; to the wise precautions adopted by the government, with a view to frustrate his hostile designs, and to provide effectually against the contingency of eventual war; to the memorable exertions of the army and of the government, after the commencement of hostilities; to the brilliant and decided triumph, which ultimately crowned the efforts of the British power; or to the notorious and unquestionable justice of the cause in which our arms were employed, we consider the marquis Wellesley, and all those who acted under his lordship's orders, on this occasion, to be eminently entitled to the cordial acknowledgments of the East India company, and to the unqualified approbation and gratitude of their country. In concluding our review of

Mahratta affairs, it is scarcely necessary to advert to the dangers to which the British interests would have been exposed, in 1802, if Jeswunt Rao Holkar had been permitted to prosecute his successes against the Peishwa and Scindia, and to unite, in his own person, by their reduction, all the resources of the two principal branches of the Mahratta state, in addition to those of the Holkar family, which he had usurped in the Deckan and in Malwa. That danger was solely averted by the treaty of Basseen, and the successful issue of the late war!—Both measures of the marquis Wellesley's government.

At the same time, notwithstanding the vexatious interruption of tranquillity in India, by the renewed war with Holkar and his adherents, the most perfect cordiality and confidence continue to subsist between the company and the Peishwa, as well as with the Guickwar state, while the alliances with the Nizam and the Mysore still exist with unabated friendship, efficacy, and strength.

The peace with Scindia, and the Berar rajah, has not been interrupted by the recent disturbances, and although the conduct of those chiefs has occasionally betrayed symptoms of the spirit of intrigue and duplicity, inseparable from the Mahratta character, no reason exists to justify any apprehension of danger to the stability of the treaties existing between the company and those powers. Such are the consequences of the enlightened policy of the late government in India.

We shall now offer a few observations, which we think it right to lay before our readers, relative to the return of the marquis Wellesley to Europe, from his government in India, as it has been the obvious design of the enemies of that illustrious character to impress the public mind with a belief, that his lordship's conduct, during his administration, had been disapproved by his majesty's ministers, and that the disapprobation of those high authorities had occasioned the peremptory recal of lord Wellesley, and an abrupt supercession of his lordship, by the marquis Cornwallis.

Such an impression so evidently tends to diminish that just reward of his public services, which his lordship is highly entitled to look for in the gratitude and applause of his country, and is so entirely incompatible with a correct knowledge of the real facts connected with his lordship's return to England, that we consider it a duty which we owe to the cause of impartial justice, to state the following particulars on the subject, which have been collected from the first and best sources of information.

For a considerable period of time, previously to the appointment of lord Cornwallis to the government of India, in the month of December, 1804, it was well known to his majesty's ministers and to the court of directors, that lord Wellesley was desirous of returning to England, his lordship having applied to the government at home for that purpose. In the year 1802, lord Wellesley actually resigned the government of India, and signified his intention of embarking for Europe, at the close of the year 1803, but at the special request of

his majesty's ministers, and of the court of directors, his lordship consented to postpone his departure until the month of January, 1804. At that period of time, however, the treaties of peace, which had been recently concluded with the Mahrattahs, by sir Arthur Wellesley, had not reached Calcutta, and the settlement of the conquered territories, together with the consolidation of our new alliances in various quarters of India, required the superintendance of a vigorous and established authority, combining all the advantages of practical experience, with the confidence resulting from the brilliant success of a long and tried administration. At the same time, the principles of public duty, which, in compliance with the request of the government and the court of directors, (conveyed to lord Wellesley, under date the 29th September, 1802,) had induced his lordship to prolong his continuance in India, after his resignation in the year 1802, appeared to lord Wellesley to demand his further residence in that quarter, while the state of public affairs was so unsettled as at the commencement of the year 1804.

Lord Wellesley, therefore, determined to remain in India until the year 1805; but the necessary preparations were made for his departure, at an early period of that year; and accordingly, in the month of March, 1805, (which is a favourable season for leaving Bengal,) the St. Fiorenzo frigate was actually detained in the river Hoogley, for the purpose of conveying lord Wellesley to England. The events, however, of the war in Hindostan, combined with the dispatches which it is stated, and confidently believed in England, his lordship received at that time from his majesty's ministers, rendered it necessary for the marquis Wellesley again to postpone his departure from India; and the St. Fiorenzo frigate was accordingly ordered upon a cruize.

It is not necessary, in this place, to enter into a discussion of the causes of the hostility which the court of directors began, about this period of time, openly to manifest against the administration of his lordship. The temper of the court, however, was such, that his majesty's ministers did not, as we are informed by high authorities in England, consider it to be consistent with the known wishes of lord Wellesley to return to England, to solicit his lordship's further continuance in India, under circumstances, which must have been extremely painful to his lordship's mind, and which could only have been supported under a paramount sense of public duty to the country, and of personal attachment to his majesty's ministers. Accordingly, in the month of May, 1805, intelligence was received of these sentiments on the part of government, and a notification of their intention to send out a successor to lord Wellesley, his lordship was, at the same time, *requested* to await the arrival of his successor, who, he was informed, might be expected in the month of October 1805. In the month of June, of that year, it was publicly known in India that the marquis Cornwallis had been appointed governor-general, to succeed the marquis Wellesley, and that the former was to depart from England early in the spring following. Lord Wellesley was, at the same time, (as we have already stated,) requested by his majesty's ministers to await

lord Cornwallis's arrival, and to deliver over the government to him.

Lord Cornwallis reached Madras on the 18th of July, 1805; his lordship arrived at Diamond harbour on the 28th, and at Calcutta at eight o'clock on the morning of the 29th of the same month; when he was received with all the honours due to his lordship's high rank. The ceremonial of his reception was arranged agreeably to his own wishes, after full communication with the confidential officers of lord Wellesley's staff, who had been sent down the river to attend lord Cornwallis to Calcutta.

Lord Wellesley remained at that city till the 22nd of August, when he embarked on board the frigate, which, (under the orders of the admiralty, in consequence of the marquis Wellesley having particularly requested, as early as 1802, for one of his majesty's ships,) had been prepared for his accommodation. On the 29th of July, *ten days* after lord Cornwallis's arrival in India was publicly known, an address was voted to lord Wellesley, by the inhabitants of Calcutta; our information, however, from India, enables us to assert, that lord Wellesley did not wish to receive that address, until he knew whether it would be agreeable to lord Cornwallis that he should do so. Lord Cornwallis expressed a wish, that the address should be publicly received at the government house, and his lordship held a levee on the occasion, immediately after the address had been presented to lord Wellesley. These facts are notorious, and are stated in this place, only in order to refute the false representations, which, for evident purposes, were circulated in England, on this subject, in the course of the year 1805.

Justice and impartiality compel us also to state, without meaning to cast reflections on others, that previously to lord Wellesley's departure from Bengal, tranquillity had been completely restored to the company's possessions in every quarter of India. Peace with the rajah of Bhurtpore having been concluded on that chieftain's submission to the British power, on the 17th of April, 1805, when lord Lake immediately pursued Holkar, who had fled from Bhurtpore, and who never, from the month of May 1805, ventured to approach within 100 miles of any of the British detachments. Holkar was left without territory or resources of any description, Scindia's power was reduced to the lowest state, and Aumeér Khan, who was a common robber, never made any attempt against the company's possessions, after his expulsion from the Doab, by general Smith, and his ignominous flight, followed for 40 days by the British cavalry.

Previously to lord Wellesley's departure, (as the papers on the table of the house of commons prove,) orders were also issued by his lordship, for the distribution of the army at its permanent stations, in different parts of the country; for the reduction of all extra expences, and for every arrangement necessary to the final and entire consolidation of our alliances, in every quarter of India; not an enemy had appeared in the Deckan for many months; and the company's paper, which, on lord Wellesley's arrival, bore a discount of 15 per cent. was nearly at par!

During the course of the administration of the marquis Wellesley,

the general state of public credit in India, was improved in a proportion of more than twelve *per centum*, at each of the three presidencies: while the growing resources of India have not only kept pace with the demands upon them, and she has not only paid her own expences, but has actually contributed, (exclusively of the increase of commerce and duties,) upwards of ten millions sterling, in aid of the mother country. During the Indian administration of the marquis Wellesley, also, the various sources of commerce throughout India were materially extended and improved; the defective parts of our frontier, considerably strengthened; our political relations so defined and consolidated, as to preclude all probability of future war, with any of the native states; the permanent annual revenues of India raised from seven to upwards of fifteen millions sterling; (of which increase £1,349,531 was occasioned by improvement of the old revenues of Bengal, under lord Wellesley's immediate superintendance), and the general condition of our power and resources established on a firm basis, which may bid defiance to the hostile projects of all our enemies, and which, under a firm system of government, promises to Great Britain every benefit which may be expected to result, from the uninterrupted and progressive prosperity of her Indian empire.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Domestic Events.—Difficult Circumstances of Mr. Pitt's Administration.—Its Weakness.—Formidable Opposition thereto.—Of whom composed.—Necessity of strengthening itself.—Means adopted for that Purpose.—inefficacious, and why.—Mr. Addington raised to the Peerage—And appointed President of the Council in the Room of the Duke of Portland.—Age and Infirmity of the latter, oblige him to retire from Public Business.—Increasing Difficulties of the Ministry.—Charges preferred against Viscount Melville.—Votes of the House of Commons thereon.—Final Decision for the Impeachment of Lord Melville.—The Adherents of Lord Sidmouth, support these Proceedings.—Lord Sidmouth resigns.—New Arrangements in Administration—Its increasing Weakness.—Lord Melville resigns, and is succeeded by Sir Charles Middleton.—Excellent Naval Administration of the former.—The latter created Lord Barham.—Bad Health of Mr. Pitt.—Precipitancy of his Measures, in inducing Austria to open the Campaign on the Continent.—Its fatal Effect on the Affairs of Europe—and on the Health of Mr. Pitt—whose Life is in Danger.—Naval Events of the Year.—Spanish War popular in the Navy.—Why.—Failure of the Catamaran System—Which sinks into Contempt and Disuse.—Gallant Action in the East Indies.—Admiral Linois beaten by a far inferior Force.—Gallant Exploit of two small Vessels in the Mediterranean.—Situation of the Navy much improved.—Causes thereof.—Project undertaken of making the Harbour of Falmouth a Naval Arsenal.—Absurd, and abandoned.—Extraordinary Efforts of the combined French and Spanish Fleets—Which escape the British blockading Squadrons—and sail for the West Indies on a predatory Cruize.—Capture of the Ville de Milan French Frigate.—Gallant Conduct of Sir Robert Laurie—And Generosity of Captain Talbot.—Attack of the Island of Dominica by the French.—Steady Conduct of the Governor and Troops—saves the Island.—Shameful Rapacity of the French.—Their Cowardice and precipitate Flight over the Atlantic, before an inferior Force under Lord Nelson.—Action with the British Squadron under Sir Robert Calder.—French lose two Ships of the Line—And succeed in retreating to Cadiz.—Observations on the Conduct of the English Admiral.—His subsequent Trial and Sentence.—The French Admiral Villeneuve with thirty three Ships of the Line put to Sea from Cadiz.—Fought by the British Fleet, of a much inferior Force, under Lord Nelson.—Glorious Victory of Trafalgar achieved by the latter.—Further Success of Sir Richard Strachan, who captures four more Ships of the Line.—Death of Lord Nelson.—His Eulogy.—Disastrous Fate of the captured French and Spanish Ships.—Difficult Situation of Admiral Collingwood and his Fleet.—General Observations—and Conclusion.

IN the course of our last volume, when detailing the domestic events of the year, we entered at some length into the causes and the probable consequences of the changes which had taken place in his majesty's councils, and took occasion deeply to lament the acceptation of office by Mr. Pitt, upon the principle of "exclusion" to the severe disappointment of the country, and detriment of its best interests. In fact, this great statesman and minister was now to encounter, the arduous task of governing the British empire, providing its resources at home, and guarding its interests on the continent; but above all, of maintaining the war in which it was engaged, "single-handed," against France and her allies, unaided (with the exception of lord Melville, at the head of the board of admiralty) by any one man of ability, experience, or possessing the confidence of the country. In opposition to an administration so feebly composed, the minister had to dread the weight of Mr. Addington, with the friends who still adhered to him, and whom Mr. Pitt had so lately driven from office; of lord Grenville, his oldest, the most able, and most attached of his friends, from whom, and the host of ability, of which his lordship was the leader, Mr. Pitt had so recently separated;* and of Mr. Fox, and his powerful adherents in both houses of parliament, to whose perpetual "exclusion" from his majesty's councils he had just agreed.

Fortunately for the minister, the late period of the year at which he came into office, enabled him, although with small majorities, to get through the remainder of the session; and the autumn of 1804 was employed in the attempt to strengthen his hands, by various negociations opened with the different parties to whom we have already adverted.

It should seem, however, that the minister was completely unsuccessful in his attempts to wean lord Grenville and his friends from those principles, for the maintenance of which they had already renounced the highest offices, whether of state or emolument, which the crown could bestow; namely, "their "strong sense of the impropriety "of their becoming parties to a sys- "tem of government, which was to "be formed, at such a moment, on "a principle of exclusion," and of the absolute necessity there existed of uniting in the public service "as "large a proportion as possible of "the weight, talents, and charac- "ter, to be found in public men of "all descriptions, and without any "exception.†"—It may easily be supposed, that, in sentiments so favourable to themselves, Mr. Fox and his friends cordially acquiesced, and that any effort to detach them from opposition, without a direct and complete abandonment of the very principle upon which the minister came into power, would be equally fruitless with the former. No quarter then remained to be essayed, from which Mr. Pitt could hope to derive political assistance, save from that of the late minister; and here indeed

* *Vide* Annual Register for 1804, p. 121, History of Europe, for the reasons why lord Grenville and his friends declined taking any part in the admininistration about to be formed by Mr. Pitt.

† Lord Grenville's letter to Mr. Pitt. Annual Register, 1804, P. 121.

indeed he met with all the success he could desire. Accordingly, we find, on the 12th of January, of the present year, Mr. Addington, raised to the peerage, by the style and title of viscount Sidmouth, and two days afterwards succeeding the duke of Portland, as lord president of the council. The latter nobleman had long been considered as a minister in name only, his great age and infirmities having rendered him totally incapable of its functions. It was stated, however, in the gazette, that his grace retired on account of ill health. To the earl of Buckinghamshire, one of lord Sidmouth's most assured friends, was also given the seals of the duchy of Lancaster, and other near connexions of his were admitted to the privy council.

The return of the Addingtons to a share in administration, did not cause much surprise either to the friends or enemies of that party;—but that the minister should again ally himself to the man, whose conduct in office he had arraigned, in terms of the bitterest sarcasm, and severest invective, with reference to his general conduct of the public interests both at home and abroad; whom he had repeatedly held up to view as ignorant and inefficient, and whom he had so recently exposed, with all the bitterness of the most reproachful scorn, indeed excited universal astonishment.

That there existed a strong necessity for ministers to call in parliamentary and political aid, at this period, cannot be doubted, but we must be allowed to question the efficacy of the means adopted. What the terms of the convention were, which united parties recently engaged in the deepest hostility towards each other, we cannot presume to conjecture; but, had they even been such as would have ensured a stable and permanent union between them (which a very short period proved the contrary) still it must be considered an unfortunate measure for the interest of the existing administration, as, what it gained in point of numbers, it lost in credit and reputation; its manifest weakness becoming thereby notorious, and which, while it united and invigorated an opposition, already too formidable, added nothing to itself in point of ability or character.

An event, however, was approaching which threatened, and in fact actually produced, a dissolution of this strange and ill-assorted connexion. A reference to our account of the debates in parliament, of the present year, will shew the extreme difficulty which the minister had, in supporting his colleague, Lord Melville, under the charges brought against him by Mr. Whitbread, grounded upon the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry: which menaced the removal of his lordship from the councils and confidence of his majesty for ever, and thus deprive Mr. Pitt of an able, experienced, and attached coadjutor.

When the utmost efforts of administration failed, in screening lord Melville from the effect of the parliamentary resolutions, moved against him, we have seen that the mode of procedure against his lordship, as a delinquent, was warmly contested within the walls of the house of commons. The friends of the accused, who were at first adverse to the measure of impeachment, and had pledged the house to a prosecution in the courts of law; for reasons which it would be indelicate and imprudent

for us to discuss, saw grounds for believing it would be more to the advantage of lord Melville to be tried by his peers, now therefore suddenly veered round, and moved that he should be impeached; which measure, although with great difficulty, they carried. During the whole of these proceedings the new president of the council and his adherents, seperated from the minister, and took an eager, and an active part, in bringing lord Melville to the bar of public justice:—conduct which must have been considered as a defection from the government, of which they formed a part, and, as such, must have been deeply resented by the minister.

It was also rumoured that other causes of distate and disagreement existed between Mr. Pitt and lord Sidmouth, at this period; that the former was jealous of the influence which the latter maintained in a CERTAIN QUARTER; which had lately been manifested in the conferring of high ecclesiastical dignities: and, that instead of gaining an useful ally, Mr. Pitt had only exposed himself to the machinations of a dangerous rival.

Whether these reports were founded in truth, it is not our province to decide, but certain it is, that, on the 10th day of July, the viscount Sidmouth and the earl of Buckinghamshire resigned their respective offices, and were succeeded in them by earl Camden and the lord Harrowby. Some other changes took place in administration, too insignificant to be here noticed, but none conducive to its strength, and thus did the minister find himself, at a most arduous moment, deprived, in the cabinet, of the assistance of lord Melville, and, in parliament, of the aid of the members attached to the interests of lord Sidmouth, on both of which he had so much necessity to depend.

Every successive hour now bore evidence to the truth of the sentiment of lord Grenville, that, in a crisis like the present, "as large a "proportion as possible of the "weight, talents, and character, to "be found in public men, of all de-"scriptions, and without any ex-"ception," should be included in the government. Happy would it have been for the world, for Great Britain, and for Mr. Pitt himself, had the latter been governed by this principle, the disinterested dictate of a wise, extended, and liberal policy. Aided by the brilliant talents, profound experience, and parliamentary weight and eloquence of a Grenville, a Fox, a Spencer, and a Windham, with their respective connexions, too numerous to be detailed, who, collectively, were the talent and weight of the country; energy and activity would have pervaded every department of the state, the confidence of the nation would have been raised; the measures of government unimpeded and unembarrassed—prompt and efficacious assistance have been afforded to our allies—and, more than probably, France have been checked in her career of victory, if not humbled to a sense of the necessity of restraining her lust of conquest, and forced, in her turn, to tremble for her own safety! What a mortifying reverse to this flattering picture does the close of this year offer to our view, and which we must think entirely due to the gross miscalculation of Mr. Pitt, when, confiding in his own abilities, great and mighty as we allow them to

to be, he undertook, alone, to move the vast machinery of the British empire—at once to provide her resources at home—protect her interests abroad—carry on a war, the most dangerous in which England was ever engaged—and lastly, and not the least arduous part of his task, in a government like ours, defend his measures in parliament, against more talent and ability than ever were before, at any period of our annals, opposed to a government.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the result of the fatal doctrine of "exclusion," unknown to our constitution and our practice, and acted upon by Mr. Pitt, in the forming his second administration, should be productive of the most dire results. With the exception of the admiralty, the different departments of the state were administered by men, the refuse of preceding administrations, or the personal friends of Mr. Pitt, but in whom were universally wanting experience and ability, and of confessedly inferior talents: the consequence was, as might have been expected, that the measures of a cabinet, so composed, were destitute of wisdom, promptitude, or energy.

We have, in a preceding chapter, taken occasion to lament the precipitancy of those steps which led Austria to open the campaign, before that system of co-operation agreed to, by the powers allied against France, could be acted upon. That moment was entirely optional with the former; and with England, the life and soul of the coalition, evidently lay the power of its determination. The fatal events of the short war of this year too clearly demonstrate its being ill chosen, and the tardiness with which the English troops, destined to act in concert with those of Sweden and Russia, in the north of Europe, were equipped, and the lateness of their arrival in Hanover, (which was not till the Austrian army, under General Mack, had been totally destroyed, and Vienna in the hands of the French) fully prove how void of judgment, foresight, and activity, were the councils of Great Britain at this trying time. The occupation of the kingdom of Naples by the English and Russian troops, where they remained completely inactive during the whole campaign, affords another melancholy proof, if more proofs were wanting, of the lamentable deficiency of the British government in its most important requisites.

Nor was the situation of the minister at home much to be envied, beaten in parliament, and baffled in his wishes to save the ablest of his colleagues from disgrace and a public trial; he saw lord Melville, therefore, retire with sensations of peculiar bitterness, not only from motives of old and unbroken friendship with that nobleman, but as viewing in that event his own decreasing power and consequence. To have found a necessity of taking lord Sidmouth into office, and afterwards for discarding him, under the circumstances to which we have already adverted, and the effect upon the public mind of this extraordinary vaccillation, must also have been, to a mind and temper constituted like his, peculiarly mortifying. While the necessity of unceasing attention to, and supervision of, all the greater departments of the state, a necessity induced by the inexperience and inefficiency of his colleagues, together with the discharge of his own vast and complicat-

ed

ed duties, bowed down his mighty mind, and preyed upon a frame already enfeebled with care and disease. But the severest blow which this great man, (great even in his decline) and true patriot, received, was from the successes of the French upon the continent; that power whom he had so long, and as far as related solely to Great Britain, so successfully opposed. Immediately after the tidings of the surrender of general Mack, at Ulm, had reached England, Mr. Pitt was observed to droop. His health, already much impaired, became daily worse, and he was compelled, however reluctantly, to quit all public business, and repair to Bath, the use of the waters of which place, it was hoped, rather than expected, might give a favourable turn to his disorder.

It is scarcely possible to conceive the dismay and consternation which pervaded all ranks of society in Great Britain, upon the arrival of the news of the issue of the battle of Austerlitz, and its fatal consequences to the common cause. In the capital, there was at this time hardly the appearance of a government.—The minister dying at Bath. Scarcely any of his colleagues at their posts.—It seemed as if, in this distressful hour, the country was abandoned to its fate, and all were left to shift for themselves. Nor was the aspect of things improved by the circulation of certain accounts of successes gained by the allies, posterior to "the battle of the three "emperors," by some of the under officers of the state. A weak and impolitic attempt, which covered the fabricators with shame and disgrace, as a few days brought their entire confutation, and a full confirmation of the calamitous intelligence.

From these unpleasant subjects, we turn with pleasure to a more animating and grateful theme; the naval exploits of the year, which, happily for Great Britain, and her existence as a nation, equalled, if not exceeded, those of any similar period in her annals!

The declaration of war against Spain, which opened a new scene of adventure to the British seamen and officers, may well be supposed to have been a popular measure with the navy. The increase of the French fleets, by the junction of those of Spain, would, probably, render them more enterprizing, than they had of late been, and thus afford an opportunity to the English of asserting their superiority in a nobler field than had lately been attempted in the warfare of the catamaran system. The last action of the last year, the attempt upon Fort Rouge, near Calais, by machines of the latter designation, although conducted under the orders of the veteran lord Keith and sir Home Popham, and executed by some of the most enterprizing and active young officers in the service, completely failed in the design of blowing up the enemy's works, and exposed the attempt to the derision and contempt of the French. Thus expired, with this unavailing blast, the catamaran project, as idly conceived, as it was expensively executed, and which will ever remain a blot upon the memory of those in power, who were weak enough to listen to, and countenance, such a wretched jumble of ignorance and temerity.* As a contrast to this piece of quackery and innovation in the

* For a full account of this system, and its success, see our volume for 1804, History of Europe.

the service, we are happy in being able to detail as gallant an instance of our superiority, in the regular and legitimate practice of our naval warfare, as it has ever fallen to our lot to record; which, although occurring in the year 1804, did not come to our knowledge until the present. On the 18th of September of the last year, captain Lind, at that time commanding the Centurion, of 50 guns, was, while refitting in Vizagapatam roads, in the East Indies, attacked by the French admiral Linois, (whose ravages, in that quarter, we have detailed in our last volume) in the Marengo, of 80 guns, with two heavy frigates, of 40 and 36 guns each.—After a close and severe action of two hours, the Centurion succeeded in obliging this formidable squadron to sheer off, with very considerable damage in rigging, and in loss of men. An action, deservedly named, by admiral Rainier, commanding in chief in those seas, as "ranking with "the most famous of the defensive "kind, ever recorded in the annals "of the British navy!" From some events, of a more recent date, it should indeed seem, as if this predatory French naval hero was destined to be foiled and disgraced only, when encountered by an inferior British force!

In the Mediterranean also, an action of inferior note, but not less distinguished by skill and intrepidity, occurred in the course of this year, well worthy the historic page. The Arrow sloop, and Acheron bomb vessel, having convoy, were attacked by two of the largest-sized French frigates, to which their commanders were obliged to surrender, after a desperate action, but not until they had the satisfaction of seeing the merchantmen they were in charge of in safety, and their own vessels sunk!—So long as it shall please God to endow the British sailor with energy to achieve such feats as these, so long will he preserve to England the empire of the seas, and her rank among the first of the nations of the earth.

But if the greatest advantages were to be looked to, by the enterprizing British seamen and officers, from the declaration of war against Spain, as holding forth new and great prospects of attaining individual wealth and national glory, the effect of the union of the Spanish fleets with theirs, seemed still more to animate the French nation. Their public orators, boastful of this accumulated strength, took every opportunity of exaggerating its power, and of threatening England with its irresistible effects. Their official gazettes teemed with matter of the same sort, but couched in a strain of mysterious warning, calculated, as they supposed, to terrify and distract the British councils. "Years," they said, "it was true, had elapsed, but "they had not been passed inactively. "Arms, ships, and men had "been secretly in preparation, and "fleets were now to be poured forth "from all her harbours. The ocean "was no longer to belong to Eng-"land, she was bade to tremble in "every quarter of the globe, for in "every quarter of the globe would "her possessions be assailed!"

Nor were the proceedings of the French naval force confined only to empty boasting; a squadron of six sail of the line, and two frigates, in Rochefort, which had remained strictly blockaded for more than two years, found means to elude the British force off that port, and put to sea. On the 15th of the same month,

month, the Toulon fleet, of eleven ships of the line, and two frigates, which had been long in a state of complete equipment, also pushed out of the harbour, without being perceived by the squadron under lord Nelson, then cruizing at some distance, agreeably to the system of that great man, who, more than a twelvemonth in those seas, never strictly blockaded the port, but gave the French fleet every fair opportunity of putting to sea.

It may easily be supposed that much alarm prevailed at home when it was known that two such formidable fleets of the enemy were actually at sea, and which was aggravated by reports of strong detachments of the Brest fleet having also escaped, with a view to some grand combined exertion of the enemy. Where the blow was to fall, occupied the public mind. Malta, Brazil, the British West Indies—a general junction of the whole of the combined force of the enemy in order to cover a descent upon Ireland. In short, every possible point of annoyance or attack was warmly agitated in the public mind. At length intelligence was received, upon the 6th of May, from the British commander in chief of the forces in the windward and leeward islands, that Dominica had been attacked on the 22d of the February preceding, by a French armament, of one three-decker, and four other line of battle ships, three frigates, two brigs of war, and a schooner, with about four thousand land men on board. Brigadier general Prevost, the governor of the island, immediately made the best dispositions for its defence, and opposed, with the small force under his command, the landing of the French, inch by inch. At length the whole of the enemy's force, consisting of four thousand men, under cover of the tremendous fire of the Majestueux of 120 guns, four seventy-fours, and the frigates, having landed, and having made such a disposition as threatened to cut off the retreat of the governor, and his few remaining troops, from the town and fort of Prince Rupert, and thereby reduce the whole island; general Prevost, with the utmost promptitude and presence of mind, directed the regular force, under captain O'Connel, to make a forced march across the island, and join him at Prince Rupert's; to which place he himself, attended only by his staff, repaired, and arrived in twenty-four hours: the troops also arriving there with their wounded, after four days continued march through the most difficult country existing. The governor immediately took the necessary precautions to place the fort in the best state of defence, and his appearance was so formidable, that the French commander in chief, after having in vain summoned him to surrender, thought proper, after levying a contribution upon the inhabitants of Roseau, which town had been set on fire, in the moment of attack, and had suffered severely by the conflagration, on the 27th, to reimbark his whole force, and, after hovering a day or two in the bay, and about the port of Prince Rupert, made easy sail towards Guadaloupe. Throughout the whole of this transaction the highest praise is due to the conduct of the governor, and the British troops under his command. At one period 200 of the latter were opposed to more than two thousand of the enemy, and under

under the command of the gallant major Nunn, who unfortunately received a mortal wound in the action, and subsequently under captain O'Connell, succeeded in withstanding them for more than two hours, and then effected their retreat, after having made much slaughter of the invaders. Nor should the militia of the island be without their due share of praise, for their exemplary bravery and steadiness. Upon the whole, it may be stated, with perfect propriety, in the words of general Myers, that in this affair, "had not the town of Roseau been accidentally destroyed by fire, we should have little to regret, and much in which to exult."

In pursuit of the predatory system of warfare the French seem to have adopted in this expedition, their squadron, on the fifth of March, appeared in Basseterre roads, in the island of St. Kitts, where he landed, and levied a contribution of £.18,000 sterling, and burnt some merchantmen, richly laden, lying there, and then quickly reimbarked, without attempting Brimstone hill, where the small British force, under major Foster, were ready to receive him. The island of Nevis was also laid under some slight contribution by this marauding armament, and here ended its exploits in the West Indies. The arrival of admiral Cochrane, in those seas, who had been dispatched from England, as soon as the sailing of the Rochefort squadron was known, with a force of six sail of the line, quickly determined its conduct, the French squadron precipitately sailing for France, where it arrived in safety, having been fortunate enough to escape the different English fleets then at sea, and some detachments cruizing expressly for its interception.

Having thus accounted for the smaller division of the enemy's force, which had occasioned no small share of alarm, we are now to return to the much more formidable one under admiral Villeneuve, which had evaded Lord Nelson, and had put to sea from Toulon with impunity. That great man, who, although at the time out of sight of the port whence the enemy had sailed, was not so remote, as not to be speedily informed of the event, doubtless rejoiced in a circumstance which would terminate the tedious inactivity he had endured for more than a twelvemonth, and lost not a moment in shaping his course towards the most likely point to overtake or encounter with the adversary. At this period the opinion universally prevailed, that it was the object of the French ruler, again to establish a footing in Egypt, and that the armament which had been so long equipping at Toulon, was destined for an attempt upon Alexandria. Thither therefore Lord Nelson determined to proceed—but his pursuit was in vain. He traversed the Mediterranean with the utmost celerity, having a force of ten sail of the line with him, but no enemy was to be heard of. In fact, admiral Villeneuve, whose views were far otherwise than those attributed to him, having, a few days after his sailing from Toulon, encountered a violent storm, in which his fleet suffered considerably, he deemed it prudent to return to that port to refit, nor was it till the 30th of March that he again ventured to sea.

During

During this anxious period, Lord Nelson, with unwearied activity, cruized in every likely direction in the Mediterranean, agreeably to his own surmises of the course of the enemy, or as he was led by the various intelligence he collected from every quarter, and finally took his station in the Sicilian seas, where he eagerly waited the approach of the enemy.

It is necessary, in considering the naval events of this year, that we should recur to the condition of the civil administration of the marine at home within the same period, and to the changes which it underwent, as they bear very materially upon the great events which we have yet to record.

In the month of April, the success of Mr. Whitbread's motion against lord Melville, having driven his lordship from the councils of his majesty, he was also soon after removed from his high station of first lord commissioner of the admiralty, in which he was succeeded by Sir Charles Middleton, newly created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Barham. It is not our purpose, at this moment, to investigate the proceedings against the late first lord of the admiralty, still less to pretend to decide upon his criminality, in the matter adduced against him. He is now upon his country, and before our next publication, his guilt or innocence will have been determined by the proper tribunal. But whatever may be the event, motives of strict impartiality oblige us to state that no minister whatever, at the head of the naval department, has ever more distinguished himself as the friend and patron of the service; so long as his memory shall exist, he will be revered by the seaman, the widow, the orphan, and the half-pay officer; and while judgment is yet pending on his character as an accomptant, it is but justice to his long services to give him the credit due to an able statesman, and view his conduct, in the high stations he has filled, with an impartial eye.

When viscount Melville accepted the office of first lord of the admiralty, he found the navy of this country in a most deplorable state, if not rapidly approaching to utter ruin. Scarcely a ship in course of repair, or a single piece of timber, or article of naval equipment, in any of the royal dock-yards. To such a wretched state had the baleful system adopted by a late board of admiralty, under the specious pretence of retrenchment and economy, weakened and reduced this great, perhaps sole, prop of the welfare of the nation.

To withdraw the empire from the abyss which yawned beneath her feet, and to restore her navy from the paralyzed state in which it was left, to its pristine health and vigour; and enable Great Britain, through its wonted medium, again to give laws to the world, was the successful, but arduous attempt of the first step of lord Melville's naval administration. Part of his lordship's measures, for this purpose, had already taken the happiest effect, when the event of his removal took place, and admiral sir Charles Middleton, a very old and experienced officer in the civil department of the navy, was named, as we have already stated, with the dignity of the peerage, to succeed him. No subsidiary changes took

place,

place, save that the treasurership of Greenwich hospital was alloted, as the reward of the long and faithful services of the gallant veteran sir John Colpoys; an appointment which gave universal satisfaction.

The new board, if it may be so termed, pursued, without any deviation, those wholesome measures begun by the one preceding, and in consequence of the restored, and indeed increased, energy of the dock-yards, now replenished, and full of naval stores, were enabled to fit out 46 sail of the line in a comparatively short period, although at a very considerable rate of enlarged expenditure, the necessary consequence of the unfortunate measures of a former economic administration, and which brought home conviction to the most incredulous, of the truth of the different charges which had been adduced against it, both within and without the walls of parliament. These ships, so supplied in this critical moment, enabled the government to reinforce the British squadrons in every part of the world, and thus rendered them equal to the achievement of the glorious victories it is a pleasing part of our duty yet to recite.

It is also allowed, on all hands, that great commendation is due to the professional science and skill displayed by lord Barham, in their equipment and distribution.

Other regulations of the new board were also attended with the best effects. Supplies of timber and stores began to pour into the exhausted arsenals of the royal dock-yards, and the usual order and methodical arrangement, in the different civil departments of the navy, which had been superceded by a tyrannical, arbitrary, and capricious contempt of all former usage and system, again took the lead. In no respect did the abilities of lord Barham appear more conspicuous, than in the steady official regularity he introduced. A new board was also appointed to survey and report upon the state of our coasts, and to examine the sea-fencible establishment, a sort of defence which had been most ostentatiously boasted of, by lord Castlereagh, and others of the former administration, as a most efficient strength, but which, when explored by the accurate eye, and brought to the test of the great professional experience of the gallant admiral, who was appointed to this duty, was found to be useless and expensive in the extreme; and so far from answering the vaunted ends for which it was raised, that it was proved, in his masterly and comprehensive reports upon the subject, under their present system, to be highly detrimental to the navy and militia of the country, by screening the most active and able men from the impress and ballot; a new code, which went to the entire correction of these abuses, was suggested by this excellent officer, admiral Berkeley, to whom his country has more than one obligation, and which met with the most unqualified approbation of the minister.

About this time, the project of converting the harbour of Falmouth into a royal arsenal, for refitting the ships of the channel fleet, was adopted, and endeavoured to be carried into execution, as being farther to the westward than Plymouth, and approximating more to the ports of the enemy. In the prosecution of this wild and visionary scheme,

scheme, much expence was incurred, and many buildings were erected for different offices. But a very short trial verified the predictions of some of the most intelligent of the old officers of the navy, who had early asserted, that its diminutive size and the narrowness of its entrance, would preclude line of battle ships from getting readily to sea; and after nearly risking the loss of two three deckers and a seventy-four, this plan, perhaps originating in interested motives, was at length abandoned.

It was, however, to be regretted, during this period, in other respects honourable to the naval administration of the country, that a total want of intelligence of the enemy's designs, state of preparation, or movements, prevailed in an unaccountable degree, and appears to have been handed down to the present board of admiralty from their predecessors. A circumstance somewhat excusable in the latter, but, in the present case, strange indeed, as it should seem that the means of acquiring information of this nature would exclusively belong to nautical arrangement, carried into effect by the powerful aids to be derived from a seat in the cabinet. In this respect, however, lord Barham and lord Melville were completely upon a par. It certainly was owing to this strange want of precaution, or method, that not only the frigates and single ships of the enemy, but even their entire fleets, escaped from their ports, which were supposed to be in a state of strict blockade, and it was only by the accounts of their depredations, in our colonies, or the news of their return to Europe, that even their having sailed came to be known!

An action took place, arising out of a circumstance of this kind, so honourable to the parties concerned, that we cannot omit giving it particular mention. The Cleopatra, a small 32 gun British frigate, commanded by sir Robert Laurie, after sustaining a very long but unequal contest with the Ville de Milan, one of the enemy's largest frigates, was compelled to surrender, but not until he had so completely disabled his huge opponent, as to render both vessels, (now French,) an easy capture to the Leander, captain Talbot, one of the most promising young officers in the service, who, by this means, and scarcely firing a gun, had the option of commanding one of the very finest and most desirable frigates in the French navy. But with that generosity of spirit, which ever characterises the British officer, captain Talbot deferred this material object to sir Robert Laurie, to whose spirit, bravery, and perseverance alone, he generously ascribed the double capture of the Ville de Milan, and her prize the Cleopatra, as, if the Frenchman had not been so beaten, she certainly would not have proved so easy a prize.*

Before we proceed to the account of the ever memorable transactions of lord Nelson, whom we left waiting the arrival of the Toulon squadron in the Sicilian seas, it may not be deemed uninteresting to state another proof of the genuine nobleness of character of the British seaman,

* *Vide* Captain Talbot's excellent letter upon this subject in the appendix.

man, which was perhaps never more fully conspicuous, than as exemplified in an attack upon some vessels in Muros Bay, on the coast of Spain, by the Loire frigate, captain Maitland, who not only captured the ships, the object of the enterprize, but stormed and took the fort which protected them; at the same time, he manifested so much humanity towards the inhabitants, as to call forth the personal thanks of the bishop of the diocese: conduct, which must have impressed the Spaniards with the most exalted ideas of British humanity and heroism!

The alarm existing in the public mind, respecting the proceedings of the Rochefort squadron in the West Indies, had scarcely been calmed, before it was again, and in a much more serious manner, excited, by the certain information, received about this period, that admiral Villeneuve had again put to sea. This officer, whom we last mentioned as having returned to Toulon to refit, having been much shattered upon his first cruize, once more tried his fortune upon the ocean, and under more auspicious circumstances. He, on the 30th of March, sailed to Carthegena, with the intention of strengthening himself by the Spanish ships of the line, equipping in that port, but not finding them in a state of sufficient readiness, he continued his way unmolested to Cadiz, whence, having been joined there by one French and six Spanish sail of the line, he directly proceeded to the West Indies, with an accumulated force of eighteen sail of the line, carrying, beside their full complement of seamen, and in a perfect state of equipment, ten thousand veteran soldiers! On the approach of Villeneuve to Cadiz, admiral sir John Orde, who blockaded that port with five British sail of the line, thought it prudent to retire, which he did without molestation or notice, on the part of the enemy, and succeeded in joining the English fleet off Brest under lord Gardner.

It may easily be conceived, how great must have been the apprehension and uneasiness throughout the British empire, when the sailing of so considerable an armament became known; but the consternation was at its height, when it was certainly announced, that it had proceeded for the West Indies, intelligence of which was received about the beginning of May, but none whatever of the movements of lord Nelson.

During this anxious period, that great man, after having traversed the Mediterranean, with his squadron of ten sail of the line, and visited Alexandria, whither he had conceived Villeneuve to have proceeded in the first instance, and had taken in provisions and water at Palermo, again put to sea, and cruised in those latitudes, in eager expectation of the arrival of the enemy. It was not until the middle of April, that he received indubitable information of Villeneuve having quitted the Mediterranean. His lordship immediately proceeded for the Straits of Gibraltar, and anchored in the bay of Tetuan, on the Barbary coast, early in May. From the various accounts which he received here, as well of their number as strength, he no longer doubted of the West Indies being the place of the destination of the combined squadrons of the enemy. The dangerous situation in which their arrival there would place the British colonies, with all the train of evils which would attach to the mother

country upon their capture, rose at once upon his mind, and he instantly took the heroic determination of pursuing the enemy thither, with a force of little more than one half their strength! One atom less of decision and resolution in lord Nelson, and the British dominions, in that quarter of the globe, and perhaps Great Britain herself, would have been involved in one common ruin. His lordship having hastily taken in, at Tetuan, such articles of the first necessity as the wants of his fleet immediately required, next proceeded to Lagos Bay, where he was fortunate enough to find some transports and store ships belonging to sir John Orde's squadron, when that officer had retired before the French fleet. From these vessels he received still farther supplies of stores and provisions, and being more and more confirmed in the course which the enemy had steered, on the 11th day of May he sailed in pursuit of them.

To appreciate, as it deserves, all the merit of this extraordinary man, (in this part of his glorious career of public duty, perhaps the most glorious) many circumstances should be taken into consideration, upon which, did the limits of our work permit, we could gladly enlarge. It may, however, be permitted us to say, that, from the commencement of our history to the present moment, few of the great characters with which it abounds were capable of adopting, and none have ever put so great and noble a measure into execution. Let it only be remembered, that, with ten sail of the line, foul, and after a cruize of more than two years, he undertook to pursue, across the Atlantic, or to whatever part of the globe they might have shaped their course, the enemies' combined squadrons, of eighteen sail of the line, in a state of the most complete equipment, fresh from their ports, with their full complement of sailors on board, carrying 10,000 land troops, commanded by some of the best officers of France and Spain, and under the positive commands of the French ruler to strike a grand and decisive blow against the British power and empire in the West Indies, and destroy her commerce upon the western ocean!

Considerations of the purest patriotism, acting upon the most heroic mind, and combined with the utmost professional science and judgment, determined this energetic character; who, therefore, despising the superior force of the enemy, and setting at nought the vast responsibility he incurred, by thus acting, without orders, in a case of the utmost risk and emergency; superior to every personal consideration, he hazarded his great name and reputation upon the issue. That Providence, to whose watchful care he had so often piously and wisely ascribed the glory of his greatest and most splendid actions, did not now desert him, and lord Nelson was once more to be hailed as its instrument in saving his country.

Before we proceed to the further particulars connected with the pursuit of the combined squadrons by lord Nelson, it may be necessary to mention a movement, at this period, of the enemy's Brest fleet, evidently calculated to divide and distract the attention of the British government, keep its naval force divided, and spread a wider alarm in the minds of the English nation. Having been some time in the bustle of preparation, about the middle of May, the French fleet put to sea from

from Brest, apparently with a design to fight the English squadron blockading that port, commanded by lord Gardner: the former consisting of twenty-five sail of the line, the latter but of seventeen. Notwithstanding this great disproportion of strength, the French fleet returned into harbour, satisfied with the bravado of having ventured once out of it in so many years, and left the English admiral to pursue his system of blockade, without any attempt at its further interruption.

The expedition of lord Nelson had been such, that, on the 15th of May, he was 20 leagues to the eastward of Madeira, and on the 4th of June he came to anchor in Carlisle bay, off Barbadoes, after a fortunate passage, where he received intelligence, that the combined fleet, under admiral Villeneuve, had arrived at Martinique, on the 14th of May, nearly three weeks before; but that, most providentially, this powerful armament had hitherto remained inactive, with the exception of its having attacked and carried the Diamond Rock, by a force detached for that purpose. The most sanguine hope or expectation of lord Nelson could hardly have suggested this extraordinary inactivity to have resulted from such great preparation and such real strength; he accordingly, having been joined by admiral Cochrane and two ships of the line, prepared to sail in quest of the enemy, and attack them wherever they might be found.

The joy and exultation which prevailed in the British islands at this period, may easily be conceived. Abandoned of all hope, they had seen their successive and entire destruction, in the arrival of one of the most formidable fleets that had ever been witnessed in that quarter of the globe, without any force adequate to even the chance of effectual resistance. From this gloom of despair, they were roused by the appearance, on a day auspicious to the prospect of their deliverance from the surrounding peril of the British fleet, on the anniversary of the birth of the best of sovereigns; and that fleet commanded by lord Nelson. From that moment, not a doubt remained of relief: the inferiority of force, great as it was, was never once taken into consideration; for Nelson and victory were inseparable, even in idea, and nothing was looked for but the discomfiture and disgrace of the arrogant invader.

To what the strange inactivity of the enemy's force was owing, is not clearly understood: by some it is attributed to the mortality among the troops, of whom it is asserted, not less that 3000 perished in Martinico, from the disorders incident to those climates, while the remaining force was sickly in the highest degree. By others, it was as confidently stated, that the best understanding did not exist between the French and Spanish commanders, as to the objects of the enterprize. It is possible that their inertness may have proceeded from both causes, for the first alledged fact is certain; and, without any apparent motive, it was ascertained, that the Spanish squadron, under admiral Gravina, had, about this period, separated from that of the French, and was supposed to have sailed upon some secret expedition.

As the recovery of the island of Trinidad, the ancient possession of Spain, would probably be the object of admiral Gravina, and concurring reports strengthening this conjecture, lord Nelson having employed only 24 hours in taking in

water for the whole fleet, and in embarking 2000 troops under sir William Myers; on the 5th of June steered to the southward, and arrived off Trinidad on the 7th. Here, however, he found that the enemy had not made his appearance; and, much disappointed, he quitted the island on the following day, and reached Granada on the ninth, where he had the mortification to learn, that the enemy's squadrons, again acting in conjunction, and consisting of seventeen sail of the line, had that very morning sailed from Martinique, and had taken a course to the northward. Immediately conceiving that Antigua must now be the object of the enemy; to prevent that island from falling a prey to such a formidable force, he lost no time in proceeding thither; but here again disappointment awaited him, and he was clearly ascertained in a fact, he scarcely could give credit to, that this superior fleet, terrified by the news of his arrival, and profiting of the delay which his ill information had occasioned, betook himself to a precipitate and shameful flight, and was actually on his return to Europe! A transaction, which, while it stamps the highest reputation upon the British name and arms, covers with indelible disgrace the naval character of the enemy.

When assured that admirals Villeneuve and Gravina had declined the contest in those seas, the unceasing activity of lord Nelson impelled him to, what even his modesty could not refuse the term of, a pursuit, and the novel scene presented itself, to an admiring world, of seventeen sail of French and Spanish ships of the line, flying before a force of eleven* of the same class, bearing the British ensigns. Lord Nelson accordingly, having debarked the troops at Antigua, once more set sail, in the hope of overtaking the fugitives, before they reached a friendly port in Europe. In taking this resolution, his lordship, however, was not so occupied by the hurry and bustle necessarily attendant upon its being carried into effect, as to neglect those means which his unerring judgment suggested, of apprizing the different British squadrons at sea, as well as the government at home, of the proceedings of both fleets, in order that every means should be taken to intercept the enemy on his return, should he not be fortunate enough to overtake him. Accordingly, his lordship dispatched the Curieux sloop of war to England, on the 13th of June, and on the 15th the Decade frigate to Lisbon, the latter with instructions to cause any light vessels he might find there, or on his passage, to spread the intelligence of the return of the enemy in every direction, and then proceed herself upon the same service. The Marten sloop was sent off to Gibraltar for a similar purpose: measures of precaution equally wise and efficacious, and which subsequently were greatly instrumental to the glorious events which took place, as, by this timely information, the different British squadrons were reinforced, and collected in the most probable situations of meeting with the enemy on his return to Europe.

The safety of the West Indian colonies being now ascertained at home, the mind of the British public was at its greatest stretch of hope and

* The Spartiate ship of the line, lord Nelson took with him from the West Indies, as an addition to his original force.

and expectation. It was not unreasonable to expect, that the combined squadrons, baffled and disgraced, might fall in, either with admirals Calder or Collingwood, who were cruizing in different directions, with strong divisions of the British fleet, on the watch to prevent his return to port either in France or Spain. Many imagined it possible, that lord Nelson might overtake his prey, and contemplated with hope, alloyed by some slight reflection on the disproportion of strength, the tremendous conflict which must have ensued. Nor were there wanting some sanguine enough to see the possibility, if not the probability, of his lordship coming up with Villineuve, when he should be engaged with one of the British squadrons already adverted to, and thus place him between two fires, to his inevitable destruction.

These expectations, however, were but partially realized. Lord Nelson reached the Straits on the 19th of July, without having seen the enemy, after having, in seventy-eight days, from the time he quitted Tetuan bay, to his return to Gibraltar, twice traversed, with his whole fleet, the Atlantic ocean; and visited all the Leeward West India islands, without taking into the account, the time necessarily employed in taking in provisions and stores, and the embarking and re-embarking troops, together with the delay induced by collecting information of the motions of the enemy: a scene of activity unparalleled, and within a space of time inconceivably limited. Having ascertained that the enemy had not entered the Mediterranean, lord Nelson found himself constrained, from the absolute want of water and provisions, to steer for the bay of Tetuan, where he anchored on the 22d. Having here procured some supplies, he made sail again, on the 26th, and re-passed the Straits, in hopes of encountering the fugitive fleet of the enemy, which, in fact, he had outstripped, off the Capes of St. Vincent, or, by taking a northward direction, fall in with him in a higher latitude.

It should seem, however, as if fate had decreed, that Nelson should have the immortal honour of saving his country, upon this occasion, merely by the terror of his name, and without his firing a gun; circumstances which, at the time, were doubtless of extreme mortification to this great man, but which, in point of fact, redound more to his fame, and place it higher than even his most splendid victories!

His lordship neared Cadiz on the 27th of July, but finding the enemy had not entered that port, he sailed for Cape St. Vincent, and subsequently traversed the Bay of Biscay without seeing or hearing any thing of him. With unabated perseverance and zeal, this indefatigable man next pursued his course, as a last hope, to the north-west coast of Ireland, where being still disappointed, and being worn out with an activity, which seemed only fated to meet with mortification, he resolved on returning to England; his last measure being, with his usual sagacity and foresight, to dispatch nine ships of the line, to reinforce the channel fleet under lord Gardner, lest the enemy, by making for Brest, should, with the co-operation of the French fleet in that port, place his lordship in a dangerous situation, by their great superiority of force.

On the 18th of August, lord Nelson, in the Victory, accompanied by the Superb, arrived at Portsmouth, and on the 20th reached London,

where the reception he received, from the crown to the meanest citizen, was such as to console him for the fatigues and disappointments he had endured, and must have been the more gratifying to him, as he saw that his want of success in the main object of his late cruize, was attributed to its true cause; and that a reflecting and a grateful people saw in his conduct, upon that occasion, a public service as useful as any, though, perhaps, generally speaking, less splendid than some of his former brilliant achievements. Scenes of activity, however, yet awaited the hero, and the year was not to pass over without witnessing a further, though fatal, proof of his energy and prowess!

We are now to return to admiral Villeneuve, who had nearly accomplished the object of his precipitate flight from the West Indies, and had almost reached a friendly port in Europe, without the so much dreaded encounter with a British force:—but it was decreed, that that event should not take place before he suffered yet additional disgrace and shame. His fleet, now increased to twenty sail of the line, French and Spanish, three large ships armed *en flute*, five frigates, and three brigs, fell in with the English squadron, under the command of admiral sir Robert Calder, consisting of 15 sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger, and which was cruizing off Cape Finisterre, in the hope of intercepting the enemy. This event took place on the 22d of July, three days after lord Nelson had reached Gibraltar, on his return from the West Indies.

An action immediately took place, which was begun by the English admiral, with skill, intrepidity and judgment, and lasted four hours, the enemy fighting the whole time with the most determined resolution. At the end of that period, two of the enemy's ships of the line, the St. Raphael of 84 guns, and the El Firme of 74, having been captured, sir Robert Calder deemed it necessary to bring to the squadron, to cover them: a measure rendered still more necessary by the state of the weather, which was so foggy as to prevent the English ships seeing the vessels a-head or a-stern of them; of course it was impossible to manœuvre with any effect, and all the advantage which could be derived from superiority of naval tactics, was no longer to be looked for. The wind and weather were, during the whole day, highly favourable to the enemy. The night was spent by both fleets in the necessary repairs, and the following morning, the combined squadrons seemed disposed to renew the action, which it was completely in their power to have done, having the advantage of the wind; but they never approached nearer the British line than four leagues, the English admiral constantly keeping such a course, as would best protect the captured ships, and the Windsor Castle, one of his own, which had been so much crippled in the action, as obliged it to be taken in tow by a line of battle ship. Repeatedly, in the course of the day, the enemy bore up in order of battle, and as often hauled their wind, upon perceiving no disposition in the English admiral to avoid him. At night the fleets were about six leagues asunder, and when day broke, on the 24th, the enemy were seen steering away about south east, under easy sail, and kept this course till six in the evening, when they could no longer be distinguished.

Thus terminated an affair, in which

which British valour and skill were eminently conspicuous, and which, considered abstractedly, may certainly be considered as matter of pride and triumph to the country. That 15 sail of the line should not only withstand 20 of those of the enemy, and three large 50 gun ships, but also capture two of their largest vessels, was an event certainly well calculated to maintain the character of superiority which the navy of England so justly challenges. At the same time, it must be confessed, that all was not done, upon this occasion, that the public thought it had a right to expect. It had happened, unfortunately, that the admiral's dispatches, as well as the verbal report of the officer who brought them home, gave the strongest foundation, for the belief that the action would be renewed upon the following day: the result of which, to an enemy already beaten, must be deemed almost total destruction. The disappointment therefore was extreme, when intelligence arrived which put an end to all hopes of the kind, and led to the belief, that the shattered squadrons of the enemy had gained, without further molestation, a Spanish port. The murmurs of disapprobation, at the conduct of the British admiral, became indeed so frequent, and so little restrained, that sir Robert Calder returned to England, for the purpose of demanding an investigation of his proceedings; to which government having acceded, he was tried by court martial, in Portsmouth harbour, on the 22d of December; when, upon a full examination of the circumstances which took place posterior to the action of the 22d of July, the court decided, that the admiral had not done his utmost to take or destroy every ship of the enemy which it was his duty to engage; but, at the same time, ascribed such conduct to error in judgment, acquitting him absolutely of any imputation of fear or cowardice, and therefore only sentencing him to be severely reprimanded.

As the proceedings in this affair are before the world, and the admiral's own account of his conduct subsequent to the action is to be found in another part of this work, at length,* we shall not venture to give an opinion upon the fact, whether, or not, the admiral's conduct was borne out by the circumstances of the case: certain it is, that it seemed to be the general opinion of the officers who served under him, and whose testimony was given in court, that a great opportunity had been lost, and that much more glory would have been achieved by a contrary conduct; at the same time it must be permitted us to question, whether "error in judgment," be a crime in him who holds the chief command, and therefore, whether the sentence upon sir Robert Calder is consonant with the established principles of military law, or common justice and equity. In all events, we have sincerely to regret, that the conduct of the British officers and sailors in the action of the 22d. which redounded so much to their glory, and which has never been impeached, has not hitherto been acknowledged by their country, in the usual mode of the thanks of parliament, although, when the dispatches reached England, the same public demonstrations of joy were exhibited, as are customary upon the greatest victories. Taking leave of this subject, it is only necessary to add, that the utmost sympathy was excited by the fate of sir

* Vide Appendix,

Robert Calder, who had meritoriously served his country, for more than 40 years, and who, it was remembered, was captain to earl St. Vincent, on the proud day which gave his lordship his title.

The desultory attempts which took place during the summer, to impede the assemblage of the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne, or to destroy them in that harbour, although frequent, were attended with too little success to merit particular mention, were they not, on every occasion, conducted with the utmost skill and gallantry by the naval officers entrusted with the service. The shallowness of the water, and the strong defences of the harbour, prevented any thing serious from being achieved; little good resulted from the attempts, save that the British sailors were kept in constant action, and accustomed to contemn a force, with which they were hourly becoming more familiar.

It became now certainly known, that the combined squadrons, after the encounter off cape Finisterre, having reached the port of Ferrol in safety, had there received a very considerable augmentation of strength, and were seen on the 13th of August at sea, to the number of 27 sail of the line, and 8 vessels of war of a lower order; which event was speedily followed up by news arriving of its having entered Cadiz, on the 21st of the same month, the small force under admiral Collingwood, in that station, not offering it any opposition, which it would have been equally rash and ineffectual to have attempted; and, indeed, it seems to have been the result of the utmost prudence and judgment, which enabled that officer to maintain his footing there until reinforced from England.

It is little to be doubted, but that the French emperor severely felt the mortification arising out of the complete failure of the vast armament he had sent out to the West Indies, its shameful flight home before the small squadron of lord Nelson, and the event of the action with sir Robert Calder, each and all of them disgraceful in themselves, and totally subversive of his boasted project, of striking a fatal blow to the colonies and commerce of Great Britain. Great resources, however, yet remained to him: the accession of ships of the line which admiral Villeneuve had received at Ferrol, together with those which he found at Cadiz, amounted in the whole to a very formidable force, and with which much might still be done. It was also essential to the views of Bonaparte, as war was now inevitable on the continent, to have as large an armament on foot as possible, in order to divert the attention of the English, to whatever quarter it might be directed, and to act in the Mediterranean, as circumstances might require. Fortunately this design could not immediately be put in execution; the disabled state of the ships engaged with Sir Robert Calder was such as to require some time for their re-equipment in port, nor could they be got ready for sea, till the British fleet, in that quarter, became again respectable. It is in this fact that we see the real and essential service the fleet under admiral Calder was of to their country in the encounter with the enemy off Cape Finisterre. Had the latter not suffered so severely on that day, the consequences might have been deeply felt by the British nation.

As the designs of the enemy were become sufficiently manifest, and that they were known to be in a state of the most active refitment at Cadiz, scarcely had lord Nelson arrived

rived in London, when he was, in the month of August, offered the command of an armament, to be prepared immediately, of sufficient force to cope with that of France, in any quarter of the world to which it should be destined to act. His lordship, without a moment's hesitation, embraced the opportunity of again bearing his country's flag triumphant over all opposition. To this situation the public suffrage universally called him, and, on him, all eyes were turned, with hope, in a moment when every other circumstance around, appeared gloomy and unpromising. The successes of the French upon the continent were no longer equivocal, and serious apprehensions were entertained of the fate of the allied powers. It was in this crisis, that lord Nelson once more hoisted his flag on board the Victory, which had been completely refitted, on the 14th of September, at Portsmouth, and put to sea on the following day. There were then, at that port, five ships of the line and a frigate, which were under orders to sail with him; but not finding them in sufficient readiness, so anxious was he to repair to that spot, the scene of his future glory, where his duty called him, that he sailed with the Euryalus frigate only in company. Off Plymouth he was joined by two ships of the line, the Ajax and Thunderer, and thence proceeded directly for the coast of Spain.

On the arrival of lord Nelson off Cadiz, he received the command of the British fleet from admiral Collingwood, which, having had reinforcements poured into it from every quarter, had become equal to the task of coping with the enemy and of punishing his temerity should he venture out of port. As far as it could be ascertained, the combined fleet was nearly ready for sea, and its probable destination was the Mediterranean, where, if it could collect to itself the ships of war, yet remaining in the different French and Spanish ports in that sea, it would form together an accretion of force, which might eventually overpower all opposition in that quarter, for a time at least, to the great detriment of the British interests. Ever averse, however, from the system of blockade, as leading ultimately to the ruin of the navy, lord Nelson determined to give the enemy an opportunity of putting to sea, and even employed stratagem to induce him to take that step, one which his confidence in his officers, his sailors, and himself, led him to hope would end in the total destruction of the adversary. At this period, a frigate was constantly stationed off the harbour of Cadiz, for the purpose of communicating any movement of the enemy to a detachment of ships of the line who were stationed barely within sight of the port, and whose object it was to prevent single ships, or small divisions of the combined fleet from pushing out to sea. Between this detachment and the main body of the fleet, was stationed a line of frigates, sufficiently close to it and to each other to communicate by signal, and thus lord Nelson, who cruized off Cape St. Mary's, with the rest of the fleet, became instantly acquainted with the least stir made by the enemy, while, by this judicious and masterly distribution of his force, the numbers and manœuvres of the British fleet were totally concealed from the adversary.

At length, about the middle of October, lord Nelson having received certain information that he would be joined in a day or two by

a reinforcement of seven sail of the line, from England, hesitated not, as a means to induce the combined fleet to put to sea, to detach admiral Louis and six ships of the line, being a fourth of his then force, upon a particular service, and that, in so open a manner, and so undisguisedly, that it became immediately known to the enemy, and decided his conduct.

Admiral Villeneuve, deceived by this bold manœuvre, and believing that the English fleet was now reduced to twenty-one sail of the line, whilst that of France and Spain, thoroughly equipped and refitted, consisted of thirty-three, resolved to take advantage of this great superiority of strength, and make one vast effort to humble the naval force of Great Britain. There were also, it is said, personal motives which led the French admiral to this resolution. Since his return from the West Indies, the French official paper, the *Moniteur*, had severely glanced at his conduct in that transaction! Bonaparte had also spoken sarcastically of him:—he was upbraided by the Spaniards for his not having supported them better in the action off Cape Finisterre, where the brunt of the fight was borne by them; and finally, it was generally understood that his command was about to be taken from him, and conferred on admiral Rosily, then actually on his road from Paris for that purpose. Stung and mortified by all these circumstances united, he determined, contrary, it is said, to the wish of the Spaniards to give battle to lord Nelson. A victory over the greatest naval character of the age would redeem his character, and cover him with glory, while a defeat could add but little additional disgrace to his present state of humiliation.

Accordingly, on the 19th day of October, the French and Spanish combined fleet, to the number of thirty-three sail of the line, eighteen of which were French and fifteen Spanish, sailed from Cadiz, with light winds, westerly; which being communicated to lord Nelson, his lordship, with the British fleet, having received the expected reinforcement, and therefore consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line, three of which were of sixty-four guns, conceiving the Mediterranean to be the course of the enemy, immediately made all sail for the Straits, where he was informed, by the frigate stationed there, that the enemy had not yet passed them.

On Monday, at day-break, the 21st of October, 1805, a day which will be for ever memorable in the British annals, the combined fleet was descried about six or seven miles to the eastward, Cape Trafalgar bearing E. by S. about seven leagues, there being very little wind, and that westerly. The commander in chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in the order of sailing, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner, a mode of attack his lordship had previously communicated to his officers, as that alone calculated "to make the business decisive," in the last order she ever gave. They were dated on the 10th of October, in contemplation of the event which we are about to detail, and which exhibit, in the strongest manner, the comprehensive mind of this great man, and his profound knowledge of his profession. Lord Nelson, in the Victory, led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, admiral Collingwood, the lee.

It had originally been the intention of admiral Villeneuve, in the

belief that the English fleet consisted only of twenty-one sail of the line, to have attacked them in the usual line of battle, with an equal number of vessels, whilst twelve of his select ships, forming a body of reserve to windward, were to bear down and double on the British line after the action had commenced, and thus place a great portion of it between two fires:—every other precaution had been taken by him to ensure success: nearly five thousand land troops were distributed throughout his fleet; and his ships were furnished with every species of combustibles and fire-balls, in order to set the adversary on fire, or facilitate their boarding when opportunity should offer. On perceiving, however, the real strength of the English, the French admiral abandoned his first plan, and formed his ships into one line, with great closeness and correctness:—but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of his line was new, forming a crescent, convexing to leeward.—Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure, of eighty guns, in the centre; and the Prince of Asturias, of 112 guns, bore the flag of the Spanish admiral Gravina, in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were intermingled without any regard to order of national squadron. The combined fleet, thus situated, waited the attack with equal firmness and intrepidity.

About noon the dreadful contest began, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line: which was first effected by admiral Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, in so gallant a manner, as to excite the admiration of both fleets, about the twelfth ship from the rear of the enemy, leaving his van unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts a-stern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. At twenty minutes past twelve the action became general.—It had been the intention of lord Nelson to have penetrated the adversary's line, between the tenth and eleventh of his ships in the van; but finding it so close, that there was not room to pass, he ordered the Victory, which bore his flag, to be run on board the ship opposed to him, and the Temeraire, his second, also ran on board of the next ship in the enemy's line, so that these four ships formed one mass, and were so close, that every gun fired from the Victory set the Redoubtable, to which she was opposed, on fire; whilst the British sailors were employed, at intervals, in the midst of the hottest action, in pouring buckets of water on the flames in the enemy's vessels, lest their spreading should involve both ships in destruction! An instance of cool and deliberate bravery not to be paralleled in ancient or modern history.

The action was equally severe around the Royal Sovereign, and in several other quarters; the enemy's ships being fought with the greatest gallantry; but the attack upon them was irresistible, and a great and glorious victory was its reward. About three in the afternoon admiral Gravina, with ten sail of the line, joining the enemy's frigates to leeward, bore away to Cadiz; five more of their headmost ships in the van, under admiral Dumanoir, about ten minutes after, tacked and stood to the southward, to windward of the British line; they were engaged, and the sternmost taken; the four others got off, leaving a noble prey to the British fleet of NINETEEN SHIPS OF THE LINE, of which two were first-rates, and none under 74 guns, with three flag officers, namely admiral Villeneuve,

Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, and the Spanish admirals d'Aliva and Cisneros. General Contamin, who commanded the land forces, was also taken on board the Bucentaure. At forty minutes after four all firing ceased, and a complete victory was reported to lord Nelson, who, having been wounded early in the action, survived just long enough to hear the joyful tidings, the fruit of his consummate skill and bravery, and then died, as he had lived, a few minutes before five, with the most heroic resolution.

Thus ended the battle of Trafalgar, the most glorious, whether in respect to the science and judgment with which it was conducted, the bravery and spirit with which it was fought, or its fortunate and brilliant result to the conquerors, ever recorded in the naval annals of Great Britain. The boasted victory of La Hogue, which crushed the navy of France, and kept it for nearly a century at the lowest ebb, sinks in the comparison:—the English and Dutch fleets, under admiral Russell, upon that occasion, were nearly double those of the enemy, and the number of vessels destroyed amounted to sixteen or seventeen at most, many of them under sixty guns; while, at Trafalgar, the enemy had a superiority of six sail of the line, were fresh from port, and in the most perfect state of equipment. Yet against such odds was this splendid victory gained through the transcendant abilities of the English commander, and the bravery of his officers and men, and which would, probably, have been extended to the capture or destruction of every vessel of the enemy, had not the wind been so dull as to prevent the rear of the British fleet from coming up in proper time!

Where all were equally brave, it is difficult to point out individual merit in this well-fought day, but the circumstance of the Temeraire, captain Harvey, who nobly seconded lord Nelson, having been boarded by a French line of battle ship on one side, and a Spanish on the other, and compelling both, after a vigorous contest, to strike to her, is too remarkable, and too much to the credit of that gallant officer and his crew, not to merit particular mention. Captain Freemantle also, in the Neptune, by the skilful manner in which he manœuvred his ship, compelled two of the adversaries vessels to surrender to him, with little comparative loss on his own side, and thus contributed very materially towards gaining the victory. But the coolness, intrepidity, and bravery of the British seamen exceed all praise upon this occasion; the result of the admirable discipline which prevailed in the British fleet, and which, combined with their native courage, gave them a decided and terrible superiority over their adversaries, during the contest. One proof of this fact, among thousands which could be adduced, is, that when five of the captured ships were engaged so closely, as that the muzzles of the lower deck guns of the antagonists touched each other, the French immediately lowered their ports, and deserted their guns upon the deck, whilst, on the contrary, the English sailors were deliberately loading and firing their guns with two, and often with three round shot, which soon reduced the enemy's ships to a perfect wreck!

It is a tribute of justice which we very willingly pay to the merit of the enemy, to allow that they evinced uncommon resolution and firmness throughout the action: indeed, the shattered condition of the captured ships, and their dreadful loss in killed and wounded, sufficiently manifest

manifest this fact. The obstinate resistance of the Spanish vessels, the Argonauta and Bahama, as well as that of the San Juan Nepomuceno, raises the character of that nation very high: they were not surrendered till the last extremity, the former two having lost 400 men each, in killed and wounded, the latter 350 nearly!

Such a victory could not be gained without a serious loss in men and officers, yet not, upon the whole, so great as might have been expected in so severe an action. Captains Cook, of the Bellerophon, and Duff, of the Mars, will be long and deeply lamented. But all other regrets, and even the natural joy which would have resulted from this glorious victory, were swallowed up by the irreparable loss his country and the British navy sustained in the death of the great lord Nelson!

The heroic commander in chief had been engaged in the Victory, with the Redoubtable of 74 guns, and subsequently with his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidada, of 140, for more than an hour, and, latterly, having the Bucentaure of 80 guns, carrying the French admiral Villeneuve, on his quarter; when, at about fifteen minutes after one, standing on the quarter deck, moving, as was his custom, whenever he was much pleased, the shoulder, or rather sleeve of his right arm up and down with great rapidity, he received a wound from a musket-ball discharged by a marksman on the poop of the Bucentaure, which entered his left breast, and which he immediately declared to be mortal! To the last moment of his life, which now ebbed fast, his solicitude for the event of the action never ceased; every consideration, save the anxious wish for the glory of his country, being dormant in him. He constantly, while below, demanded the news of the battle, and expressed the most lively satisfaction, on being told it went well. About four his anxiety became extreme, and he repeatedly sent for captain Hardy, who fought his ship. That officer, however, could not, consistently with prudence, then quit the deck: at length, however, seeing, the enemy striking their colours on every side, or flying the scene of action in confusion, assured of victory, captain Hardy carried the glad tidings to the dying hero, who, after thanking God most fervently for the event, that he had survived long enough to have it made known to him, and that he had been enabled once more to do his duty to his country;—he shortly after expired without a groan!

In our next volume, it will be our duty to give such a sketch of the life and character of this great man, as our materials will abundantly supply, in the part of the work appropriated for that purpose; at present, a very faint outline of the latter must content us, and faint indeed it must, at all events prove, for who shall delineate the mind and actions of a Nelson, in such terms as shall not fall short of his merit? Happily for his memory, his exploits form his best eulogium, and so long as there shall exist a record of the events of British history during the period of his life, so long will he be remembered as one of the greatest patriots, heroes, and men, England ever produced!

By a reference to our account of the French campaign on the continent, it will be found that the city of Ulm was entered by them in triumph on the 20th of October, the day on which the English fleet was seeking that of France and Spain, and but the one before the battle of Trafalgar. In the dismay and consternation

sternation produced by the misfortunes of Austria, in the mind of the British public, it may easily be conceived how timely the intelligence of the glorious victory obtained over the enemy by lord Nelson's fleet must have been, and its value can only be appreciated by its being put in apposition with the former calamitous event. It at once made the scale of war even, and put England on a level in point of successes with her boastful antagonist, brilliant as his conquests had been. The vaunted navy, which, in the beginning of the year, was destined to strike a blow, which would be felt by Great Britain in every quarter of the globe, was, before its close, disgraced, beaten, and finally annihilated by an inferior British force. All apprehension of invasion of England, or ruin to her colonies, was now at end, while all hope of France ever obtaining power by sea, or protecting her commerce, faded like a morning dream; and the renown of Great Britain, and her national character, those best props of her power, fixed upon the firmest foundation. Such were the results of the last and greatest of the victories of lord Nelson. We shudder at the bare contemplation of the consequences, had the ruined fleet obtained a momentary advantage, and, by evading that of England, have forced its way into the Mediterranean. With the addition of the Spanish ships in Carthagena, and those of France remaining in Toulon, a temporary superiority would have been acquired by the latter power, which even the intrepidity and genius of lord Nelson would have found it difficult to cope with. Sicily would have fallen, Malta itself have been in danger, and the commerce of England in that quarter annihilated. The battle of Trafalgar left England the dominion of the seas, and the example of the life and death of lord Nelson for its preservation.

Such, and so great, were the advantages which his country derived from the actions of the noblest of her sons, and which we have enumerated here, only in order to shew, that she was worthy of him, for great as they were, and essential as they must be allowed to be, even to her very existence, when the tidings of the glorious victory off Cape Trafalgar, with all the train of blessings which it brought with it, reached England, and, that it was known, that they were purchased with the life of her hero, not an individual in the country, even him before the most desponding of its fate, who did not feel that it was purchased at too dear a rate; nor was there an individual in it, who would not have given up the victory to have saved the victim!—Can more be said for England or lord Nelson?

We are now obliged, reluctantly, to proceed to a train of calamities attendant on the victory of Trafalgar, and which, in some degree, diminished the advantages, which it otherwise would have been of to the country. The action had scarcely terminated before a tremendous gale of wind arose, which not only placed the captured ships, but also the captors, in a most dangerous situation. Both had suffered severely, and were in no condition to suffer the extremity of weather, to which they were now to be exposed. In fact the wind increased to such a degree, that the whole fleet were most perilously circumstanced: many dismasted, all shattered, and in thirteen fathoms water, off the shoals of Cape Trafalgar. In this dangerous state, the skill and experience of admiral Collingwood, now commanding, and whose conduct

duct during the action was supereminently conspicuous, were put to the utmost test, but to which, under very difficult circumstances, he was found fully equal. On the 22d the weather was still unfavourable, but not such as prevented the possibility of securing the prizes, which were towed off to the westward, and rendezvoused round the Royal Sovereign, herself in tow by the Neptune: but on the following day the gale increased, and the sea run so high, that many of the captured ships broke from the tow-rope and drifted in-shore. Towards the afternoon the remnant of the combined fleet, ten sail of the line, who had not been much engaged, pushed out from Cadiz, in the hope of attacking with advantage the damaged and scattered English ships. In this attempt, however, he was completely frustrated by the determined countenance of admiral Collingwood, who, collecting a force of the least injured of his fleet, not only protected his own disabled vessels, but was enabled to take possession of one of the enemy's, the El Rayo. Admiral Gravina's own ship, the Prince of Asturias, being dismasted by the violence of the gale, he returned to port ineffectually.

On the 24th and 25th the gale still continued at so tremendous a rate, that admiral Collingwood, despairing of being able to carry them into a British port, issued his orders that the captured French and Spanish ships should be destroyed. This difficult and dangerous service was executed with the same zeal and perseverance, as had been shewn in the day of battle, although it must have been a severe mortification to the gallant captors, to see thus wrested from them the trophies of their victory. Accordingly, five of the enemy's ships were sunk and burnt, by the victors, amongst which was the Santissima Trinidada, of 140 guns, the largest and finest ship of war, ever built: nine were entirely wrecked, on different parts of the adjacent coast, by the violence of the gale, many with their whole crews on board. L'Achille, a French 74, blew up during the action; and four (three Spanish and one French 74 gun ships) were, by the almost incredible efforts of activity and skill of the British officers and seamen, carried safe into Gibraltar. The Santa Anna, and nine more of the enemy's vessels, got into Cadiz, some of which had struck, but were abandoned from the violence of the weather, but in the most wretched state, three only being considered serviceable, the other seven mere wrecks!

It will be recollected that admiral Dumanoir, with four sail of the line, escaped towards the southward, towards the close of the action; their respite from sharing the fate of their companions was however but of short duration. On the night of the second of November, cruizing off Ferrol with four ships of the line, and three frigates, rear admiral sir Richard Strachan fell in with what he thought the Rochefort squadron, but which in fact were the fugitives, to whom he immediately gave chace, and which he pursued that night, and the whole of the next day. At day-light, on the morning of the fourth, the Santa Margarita and Phœnix frigates, who had outsailed the ships of the line, most gallantly began the action, by firing upon the enemy's rear, and considerably retarded their flight. A little before noon, the English line of battle ships being well up, and the French admiral finding an action unavoidable, it soon after became close and general, and continued nearly three hours and a half, the enemy fighting with

with the greatest resolution and obstinacy, when their four ships struck, but not until they were quite unmanageable. They proved to be the Formidable of 80 guns, admiral Dumanoir, and the Duguai Trouin, Mont Blanc and Scipion of 74 guns each, on board of all of which the slaughter had been very great, their admiral wounded, and one of their captains killed: the loss on board the English ships was comparatively trifling.

Although the result of this last action was such as might be expected from the force under the English admiral, and his well known skill and gallantry; he having, besides an exact parity of strength in line of battle ships, with the enemy, four frigates in company, still it was a very grateful, as well as an advantageous capture, to the British public; for those four fine ships of the line were carried safe into port, and with the other four, carried into Gibraltar, after the action off Trafalgar, to which may be added the two taken by sir Robert Calder, in the aggregate made an important addition of ten sail of line of battle ships, none under 74 guns, to the navy of Great Britain: besides the falling of those vessels (which had fled, having sustained but slight injury in the battle of Trafalgar) into our hands, accounted, most satisfactorily, for the whole of that vast armament, of which three alone remained to the enemy, that could be considered serviceable, and the destruction of which was achieved, without the loss of a single ship on the part of the British navy, a success unparalled, and which must always be ascribed to the special intervention of Providence.*

Having been thus minute in our account of the naval transactions of the year, on reverting to them, it will be found, that they have been equally brilliant and decisive, and that while the other measures of the British government were languid and ineffectual, from the causes already assigned, those connected with the admiralty department were planned with judgment and executed with vigour; and that much credit is due to that board for the prompt and immediate supply of ships to the different fleets; as to this able management must always be ascribed the total discomfiture of the enemy's projects and the almost annihilation of his navy:—circumstances which were calculated to raise the country in the eyes of all the world, and in some degree counterbalance the effects of the mighty victories and successes of the French, upon the continent of Europe, towards the close of this year!

* *Vide* Appendix for the official details of these important events: but the following recapitulation may not be unacceptable.

ABSTRACT.

Captured of the combined squadron at Trafalgar, and carried into Gibraltar	4	Burnt, sunk, and wrecked	15
Do. by sir Richard Strachan (safe in port.)	4	Escaped into Cadiz serviceable	3
Do. by sir R. Calder. Do.	2	Do. Mere wrecks.	7
			25
Enemy's ships of the line prizes	10	Add prizes,	10
		Combined fleet originally sail of the line.	35

We may also add, that, with our other trophies, the British squadrons remained the captors of the French admiral in chief, three other admirals, two Spanish, and one French, and a French general officer.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. SOME workmen, enlarging a pleasure-ground in the eastern suburbs of the metropolis, discovered an immense quantity of Roman coins, of different metals, the impressions in good preservation, and consisting of a great number of emperors, consuls, &c. supposed to have lain in the earth upwards of 1700 years.

Part of Clowes Wood, in Blean Parish, caught fire, by the wind having blown some embers of wood, lighted for making wefts or bands. It began on the side of the wood, near the road to Swalcliffe, and extended in the direction of the wood, nearly through to Blean-common, where it luckily spent itself, by the opposition it received from the standard wood, after consuming 30 acres of furze and heath. The progress of the flames were considerably checked, and prevented from spreading in lateral directions, by the patches of snow in different places. Fortunately the wind was not in a contrary direction, for, from the vicinity of the fire to Thorndon-wood, an extent of 700 acres, more damage might have ensued.

12th. About seven in the evening a strong shock of an earthquake was felt for two or three seconds, in the whole of the lower end of the vale of Clwyd, which, from its severity, must have extended to a considerable distance.

The same night, as the Doris frigate was proceeding to Quiberon-bay, through the Benequet passage, she struck upon a sunken rock, called the Diamond Rock, and in consequence made so much water, that Capt. Campbell was obliged to throw all her guns, and every weighty article, overboard. During the following day, it blew a tremendous gale at S. W. but the weather moderating on the day following, they gained upon the leak, which was under the fore-foot, and in the evening she sailed for England with a fine breeze, accompanied by the Felix. In the night, however, it blew hard from the N. W. with a heavy sea, which tore off the foddering which had been put under her bottom to stop the leak, and the water gushed in with such violence, that every exertion to keep it out proved ineffectual; she became water-logged, would not answer her helm, and had drifted considerably to leeward during the night. In this predicament Capt. Campbell, finding it impossible to

keep her above water, determined to abandon her, and accordingly brought her to an anchor "between a reef of rocks, off Crozie (near the Mouth of the Loire) called Le Four, and a rock, called the Turk;" there was an excessive heavy swell running, and the breakers could be seen directly astern, about three miles distant. Happily the wind abated, or all must have perished. At this time a Danish brig was drifted in by the tide, and part of the crew put on board her, with orders to proceed for England; the rest, including the Captain and most of the officers, in all 117, got on board the Felix, with a few portable articles. Capt. Campbell then set the Doris on fire; and, in a short time the after-magazine blew up, (the fore one had been drowned) and she immediately went down. On the 16th the Felix fell in with the squadron under the orders of Sir T. Graves, and delivered the Doris's people on board the Tonnant, which ship left that station on the 21st, for England.

The Gazette of this day contains a letter from Admiral Duckworth, dated Nov. 4. announcing the capture of the Hazard privateer, pierced for 16 guns, but only ten 4-pounders mounted, by the Echo; La Gracieuse, French schooner, of 14 guns and 55 men, by the Blanche; and La Chasseur, French privateer, of 5 guns and 66 men, by his majesty's schooner, La Superieure.

13th. This morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. Dowding's cooperage, Wapping-wall, which consumed those extensive premises, together with an immense stock of casks, staves, &c. The flames extended to the premises of Mr. Errington, wine-merchant, in Spring-street, whose warehouse, and immense stock, were entirely destroyed. His dwelling-house narrowly escaped the same fate, being partly consumed; four houses in Scone's-alley were burned to the ground, and five or six tenements in Purdon's-court, all of them inhabited by very poor people, now left destitute of house and furniture. The rears of several houses in Star-street have suffered considerably.

14th. Samuel Wylde Mitchell, a weaver, was executed at the Old Bailey, for the wilful murder of his daughter, Sarah Mitchell, a girl only nine years old, by cutting her throat with a razor. He was convicted on his own confession, made before Mr. Justice Moser, at Worship-street; and, from the time of his trial to that of his death, he behaved with great contrition.

16th. A coal-mine, belonging to Mr. Gallimore, near Burslem, Staffordshire, having taken fire about two months ago, the flames were attempted to be extinguished, by stopping up the tops of the pits, to prevent the access of air. This day two of the workmen went down into the coal-pit, before the fire was put out, and the impure vapour suffocated one in a moment; the other was drawn up alive, and has recovered.

The following curious and important cause came on this day in the court of Chancery. The plaintiff was the celebrated J. R. Dolder, the Landaman, or supreme magistrate of the Helvetian republic; the defendants the Bank of England, lord Huntingfield, and the hon. R. Walpole. It appeared that when the cantons of Switzerland were threatened with destruction as an independent

independent power, by the imposing situation of France, in 1798, the Cantons of Berne and Zurich had the prudence to invest a considerable portion of the funds of their respective states in the public securities of this country. Pursuant to this design, 85,449l. 10s. 2d. was placed in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities; 158,383l. 6s. 8d. in South Sea stock; and about 34,000l. in Bank stock. The agents of this country, for the appropriation of these monies, were lord Huntingfield, and the hon. Robert Walpole, who were directed to apply them in this manner, by the constituted authorities of the two cantons named. The dividends resulting from these investments, to the time when this bill was filed in chancery, amounted to the sum of 57,009l. 13s. 10d. and the present application was to procure from the defendants the payment of this sum into court.—Mr. Romilly for the plaintiff, contended, that he had a right to receive those dividends. Messrs. Richards and Hollis, on the other hand, objected to the character assumed by the plaintiff. This country did not acknowledge any Helvetian republic; and no municipal court here, could, therefore, suppose such a power to exist. From the established forms, founded on the royal rights, this court could not even agitate a question of this nature, excepting in the presence of his majesty's attorney-general. The lord chancellor said, that the money could not be taken out of the hands of the defendants, till all the parties interested in the cause, as well as the attorney-general, should appear before him in the proceedings. It was a subject of very large enquiry, whether a municipal court can act with the government of a country not yet acknowledged by its own.

17th. At a grand chapter of the order of the garter, held at St. James's this day, Charles, duke of Beaufort, John James, marquis of Abercorn, George, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; George, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and Philip, earl of Chesterfield, were invested by his majesty with the insignia of that noble order.

19th. This morning, about three o'clock, the cotton factory, belonging to Messrs. Rowley and Co. in Oldfield-lane, Salford, was totally consumed by fire, together with all the machinery contained therein. The same building caught fire on the 8th inst. but being timely discovered, the flames were then suppressed.

Two beautiful monuments, by Flaxman, for Dr. Wharton, headmaster of the college, and Mrs. North, the bishop's lady, have been opened in Winchester cathedral.

It has been resolved to pull down the parish church of Chertsey, and rebuild it in such a manner as to afford additional accommodation to the inhabitants. The floor is to be raised a foot above the chancel, which belongs to sir Joseph Mawbey.

21st. At the Surrey sessions this day, an extraordinary degree of depravity was exhibited by a boy of 14, apprentice to a man of the name of Bates, a master chimney-sweeper at Wandsworth: the boy swore, in the most positive manner, that his master had stolen four sacks of flour out of a cart in the above village. The boy's evidence was given so circumstantially, and with so much seeming truth, that the man

was convicted, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. The prisoner was then tried upon a second indictment, along with another person, and the whole proof again rested upon the testimony of the same witness. During his examination, however, a letter was handed to the prisoner's counsel, from the mother of the boy, who had been stated by him to be dead. On being closely questioned, he confessed that his whole story was false, and alleged that his master's wife had instigated him to the fabrication. This, again, on being farther pressed, he also confessed to be untrue; and at last acknowledged, that there was no foundation whatever for either accusation, both being entirely the invention of his own brain. The cunning and wickedness displayed on this trial, excited the utmost astonishment in the auditors: and the chairman, as he could not do away the sentence he had passed, agreed to present a petition to the king, which the whole of the jury expressed a wish to be permitted to sign.

22d. His majesty's ship, Greyhound, captain C. Elphinstone, fell in with, and, after an eleven hours chase, captured the French lugger privateer, le Vimereux, Jan. B. Pollet, captain, armed with fifteen guns, and having on-board a complement of sixty-nine men. She sailed from St. Valery en Caux, to which port she belonged, on Thursday, and had taken nothing. She is a remarkable fine vessel, about 60 tons burden, nearly new, and sailed so well, that had the Greyhound not been greatly favoured by frequent changes of wind, all the efforts in pursuit of her would have been fruitless. It was against this lugger that the gallant, though unfortunate attempt, was made by the boats of the Rattler and Folkestone lugger; and it is with great satisfaction we state, that the lieutenants of the Rattler and Folkestone are still living; and, although severely wounded, that there is very great expectation of their recovery.

23d. His majesty having been pleased to appoint Francis Gore, esq. governor and commander in chief, in and over the islands and plantations in America, commonly called the Bermuda, or Somer's Islands, he this day took the usual oaths, appointed to be taken by the governors of his majesty's plantations.

A stage-coach was overturned while going down Mockdale-hill, between Buxton and Sheffield, owing to the road being covered with ice, by which accident Mr. Marsden, tailor, of Sheffield, a passenger, was killed on the spot. Six inside passengers, however, and the coachman, escaped unhurt.

26th. His majesty's hired cutter, Constance, lieutenant Menzies, commander, was lost at Roundstone-bay, near Galway, on the 17th ult. in a violent gale, which, after carrying away almost every article on her deck, dashed her on a rock, where she was totally wrecked. Two of her crew unhappily perished; the remainder were saved by the assistance of the neighbouring peasants.

26th. About three weeks ago, a lady at Edinburgh was burnt to death, by her cloaths catching fire. About a week ago, a girl, at Leith, five years old, was burnt to death in the same manner; and on the 8th ult. at Cupar Fife, an old lady, who had approached too near the fire of her

her apartment, was soon enveloped in flames, and shortly after expired.

An atrocious murder was committed in the parish of Craignish, in Argyleshire, upon Allan M'Lean, late of Barrakan, in that parish, who was stabbed with a knive in the left side, in his own house, of which he immediately expired. John Campbell, at Ardlaroch, in the same parish, charged with the perpetration of this murder, has made his escape; but strict search is making after him.

The foundation stone of the Hunterian museum, in the university of Glasgow, was laid, in the presence of the dean of faculties, principal and professors of the university. This building, which is to be finished in the course of the year 1806, is intended for the reception of the valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, MSS. anatomical preparations, and a variety of the most curious specimens in all the departments of natural history, bequeathed to the university of Glasgow, by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkshire, educated at that college, and employed during a great part of his life as physician to the queen.—As this munificent benefaction was intended for the improvement of the numerous students attending Glasgow college, and particularly for promoting the knowledge of medical science and natural history, we have no doubt that every exertion will be made to accomplish the benevolent design of the liberal benefactor.

27th. This morning, at a quarter past 3, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Barr, tallow-chandler, Upper Adams-street, Edgware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, with each an infant in their arms, were rescued by ladders placed against the windows. The house was soon in a blaze; and a coachman, named Pierce, was fortunate enough, at the risk of his life, to rescue his daughter, whom he carried down stairs amidst fire and smoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief, "Oh! Betsy, Betsy, Betsy!" To return as he came was impossible, as the staircase was completely enveloped with the flames: but he had scarcely uttered the above words, when one of the windows in the two pair of stairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman presented herself.—Without a moment's hesitation, she precipitated herself into the street. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck dislocated, and she instantly expired, in the presence of her husband and daughter, who were eye-witnesses of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got possession of every part of the house, which presented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could possibly escape. They consisted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly lady, and her two grandsons, fine lads, and two young men, servants out of place, all of whom, to the number of seven, melancholy to relate, fell victims to the fury of the flames.—Next morning, at 9, a great number of people assembled at the ruins, in expectation of seeing the firemen searching for the unfortunate sufferers; but, on finding that, as the houses were not insured, the firemen were not obliged to under-

take the melancholy business, four labourers, who were present, volunteered their services in digging, and about half past two discovered the body of Mrs. Jerams, the elderly woman, and, shortly after, her youngest son, a fine young man, of 18 years, a postillion, and another son, a groom, 23 years of age. The bodies, when found, were entirely naked, the hair burned off; but, from the suddenness of the house falling in, they were not defaced, but appeared parboiled from the heat. At this moment, a servant in livery appeared, with his wife, and claimed the wretched sufferers, as his mother and brothers: but this was not the measure of their grief; for the next body found was their infant child, 11 months old, who, with its infant brother, 3 years old, fell victims to the flames.

28th. The ticket 8,004, drawn this day in the Boydell lottery, was a prize of the Shakspeare gallery, containing the whole of the large pictures now exhibiting, together with all the estate, right, and interest of Messrs. Boydell in these premises. Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-quare, a gentleman celebrated for he love of the arts, was the fortunate holder.

29th. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. Tiffin, a respectable tradesman in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, who was found dead in his bed, by the side of his wife, at four o'clock on Sunday morning last. It came out in evidence, that the unfortunate man had long been in the habit of early drinking to a great excess. Some doubts arising as to the cause of his death, the body was opened by Mr. Ramsden, who declared him to have taken a pill of an opiate quality, that was probably the cause of his death. On this the jury found a verdict of lunacy.

The same morning, a fine young lad, the son of Mr. Withers, a publican, in Palace-yard, going to shoot sparrows in Tothill-fields, his piece missing fire, he attempted to draw the charge; while so doing, his companion, playing with a stick, touched the trigger, when the piece went off, and lodged the contents in his right hand, which was most dreadfully shattered.

A letter in this day's gazette, from lieutenant Wallow, of the Swan hired-cutter, announces the capture of the Flip, Dutch privateer, with eighteen men, and the recapture of a brig which she had taken.

30th. Yesterday evening preparations were made for removing the vessel whose head and stern-posts, by fitting into a groove in the walls of the entrance to the London docks, from the river Thames, had served, and can hereafter be replaced to serve, as a stop-gate against the tide. Some difficulty attended this operation, owing to the swelling of the wood since the vessel was built, in the situation above described; and the aid of screws was necessary, besides the amazing buoyancy of the vessel, 23 feet deep in the water, to free her from the grooves in the walls. The tide serving about 11, the water was pumped out of her, she rose, and was towed to the north-east corner of the entrance basin, where she now lays. This morning, at 9, 150 trading vessels, in the vicinity of Hermitage-bridge, hoisted their flags and pendants, upon a salute announcing the opening of the dock; and, at 10, the vessel destined

tined to the honour of being the first to enter this noble work, began to dress herself in her most splendid style. At half past ten this business was completed, and she displayed 57 different flags, being the trading colours of every port and nation expected to use this dock, and store their merchandize in the depositories prepared for their reception. In this number were observed the following: the flags of the East-India company upon the bowsprit; of the West-India company upon the yard-arm; American colours; Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Naples, &c. upon the starboard; Malta, Sardinia, &c. larboard. At 11, three boats from the shore, with the band belonging to the 1st regiment of royal London volunteers, came on board. Being seated in the boat, they continued playing loyal airs. About the same time, captain Walton and captain Owen, principal dockers, went on board, and gave captain Stoude, the master of the vessel, the necessary instructions for the ceremony, and accommodation of the company invited. The vessel was the London Packet (a beautiful two masted vessel, laden with wine, from Oporto; and the company being on board, she proceeded, under the care of Mr. Marshall, the river pilot, to the entrance of the outer lock, where he quitted her, and captains Walton, Owen, and Huddart took charge of her. The swivel-bridge was thrown open, with the assistance of eight men only, at 12 o'clock, and at one she entered the lock leading from the river to the entrance basin. On board were Mr. Rennie, the engineer, under whom these amazing works have been constructed, and a large party of noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen. Several guns were, at the same time, fired by the ships to welcome the event. The London Packet proceeded majestically across the entrance basin; and, at 25 minutes past one, entered the great dock; the immense concourse of spectators, who lined the banks of the locks and docks, saluting her with nine huzzas. Immediately on her entering the dock, the band on board struck up "Rule Britannia." She was towed along the north bank of the dock, to the upper or north-east corner, where she was, about two o'clock, moored for the purpose of unloading her cargo. About three o'clock it was high water, and the tide flowed 22 feet above the cil of the outer lock. Among the company upon the quays were, the duke of St. Albans, earl Temple, the Portuguese and Hanoverian ambassadors, sir Andrew Hammond, sir J. B. Warren, aldermen Le Mesurier and Rowcroft, the directors, &c. The dock was nearly covered with a thin ice, the cold being intense, and a considerable fall of snow or sleet at the same time, together with the miserably dirty state of the banks of the docks, for want of pavement; all these circumstances contributed to lessen the effect and the pleasure of this truly gratifying scene. Ropes were previously laid across the dock, for towing the ship to the opposite bank, where she was greeted by the huzzas of an immense concourse of spectators of the most respectable class. The band of the East-India volunteers was stationed there, and played several excellent and appropriate pieces of music.

A young man, the same day, fell down off the kirb, in Thames-street,

nearly opposite the Custom-house, and narrowly escaped being run over by a loaded cart, which passed close by his head: as it was, his left leg was broke so dreadfully that he was taken to the hospital with a certainty that amputation would be necessary.

30th. Lady Blount, widow of sir Walter Blount, bart. of Mawley-hall, in Shropshire, and daughter and co-heiress of James lord Aston, was burnt to death. This dreadful accident happened in the dining-parlour, at Basford, in Staffordshire, immediately after the cloth had been laid for dinner, and was occasioned, we understand, by a spark flying from the fire upon her Ladyship's muslin dress. Before the servants could arrive to assist her, she was enveloped in flames; and the curtains of one of the windows, with which she endeavoured to extinguish them, had taken fire, so as to endanger the safety of the house. After lingering about five hours in excruciating agony, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, her ladyship expired, in the 70th year of her age.

31st. The fall of snow throughout Shropshire has been so great, that the mails have not arrived there for many hours after their time, during the last three days: on the high ground between Oxford and Cheltenham it was drifted to the height of ten feet.

A girl, about fifteen years of age, lately eloped from her friends in the country, and assuming boy's clothes, offered her service to the master of a South-Sea whaler; but being rejected, engaged as an apprentice to a waterman. A few days since, going on board the sir Hyde Parker, West Indiaman, captain Smith, the boat upset, and she was with great difficulty saved, being wholly senseless when picked up. During the resuscitative process her sex was discovered. She has since been taken into the service of Mr. Brock, of Stepney Causeway, and deports herself with great propriety.

Died.—In Canada aged 102, Vtyenti Fohis, a native of China, said to be descended from the race of the ancient Chinese emperors, and brought to America in early youth.

FEBRUARY.

1st. The earl of Abergavenney East Indiaman sailed from Portsmouth this day in company with the outward-bound ships; when, the weather proving adverse, the commodore made signal on Tuesday for them to put into Portland Roads. The Abergavenny having a pilot on board who did not seem well acquainted with the coast, she struck on the shambles of the Bill of Portland, about two miles from the shore. Captain Wordsworth and his officers were of opinion that the ship might be got off without sustaining material damage; and accordingly no guns of distress were fired for upwards of an hour and half, when 20 were discharged. All this time the people were free from alarm, and no idea prevailed that it would be necessary to hoist out the boats. About five P. M. things bore a more unfavourable aspect; the carpenter announced that a considerable leak was discovered near the bottom of the chain-pumps, which it was not in his power to stop. The pumps were set a-going, and part of the

crew

crew endeavoured to bail her at the fore-hatch, but all attempts to keep the water under were in vain. At six P. M. the inevitable loss of the ship became apparent; other leaks were discovered; the wind had increased to a gale; and the severe beating of the vessel upon the rocks threatened immediate destruction. As the night advanced, the situation of all on board became more terrible. At seven, the company was nearly exhausted; and the purser, Mr. Mortimer, was sent in one of the ship's boats with the papers and dispatches. The third mate, a cousin of the captain, accompanied the purser, with about six seamen. One boat came off from the shore, which took on board the Misses Evans, Miss Jackson, Mr. Rutledge, and Mr. Taylor, a cadet, all passengers. About 9 o'clock, the dreadful crisis approached; the passengers were informed of their situation, and every man was aware of his fate. The sailors, in a state of desperation, insisted on more liquor; but the officers guarded the spirit-room, and remained there even while the ship was sinking. Just before she went down, Mr. Bagget, the chief mate, went to captain Wordsworth, and said, "We have done all we can, sir; she will sink in a moment." The captain replied, "It cannot be helped—God's will be done." At 11, the sea gave her a sudden shock, and she sunk in 12 fathoms water; at which time between 80 and 90 persons were clinging to the tops of the masts, and were afterwards taken off. When the ship sunk, she did not go down in the usual way, by falling first upon her beam-ends: this deviation is supposed to have arisen from her being laden with treasure and porcelain ware. She had 70,000l. in specie on board, and nearly 400 persons. The crew consisted of 160 men, and there were between 50 and 60 passengers; the rest were recruits: about 30 Chinamen were also on board. The total number of the drowned is estimated at 300, and the whole value of the cargo at 200,000l. Nothing was saved except the dispatches and some valuable prints, which had been sent out for general Lake. Captain Wordsworth, at the moment the ship was going down, was seen clinging to the ropes. Mr. Gilpin, one of the mates, used every persuasion to induce him to save his life, but all in vain.—The names of the persons said to have been saved are, Messrs. G. W. E. Steuart, 2d mate; J. Wordsworth, 3d ditto; T. Gilpin, 4th; J. Clark, 5th; H. Mortimer, 6th; Davie, surgeon; Steuart, purser; Abbot, gunner; Addwater, carpenter; White midshipman and cockswain; Pitcher, Rason, Yates, and Barnet, midshipmen; Akers, ship's steward; Ivers, boatswain's 2d mate; Dunn and Williams, gunner's mates; Barrett, Boyd, Palmer, Thompson, and J. Thompson, quarter-masters; Lundie, baker; Parsons, Swinie, and Bonge, seamen, and J. Thompson, Chinese servant. Passengers, T. Evans, esq. senior, merchant; Misses Evans and Jackson; Mr. Routledge; cornet Burgoyne, 8th light-dragoons; Dr. Maxwell; Mr. Evans's black servant; Messrs. Baillie, Gramshaw, C. Taylor, Thwaits, and Johnson, cadets. Exclusive of the above persons, about 20 soldiers, and from 40 to 50 of the petty-officers, and others of the ship's company, were saved, whose names have not yet been ascertained. The total number saved is reckoned

reckoned at from 90 to 100 persons.

Captain Forbes and three privates, taken from the wreck in a benumbed state, and put into the hold of a small fishing vessel, with as many as she could safely stow, to be conveyed to Weymouth, died in gaining the shore, though a distance of not more than 2 miles; all of whom, together with sergeant Hart, who died the same day, were buried on Friday with military honours. The spar-deck of the ship is come up, and with it many trunks and light goods; amongst others, the writing-case of cornet Burgoyne; it was found by some peasants near Osmington, who not knowing the nature or consequence of some papers therein (as a will and other documents, with a considerable sum of money), took it to Mr. Coates, the vicar of the parish, who received the whole, and sent to inform Mr. Burgoyne thereof, who is come down to take possession of his property. Since this, many boxes have been found empty. The ship has been surveyed, and the company intend making an attempt to weigh her; and every hope is entertained of their succeeding in it, as she lies in not more than 10 fathoms of water. Her yards, masts, &c. have been brought into Weymouth.

5th. This night, as two Trinity lighters were taking ballast between Woolwich and Barking Creek, a squall of wind coming on, they sunk. All the men saved themselves by taking to their boats, except one of the name of Bulger, of Shadwell, who was drowned. He has left a wife and a large family.

6th. This night a fire broke out at the shop of Mr. Pepy's, a cutler, in the Poultry, which raged furiously for some time; but, by the early arrival of the engines, was got under, after consuming the interior and back part of the premises. The whole was subdued by 11 o'clock.

7th. This morning, at 7 o'clock, the servant maid of Mr. Nields, No. 2, Paradise-row, Chelsea, near the college, got up, as usual, to light the fire: in a quarter of an hour after, the family were alarmed by the cry of fire from some of the neighbours. On getting up and going into the kitchen, a most melancholy spectacle presented itself—the servant maid lying on the floor with her clothes burnt off, and herself burnt in such a shocking manner, that she survived but a few minutes.

9th. The gazette of this day contains the following letters:—one from captain Nourse, of the Barbadoes, to commodore Hood, dated in November, announcing the capture of L'Heureux French privateer, of 10 six pounders and 80 men, nine days from Guadaloupe.—Another from captain Cadogan, of the Cyane, dated off Antigua, Dec. 12, mentioning the capture, off Marigalante, of the Buonaparte privateer brig, of 18 long French 8-pounders, and 150 men. There were no men killed or wounded by the enemy's fire on board the Cyane, though some were hurt by the accidental explosion of a cartridge.—A third letter from Lord M. Kerr, of the Fisgard, dated Dec. 22, (a duplicate of one addressed to lord Nelson), states the capture of the French privateer Le Tigre, formerly the Angola of Liverpool, from Cayenne to Cadiz, mounting 12 18 pound carronades, and two brass 4 pounders, with 40 men. She had captured

tured an English brig from London to St. Michael's, the master and crew of which were on board.

The gazette also contained a proclamation, cautioning the inhabitants of the coast against any intercourse with vessels from the Mediterranean, and ordering increased vigilance in cases of quarantine, observing that, "whereas from the season of the year in which the yellow fever has continued its ravages in those places where it has already appeared, there is no ground of confidence or hope that the comparative coldness, and the temperature of this climate, can afford any obstacle to its introduction and progress in our kingdom." As a measure of further precaution, a board of health is to be established.

John Steward was examined at Bow-street, on a charge of throwing a quart bottle from the gallery of Drury-lane theatre into the pit, on the preceding evening; by which one woman was much wounded in the head, and another slightly hurt: Mr. Graham required 200l. bail; which being unable to procure, he was committed to prison for trial.

A decision, lately, in Westminster-hall, has established the point, that parish officers receiving a particular sum, previous to the birth, from the father of an illegitimate child, to free him from future claims on account of such child, act illegally; and that the officers cannot, according to law, do more than accept a security to indemnify the parish.

11th. By noon, the hill behind the goal at Hertford was covered with the concourse of innumerable voters, not less than 2500, out of 3000, which is the whole number in the county. The friends of Mr. Baker filled the road in procession, with music and colours, from Hoddesdon to Hertford, and were met by those on the Ware side of the county at the end of the town; while those in the interest of Mr. Brand thronged, but not in such numbers, from the Hatfield and Welwyn side. Mr. Baker was proposed in an appropriate speech by Sir John Sebright, bart. seconded by Sir Abraham Hume, bart.; and Mr. Brand by Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Hale. The two candidates then addressed the assembly in terms highly creditable to each other, expressing no difference but in politics. About 3 o'clock the poll began; and by 4 Mr. Baker was 278 a head. It was resumed next day, when, it being 1556 for Mr. Baker, and 1076 for Mr. Brand (total 2632), the latter declining the unequal contest in the handsomest manner, Mr. Baker was declared duly elected, and immediately chaired. In the prodigious crowd and press of people and carriages no accident happened; except that Mr. Jackson of Buckland died during dinner at one of the inns. Mr. serjeant Runnington assisted Mr. sheriff Garrow, for which he received 50l. Mr. Baker took his seat in the house of commons on the Friday following. Thus terminated a contest which threatened the peace of the county, but has happily established it on the firmest basis, by the temperate conduct of the candidates, and has, we trust, established in the minds of the electors a just discernment of their true interests and those of the constitution, not in the vehemence of a party contending for a shadow, but in the sober reflection of Englishmen.

12th. The new bridge at Widford, near

near Chelmsford, received so much damage by the great swell of water during the last week, that this morning, about 4 o'clock, as the mail-coach was passing over it, it suddenly gave way, and the passengers escaped only by the velocity with which the carriage was going, as, a few moments afterwards, a great part of it fell in. The coachman and guard, much to their credit, immediately took the necessary precautions to prevent other carriages from passing; and the coaches now take the circuitous route of Baddow or Writtle.

Messrs. Heriot, Taylor, M'Millan, and others, the proprietors, printers, and publishers of the Sun and True Briton newspapers, were brought into the court of King's Bench to receive sentence for a libel inserted in those papers against lord St. Vincent; when Mr. Heriot was sentenced to six months imprisonment, Mr. Taylor to pay a fine of 100 marks, and the printers and publishers to one months imprisonment.

A gang of robbers, who have lately committed great depredations in the neighbourhood of Bristol and the Hot Wells, were some days since taken in a rock, called giant's hole. Four of them were at the time frying eggs and bacon, having sent two women, belonging to the gang, for beer. They had furnished the cavern in a very comfortable manner, with chairs, tables, beds, &c.

A few days ago, the extraordinary number of five lambs was taken alive from a ewe belonging to Mr. Holmwood of Pilstie, in Cuckfield, Sussex, which had been killed on account of a disorder called the staggers, with which she was suddenly affected.

15th. A few days ago two respectable young men, of the names of Rippon and Smith, having set out from Stamford to visit some friends at Baston, proposed to skait thither along the river, when, before they had proceeded far, the ice gave way, and they were both drowned.

The female servant of a farmer at Fundenhall, Norfolk, having lighted a fire in a heater stove, in which her master had incautiously placed a canister of gunpowder to dry, an explosion took place, which killed the poor woman on the spot, and did considerable damage to the house.

As a person of the name of Carter was returning, with his wife and another person named Burridge, in a cart, from Wisbech to Emneth, the horse, on leaving the town, got out of the road, and overturned the cart into the new canal, by which Messrs. Carter and Burridge were drowned.

A poor man, 75 years of age, residing in Castle-Cary, lately strangled himself in his apartment. He was so determined on the commission of suicide, that, sitting on the bedstead, and fixing the cord round his neck, he forcibly bent himself forward, and so continued till he expired. His wife, who has for many years been confined to her bed, was in the room, and knew nothing of the transaction till he was dead.

Lately, a fine youth, aged 17, son of Mr. A. Staffurth, a maltster, near Ramsey, Huntingdon, on turning round the malt, had his head forced between the mill yoke and the wall, by which it was crushed to pieces.

17th

17th. Mr. W. Spencer, a respectable farmer at Balsham, Cambridgeshire, who had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health all his life, was a few days since, in the 79th year of his age, overturned in a taxed-cart, by which he was so much bruised as to expire in about an hour.

18th. Some valuable copper mines have lately been discovered on the duke of Bedford's estate in Devonshire, near Marvel Downs; a hill about 700 feet above the level of the adjacent river, under which a tunnel is now forming that will be 13 miles and a half long. This tunnel crosses a rich vein of copper ore.

19th. In the court of King's bench an action was brought by Mr. Southerwood, a custom-house officer, against Mr. Ramsden, an eminent cow keeper, 50 years old, and having a wife and large family, for the seduction of his daughter. He met her in Newgate-street; and, pretending he would make a settlement on her, enticed her to live with him in various places, till she proved pregnant; when he abandoned her.—The defendant attempted to repel the charge, by producing some female witnesses, of loose character, to prove that Elizabeth Southerwood had been debauched before the defendant knew her, and that she resorted to houses of ill fame. Their testimony, however, was not believed; and the jury gave a verdict for the plantiff —damages 300l.

20th. The court of King's Bench was occupied for 17 hours on the trial of an indictment, which charged lieutenant colonel Robert Passingham, of the Cheshire fencibles, and John Edwards, esq. with a conspiracy, to procure the consent of the prosecutor to a separation from his wife, and to compel him to allow her a large separate maintenance, and that by charging him with crimes of the most abominable kind. From the evidence it appeared, that the prosecutor, George Townsend Forreste, esqr. of Elmly, in Worcestershire, was married to a Miss Jones, of that county, with whom he lived for some years in the greatest harmony. The defendants were near relations to her, the latter (Mr. Edwards) by marriage. Great habits of intimacy and friendship subsisted between these parties for years, until the defendant, colonel Passingham, seduced the prosecutor's wife. From that time a conspiracy was formed to charge the prosecutor with unnatural propensities, in order to procure the contemplated separation. Reports were at first circulated, letters were then dispersed, which stated various practices of the prosecutor's tending to diabolical crimes; and, lastly, persons were produced before the magistrates at Bow-street, who gave such positive testimony, on oath, of the most shocking crimes, as induced them to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the prosecutor. He was arrested on the coast of Kent; but, upon a further investigation, the principal witness retracted his assertion, and acknowledged it was false.—The prosecutor himself was near four hours under examination: in the course of which, he was frequently so agitated as to be deprived of speech, particularly when the subject of his wife and children was called in question. His own evidence, and that of the greater part of his witnesses, established the facts charged in the indictment.

dictment. After an investigation of 17 hours, in the course of which 30 witnesses were examined, and many circumstances transpired at which human nature must shudder, the jury, without a moment's hesitation, found the defendants guilty of all the charges stated in the indictment.

22d. At the Old Bailey, J. R. Turner was tried for forging a receipt for the sale of 7000l. stock, the property of W. Waltham. The prisoner had been several years a clerk in the house of Messrs. Stonard and Ryan, cornfactors; by which he knew that Mr. W. had 10,000l. stock in the three per cent. reduced. He procured a recommendation to a stock-broker, to whom he applied to sell out 7000l. stock, and the prisoner gave him a receipt for the value. Mr. Alley and Mr. Gurney, for the prisoner, argued, that the stock not having been actually transferred, the criminal action was not, in point of fact, committed, and that therefore the prisoner was entitled to his acquittal.—The court, however, overruled this, and said, that if the *malus animus* was evident in an action in an inchoate state, the person whose mind was so discovered, was as guilty as when it was completed by any subsequent proceeding in the same act. It was for having signed the name of another man, with intent to defraud, that he was indicted. Guilty, death.

John Hodges, Edward Mahon, and John Rumball, were tried for assaulting Mr. Edmund Lodge on the highway, and under a threat of accusing him of an unnatural crime, taking from his person two bank notes, value 10l. and 5l. his property. Guilty, death.

The circumstances of this case were of the most horrible nature; and it was not until the prisoners had received considerable sums of money from the prosecutor, and had made a further demand of 250l. that he had courage to lay open the transaction. Mr. Lodge is a gentleman of unblemished character.

23d. This morning, at 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Mayo, an upholsterer, No. 8, Quebec-street, Oxford-street, which destroyed the premises, and damaged those adjoining.—Mr. Mayo perished in the flames.

This day was appointed for the confirmation of the election of Dr. Charles Manners Sutton to the see of Canterbury. The ceremony took place at Bow-church, Cheapside. Soon after ten o'clock, the commissioners under the great seal, the bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Chichester, Chester, and Rochester, the arch-bishop elect, sir W. Wynne, and sir W. Scot, chancellors of the province of Canterbury; sir John Nicol, the king's advocate general; Dr. Lawrence, and twelve other learned doctors, and about as many proctors, in their full robes, assembled in the vestry-room. As soon as the procession entered the church, a grand performance on the organ commenced; after which was read part of the morning service; the commissoners then left their pews, and took their seats round a table in the middle aisle. The bishop of Winchester, as president, in an arm chair, with his back to the altar, read the appointment of the commission under the great seal, and several other documents. Sir W. Scott then presented himself at the foot of the table, and said:

"I

"I attend as proxy for the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Canterbury, and present to your grace a certificate of your being elected to be archbishop and pastor of the said see, and pray that your grace will be pleased to give your consent to the said election."

After some ceremonial forms being gone through by the officers of the court, the arch-bishop elect made the following declaration in a loud voice:

"In the name of God, amen: I, Charles Manners Sutton, by divine permission, bishop of Norwich, regularly and lawfully named and elected archbishop and pastor of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury, and to accept of such election of myself and my person, so, as is assigned, made and celebrated, on the part and behalf of the Rev. the dean and chapter of the said cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury, earnestly requested and entreated, trusting in the clemency of Almighty God, do accept of such election of myself and my person, so as is premised made and celebrated, to the honour of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and do give my assent and consent, in this writing, to the said election, being once and again asked and entreated thereto."

Sir W. Scott then prayed that their lordships would be pleased to take upon them the duty of the confirmation, and to decree that it be proceeded in according to the form of the said letters patent, and the exigency of the law: in answer to which the bishop of Winchester replied, in the name of himself and his reverend brethren, "In obedience to the command of the sovereign, they would take upon them the duty of the confirmation;" and accordingly decreed that William Moore, esq. be their actuary in this behalf.

Sir W. Scott then presented to their lordships the archbishop, and said,

"I do hereby judicially produce his lordship."

And, as proctor for the dean and chapter, exhibited a mandate with a certificate thereupon endorsed, touching the execution of the said mandate against all and singular opposers: and prayed they might be publicly called.

The bishop of Winchester gave directions that the opposers should be called; which was done in a loud voice by the officer of the court, in the body of the church; but no one answering, the business proceeded without interruption.

His grace then presented himself at the foot of the table, and kneeling, administered to himself three oaths; viz. A disavowal of any belief in popery, or the power of the pope; his firm belief in the holy scriptures; and his declaration, faithfully to preside over the see to which he had been elected.

Several other documents were then read; and sir W. Scott prayed a public instrument, and letters testimonial, to be made out, touching and concerning the confirmation, which were decreed.

The procession then returned to the vestry in the same order as they came, during which time, a grand piece of music was played upon the organ.

25th. A most magnificent entertainment was given by their majesties at Windsor Castle, which is admitted not to have been equalled by any

any since they came to the throne. The arrangements, which had been making for a considerable length of time, were entirely under the direction of his majesty; and the expences, at the lowest computation, are estimated at 50,000l. A new service of plate, supposed to be the most magnificent in Europe, was used on this occasion, and the rooms were illuminated by the silver chandeliers brought from Hanover, interspersed amongst a variety of superb glass lustres, all of new patterns. About 400 of the nobility and persons of fashion were invited some weeks since; and the entertainments were to consist of a ball, cards and music. The concert consisted of the oratorio of Esther, the composition of Handel, and which has not been performed in this country for the last twenty years.

The Staffordshire militia and Oxford blues guarded the avenues leading to the castle. About 7 o'clock the company began to assemble. A party of the Oxford-blues, with two officers, were stationed from the great hall doors to the top of the first flight of stairs; and as any of the royal family entered, or field-officers, the men presented arms, and the officers saluted them.

The company, as they proceeded into the castle, were introduced into the royal presence by their majesties pages, the same as on a court day. After they had paid their respects to their majesties, they proceeded to view the rooms, and as the visitors increased in number, the effect was considerably heightened by the brilliancy of the dresses.

The concert commenced at 8 o'clock, in the antichamber; and at 10 the ball began in the ball-room, the floor of which was painted in a beautiful manner. The first dance was led off by the duke of Cambridge and the princess Augusta. The attention of the company appeared most attracted by the novel and grand appearance of four silver tables between each window. Two of them came from Hanover, and had been repaired and beautified for this occasion. Under the centre are the Hanoverian arms, borne by a horse, and the feet of the tables represent lions paws. One of the other two tables was presented by the corporation of London to king William, and the other by the same body to queen Anne. The magnificent effect of the tables was considerably heightened by 4 most elegant pier glasses over each, with silver frames, also from Hanover.

At the fire-places were four large and beautiful dogs, of solid silver, for burning wood instead of coals, and similar to those used in the time of Henry VIII. Their majesties and the royal family supped in the guard-room. A table, as on all public occasions, was set apart for them, and was elevated upon a temporary platform, raised about 8 inches from the floor, for the purpose of enabling the royal family to behold the company, and to gratify the curiosity of their guests. Two tables were laid on each side the room which held about sixty each. The plate on the royal table was entirely gold—the whole service was new for the occasion.—Nothing but silver was used at all the other tables. The beautiful damask table-linen was spun by the princesses. The supper consisted of the choicest delicacies, among which was an abundance of pine-apples and in

other delicious fruits of natural growth. Eighty of the young gentlemen of Eton school supped in the presence chamber; his majesty having been to the school to invite them.—Her majesty's private rooms were illuminated with beautiful Egyptian lustres, and nothing but wax was burnt throughout the castle. Every bed in the town was engaged, in consequence of which upwards of 100 of the Bow-street patrole were stationed along the road for the protection of those who might return to town.

The ladies dresses were sumptuous in the extreme.

The gentlemen were dressed in the full Windsor uniform, except those who wore the military habit of their respective regiments. Some, however, appeared in magnificent court suits.

26th. Her majesty gave a grand public breakfast at Frogmore, which was attended by about 200 persons of distinction. The company were waited upon by the royal servants in full dress livery. A few minutes past 3 o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till near 6.

27th. This day, about 2 o'clock, as a groom belonging to sir Thomas Ramsden was exercising a horse upon constitution hill, the animal suddenly took fright, and ran away most furiously with his rider into St. James's Park, where meeting the carriage of sir F. Millman, about half way between the queen's house and the Stable yard gate, the groom being totally unable to govern or direct his course, the animal ran with all his force between the horses in sir Francis's carriage. A cannon ball could not have occasioned more sudden destruction. The animal fell with the shock, and his rider was thrown to the ground with great violence. One of the horses in the carriage was knocked down, and the pole of the carriage was broken. The coachman was forced off his box, and fell under the coach, but received not much injury, as the wheels did not pass over him; one of them just grazed his head. By a violent swing of the carriage, occasioned by the impetus of sir Thomas Ramsden's horse, in collision with the two horses in the carriage, and their violent motion when struggling together, sir Francis Millman's head was forced through one of the front windows, the glass of which cut his forehead and other parts of his face, in several places, in a most shocking manner. His ancles were also sprained severely. The horses being soon disengaged from their assailant, and the coachman replaced upon the box, sir Francis drove home with all possible speed, and surgical assistance was immediately called in.

28th. The tunnel through Blisworth Hill, near Northampton, was this day completed. This tunnel is nearly two miles in length, and has been one of the greatest difficulties the grand junction canal have had to surmount, in executing their national undertakings. It opens a direct intercourse with the metropolis, by inland navigation, from the northern, north-eastern, north-western, and midland canals and manufactories.

This day were executed, opposite Newgate, John Tennant and Richard Hayward, alias Reginald Harwood; the first for a robbery in the house of Mr. Shaw, of

Bridge-street, Black Friars; and the latter for cutting and maiming Benjamin Chantry. On the preceding day they evinced a shocking example of hardened depravity. These wretched men, from the hour of their confinement in the cells, had expressed the greatest contempt of their situation: When the keeper went in the morning to warn them of their approaching execution, they behaved in so determined and riotous a manner, that it was necessary to secure them with heavy irons to the floor. Hayward, who is supposed to have procured a knife from his wife while she was permitted to see him, rushed upon the keeper during the altercation, and would have stabbed him with it, if he had not left the cell. They uttered the most horrid imprecations: and after declaring, in cant terms, that they would "die game," threatened to murder the ordinary if he attempted to visit them. Their behaviour in all respects was so abandoned, that the attendants were deterred from further interference, and left them to their fate. At an early hour this morning, both the above prisoners being allowed to walk in the press-yard, Dr. Ford importuned Hayward to pray; when the misguided wretch called him by every opprobrious name he could think of, and exhorted his companion to die game. Tennant shed tears, showed some contrition, and suffered the ordinary to attend him to the scaffold. When the time for quitting the court-yard arrived, Hayward called to a friend to deliver him a bundle, out of which he took an old jacket and a pair of old shoes, and put them on. "Thus," says he, "will I defeat the prophecies of my enemies; they have often said I should die in my coat and shoes, and I am determined to die in neither." Being told it was time to be conducted to the scaffold, he cheerfully attended the summons, having first ate some bread and cheese, and drank a quantity of coffee. Before he departed, however, he called out in a loud voice to the prisoners who were looking through the upper windows at him, "Farewell my lads, I am just going off; God bless you!"—"We are sorry for you," replied the prisoners. "I want none of your pity," rejoined Hayward; "keep your snivelling till it be your own turn." Immediately on his arrival upon the scaffold, he gave the mob three cheers, introducing each with a "hip ho!" while the cord was preparing, he continued hallowing to the mob. It was found necessary, before the usual time, to put the cap over his eyes, besides a silk handkerchief by way of bandage, that his attention might be entirely abstracted from the spectators. Dr. Ford continued in prayer with Tennant, who listened to him, but did not join with him. Just as the noose was placed round his neck, he emphatically exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me!" Hayward muttered some words in reply, which were not perfectly understood, but were supposed to be said to Tennant by way of reproach. He then gave another hallo, and kicked off his shoes among the spectators, many of whom were deeply affected at the obduracy of his conduct. Soon afterwards the platform dropped.

A mechanic at Bombay is said to have discovered a process by which to extract from the saw-dust and shavings made in building a vessel, as much

much tar as is sufficient for her outfit.

The fire ship which was supposed to have blown up by accident, during the late attack of the Americans on Tripoli, now appears to have been set on fire by the crew, to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy. By the explosion they destroyed two Tripolian gun-vessels which had approached, and about 100 men who had boarded, as well as themselves.

The fever at Gibraltar* had entirely ceased on the 21st January. Part of the troops under general Fox had landed, but there were a great number remaining on board the transports in the bay. On the 30th, at night, there was a tremendous storm, which drove about 20 ships on shore: 3 of them, which were English, were dismasted; and many others lost their anchors and cables.

MARCH.

1st. Came on the election of clerk for the Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals; when Mr. Poynder had nearly a majority of 100 above 7 competitors. He was accordingly declared duly elected.

The following appointments are made for Prince of Wales Island:—J. H. Oliphant, esq. first in council and warehouse keeper; H.S.Pearson, esq. secretary to government; J. P. Hobson, esq. accountant; W. Robinson, esq. assistant; Q. D. Thompson, esq. sub-warehouse keeper and paymaster; W. E. Phillips, esq. collector of customs and land revenue; J. Erskine, esq. assistant to the superintendant and storekeeper; the rev. A. Lake chaplain.

2d. The hon. captain Gardner, son of lord Gardner, obtained a verdict, with 1000l. damages, in the court of king's bench, against a Mr. Jadis, for *crim. con.* with his lady.

3d. His highness prince Baratinski passed through Bury, in his way from Holkham to Bradfield, the seat of A. Young, esq. Attached to this Russian nobleman's estate in the Ukraine are 25,000 male peasants; and, allowing for as many women, and only two children to each couple, there are 100,000 souls, like the cattle on the ground, the absolute property of a single individual.

4th. The foundation stone of the East India docks, now constructing, at Blackwall, was laid by captain Joseph Huddart, (in the absence of the chairman, Joseph Cotton, esq. who was confined by illness,) and John Woolmore, esq. the deputy chairman, with some others of the directors, amidst a numerous concourse of people. These docks, though not so large as either the London or West India docks, will be capable of admitting ships of larger burthen, by having deeper water, and locks of larger dimensions. They consist of two docks and an entrance basin, that for discharging inwards will cover 18 acres —that for outward-bound vessels 9 acres. The entrance basin will be about 3 acres.

A court martial was held on board the fleet at Torbay, on captain Bligh, of the Warrior, on charges of tyranny preferred against him by one of his lieutenants, (who was tried some time since for disobedience of orders and acquitted.) After a trial which lasted the whole of the day, captain B. was re-

* Vide Chronicle, Vol. XLVI.

primanded, with an admonition from the president, and restored to his rank.

5th. At the Surrey quarter sessions, before serjeant Onslow and a full bench of magistrates, William Peckover, Elias Hollins, and Robert Bates, a master chimney-sweeper, were put to the bar, to answer a bill of indictment, charging the two first with stealing a number of sacks, and a quantity of barley-meal and malt, the property of Messrs. Langdale, Leader, and Attlee, at Wandsworth, to whom they were servants; and Robert Bates for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. It is to be remarked, that the prisoner Bates had a most fortunate and astonishing escape last sessions, when he was indicted and found guilty for a similiar offence, owing to the boy's testimony being falsified from his own mouth. The only evidence now adduced to substantiate this charge was Knight, who was himself tried and acquitted on a similar charge: he most distinctly proved, that he was engaged by the prisoners, Peckover and Hollins, to remove the articles; that they were lodged at Bates's house, and were there found, under a search warrant, by Callender and Wood, constables; which articles were sworn to by Mr. Leader, one of the partners. The case was fully proved, and after an appropriate charge from the chairman, the jury found them all three guilty. Peckover and Hollins received sentence of transportation for seven years, and Robert Bates, the sweep, for fourteen years, as the receiver.

6th. D. Campbell, a seaman of the Tribune, was tried by a court martial at Spithead, for desertion, and sentenced to receive 150 lashes. As the crime which he stood charged with upon the books of the ship precluded him from the benefit of prize-money, the ship's company, on receiving a share arising from their late success, on Friday, gave him, each man, a dollar, and the midshipmen five dollars each. This act is characteristic of British seamen, and evinces the general good conduct of the man.

7th. Davis, a stationer, convicted at a late session for a fraud on the stamp-office, stood in the pillory, opposite Somerset-house, pursuant to his sentence.

This morning, about four o'clock, in a tremendous gale from the W. N. W. the wind mill of his grace the duke of Northumberland, situate near Tynemouth barracks, was driven into motion by the force of the wind, and from the rapidity of the movement, the friction of the axle-tree set fire to the adjoining timber. The whole roof was soon in a blaze, and went off in large flakes of fire. The metal wheels belonging to the machinery, in a countless motion, red hot, presented to the eye one of the grandest and most awful sights which the human fancy can conceive. The wands at length fell in with a mighty crash, bringing with them the rim of the building, stones, wheels, and axle-tree; nothing is left but the bare stone trunk; no lives were lost. The same high wind broke adrift ten sail of ships in Shields harbour.

9th. It was determined in the palace yard, that a tenant holding by the court premises of a greater value than 10l. per annum, must give 6 months notice of his intention to quit, or pay half a year's rent, although no such agreement should be

be expressed in his contract with his landlord.

11th. This day being fixed for the holders of the loyalty loan to make the election either of stock or money, applications were made at the bank to the amount of about 3,000,000l. out of the 4,000,000l. of which notice had been given. On Friday morning, the parties who contracted for the late loan gave in proposals to the chancellor of the exchequer for raising 1,000,000l. to pay the demands of the loyalty holders, and agreed to accept the same terms that those holders refused, without any discount whatever. The periods of payment are on the 26th of April, June, and July, the 30th of August, and the 27th of September. The loyalty holders expected to be paid before those instalments take place, and government has undertaken to pay them on the 5th of next month.

12th. The gazette of this day contains a letter from captain F. F. Gardner, of the Princess Royal, announcing the capture of the Regulus French privateer brig, of 14 guns, and 84 men. The vessel is an exceeding fast sailer, and perfectly fit for service.

13th. The mill belonging to Mr. Timothy Joslin, of Little Bardfield, Essex, caught fire, owing to the brass-work being over-heated, and was consumed in a short space of time, together with about thirty quarters of wheat. The property was not insured.

17th. A man of shabby appearance was observed lurking about Windsor Great Park, and on being questioned by the keepers, he replied, he came there, by the appoint- of Mr. Pitt, to meet the king; and he expected the king's carriage to convey him to the castle. Having evident symptoms of derangement' the park-keeper took him into custody. He proved to be a native of Ireland, and a barrister.

18th. A numerous body of the nobility and gentry of Ireland, now in London, met to commemorate the anniversary of their patron saint. The earl Moira and the duke of Sussex, who had been appointed chairmen and president of the meeting, being unable to attend, M. Fitzgerald, esq. knight of Kerry, was called to the chair. The collection of the night was above 1000l. being 300l. more than that of the year before. The capital of the society is now about 15,000l. The children supported by the institution passed through the room, to the number of 150 boys, and above 30 girls.

20th. Morice, v. the bishop of Durham.—This was an appeal by the defendant against the decree of the master of the rolls, under the following circumstances:

The late Mrs. Ann Cracherode, by her last will and testament, after a variety of other bequests devised the residue of her large property, amounting nearly to 30,000l. to the bishop of Durham, in trust, "to be applied in acts of benevolence and liberality." The bishop accordingly applied the interest of that residue in such acts of charity as he considered to be comprehended in the words of the will, and the intent of the testatrix. The Plaintiff, as the next of kin to the deceased, filed a bill in this court for the recovery of that residue; and the master of the rolls being of opinion that the true intent and meaning of the testatrix was not sufficiently expressed in the words of the will, and that the words "benevolence and liberality,"

without any farther explanation, bore an indefinite signification, not sufficient to create a trust for any specific purpose in the bishop; his honour decreed, that the property should go to the plaintiff, as next of kin. From this decree the defendant appealed; and the cause came on to be heard on Monday the 18th, before the chancellor, when it underwent a very long and able discussion, by the attorney general, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Martin, for the appellant; and Messrs. Romilly and Bell, for the respondent; in the course of which, much legal argument and logical reasoning were displayed by the learned council on each side, upon the question, whether the words "acts of benevolence and liberality" could be considered as meaning "acts of charity?" For this purpose, authorities from Holy Writ, from Cicero, Dr. Paley, the statute of Elizabeth, and a number of decided cases, were cited. The lord chancellor, after commenting on the whole of the case, considered that the words of the will were too indefinite, too vague, and too uncertain, to create a trust in the bishop of Durham; and, therefore, he was of opinion, that the decree should be affirmed.

This day Mr. Philip's auction-room, New Bond-street, was crowded with nobility and persons of distinction. After the sale of several choice lots of china, statues, &c. Mr. Philips stated the conditions of sale of the elegant house and furniture, in Hill-street, Berkley-square, belonging to Mr. Robert Heathcote. The auctioneer referred to the printed particulars, which were in the hands of the company, for the minute description of this elegant mansion, held under a lease from earl Berkeley, for an unexpired term of 39 years, at a ground rent of 11l. 7s. 6d.; and, he stated, that the cost to M. Heathcoate had been as follows: For the lease, 6000l.; to Mr. Cundy, the architect, whose taste and judgment had been so conspicuously displayed in the new arrangement and fitting-up of the house, and particularly in the erection of the new and superb library, &c. 6551l.; to Messrs. Marshall and Co. upholsterers, for furnishing, 6020l.; for looking-glasses, 1500l.; for chandeliers, 482l.; to the artist, for painting and decorating the Egyptian-hall, 510l.; and for stores and sundry fixtures, 200l.; making together a sum of 21,263l.; for which expenditure, he was ready to produce the bills, should the purchaser desire it. After stating, that every article in Mr. Heathcote's house at present, except plate, jewels, linen, books, pictures, wines, china, glass-ware, and apparel, would go to the purchaser, the biddings commenced with 8000 guineas, on which several advances were made from different parts of the room, till they got up to 10,000l. when the contest lay entirely between two gentlemen, who were rather tardy in their advances of 50 and 100 guineas at a time, till at length it was knocked down at 12,000 guineas to P. Philips, esq.

20th. A piece of freehold land, about 18 yards square, situated in Widemarsh-street, Hertford, was sold, by auction, for the amazing sum of 242l. being at the rate of 5l. 10s. the square yard, and nearly 26,700l. per acre.

21st. This afternoon, as the boat belonging to his majesty's ship Antelope was coming to the jetty at Yarmouth, she upset, and out of eleven

eleven men who were in her, five were drowned, within 100 yards of the shore. The mother of one of the unfortunate sufferers had come 60 miles to see him, and was on the jetty when he was drowned!

23d. A shoemaker, named Holdsworth, and his wife, were committed by the magistrates of Marlborough-street for trial, charged with the most shocking cruelty to two children of the former, by a previous marriage. The account given of the treatment to which these infants were subjected was very afflicting; they were confined during the winter in a room without a fire or a bed, nearly naked, covered with sores from beating, &c. and almost without food. They had been seen to pick up bones in the street, and to eat potatoe-skins and other offals which had been trodden on. The magistrates ordered them to be taken care of.

A considerable reduction has just taken place in the staff of this kingdom. Thirteen majors and brigadier-generals, employed on the volunteer duty, have been discontinued, with their several majors of brigade.

26th. At night a fire broke out in a range of new stables belonging to the George-inn, at Chertsey, which entirely destroyed the same, with four horses belonging to travellers, and damaged an adjoining house.

The inquisitive antiquary now has an opportunity of gratifying himself with the examination of the traces of the intrenchment thrown up by prince Rupert, when he laid siege to Liverpool, in the year 1644, and described by Enfield, in his history of that town. It is situated about twenty yards from the present London-road, and opposite the end of St. Ann's-street, on the east side of a road, recently cut, leading to Rodney-street. Here the rock has been evidently excavated, and filled up again with loose earth. Other traces are discernible in the field above, as well as on the other side of a lane nearer the town, at the top of a new street, (now planned) to be called Gloucester-street, and at the corner of another intended street, to be denominated Silver-street, all just below the copperas-works, and on the site of the old mill, blown down about the year 1795. There has likewise been traced, and may now be seen, as the workmen are removing the earth, the situation of the fort or battery so accurately pointed out by Enfield; and in the trench have been found many bones, broken glass, old bricks, remnants of a wall, and leaden balls. The lower trenches, mentioned by the same writer, were discovered about sixty years ago, when the infirmary was dug; and in them were found gardevin bottles, cartouches, and other articles left behind by the besiegers.

DIED.—14th. In her 100th year, Mrs. Susannah Frank, of Loose, near Maidstone, Kent.

APRIL.

4th. The members of the literary fund held their anniversary meeting at the Crown and Anchor; when a communication from the prince of Wales was delivered by the earl of Chichester, (chairman) stating that his royal highness had ordered his treasurer to pay towards a house for transacting the business of the society, the sum of 200l. per annum. His royal highness also

declared his readiness to afford the establishment every other possible mark of his protection and good wishes.

The boys belonging to Christ's hospital went in procession through the Mansion-house, before the lord-mayor and aldermen, and received the usual annual presents of a new sixpence, two buns, and a glass of wine each. The lord-mayor, sheriffs, &c. afterwards went in procession to Christ-church, where a sermon was preached by the rev. G. H. Glasse. The lord-mayor, fearing he should not be able to undergo the fatigue, alderman Le Mesurier acted as his representative at the dinner at the Mansion-house. Mrs. Winter, his lordship's daughter, officiated as lady-mayoress. The company was numerous at the dinner, and crowded beyond example at the ball in the evening.

9th. This morning a young woman was killed in Little Britain.—She was serving milk; and a cart having drawn up close to the pavement, to make way for a loaded waggon, the wheel of the latter came in contact with the off-wheel of the cart, and threw it on the pavement, by which means she was crushed between the tail-board of the cart and the house. The moment the cart righted, she fell, and her death was instantaneous. The deceased was a fine young woman, about 19, and had been from the country but three weeks.

11th. Last Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and this day, the Lascars of the Mahommedan persuasion, at the east end of the town, had a grand religious festival. The first day they went in slow procession along the New-road, St. George's in the east, Cannon-street, Ratcliff-highway, Shadwell, and other streets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were selected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn swords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks, in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands. Another held a vase, in which was a fire; and a man in a white vestment, treading backwards, threw incense into it; another, with a handkerchief, fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the streets, a groupe of the same people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of Heaven, hymning some passages out of the koran. They conducted themselves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed them. On Monday and Tuesday they made a visit in solemn procession the same way; and on Thursday another succeeded, which closed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliff-highway. We understand this was a kind of jubilee in honour of the commencement of their new year, and of the translation of Mahommed into Paradise, and imploring him to give peace to the suffering world, and them a safe return to their own country.

12th. Lieutenant J. E. Baker, who had lately been appointed to the Winchelsea, at the Nore, endeavouring to join his ship, from New South-end, Essex, this morning, about two A. M. was unfortunately upset in a jolly-boat belonging to the Terror, (repeating signal ship) when himself, Mr. Day, gunner, E. Hughes, R. Oakley, R. M. Mr. Grikand, T. Ralph, seamen, all belonging to the Terror, and a person

son supposed to be lieut. Baker's servant, were drowned.

13th. This night a fire broke out at Brampton, two miles from Huntingdon, and it could not be got under until the Chequer public-house, with 10 or 11 other tenements, were entirely consumed. It commenced at the house of a baker, named Emery.

18th. This morning, or last night, a bar of gold, value 30,000l. was stolen out of one of the Spanish prizes lying in Mr. Perry's dock, at Blackwall.

19th. This morning the principal partners in the houses of Messrs. Goldsmid and co. Curtis and co. and sir Francis Baring and co. waited upon Mr. Pitt, to give in their proposals for the Irish loan. Mr. Foster and Mr. Vansittart were present. On Mr. Pitt being made acquainted with the terms offered, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with them, and complimented the gentlemen on their liberality. The offer was as follows:

For every 100l. to receive 24l. of 5 per cents, at 88½ equal to £.	21	4	9
5 long annuities, ditto, 16¼, - - - - - -	81	5	0
Discount, - - - - -	1	6	0
£.	103	15	9
In case of prompt payment, - - - - - - -	1	6	0
	105	1	9
	100	0	0
Bonus £.	5	1	9

The days of payment were thus arranged.

10 per cent.	20th April,
10 ———	30th May,
20 ———	23d July,
30 ———	20th Sept.
20 ———	30th Dec.
10 ———	15th Jan. 1806.

In an account laid before the house of commons, of the extraordinary expences of the army, from December 1803 to December 1804, it is stated that the sum of 15,000l. has been paid for the support of the emigrant French.

21st. Lieutenant and paymaster, T. A. Marshall, of the 1st West York militia, for fraudulently charging government with considerable sums, for greater quantities of meat than were delivered to the regiment, viz. 769l. 6s. 5d. was sentenced by a court-martial to repay the same, and be dismissed the service.

This night, about 9 o'clock, one of the extensive flour-mills of Messrs. John and Charles Millwood, at Bromley, near Bow, in Middlesex, was discovered to be on fire, and soon communicated to and consumed the second mill. The premises, which are completely levelled with the ground, were situated at the northern extremity of the Limehouse, or Bromley-cut, being an artificial channel connecting the Thames with the river Lee. The mills were in the occupation of Messrs. Millwood, but were the property of J. Lockwood, esq. of Lambourn, in Essex. There are two distinctions of mills near this junction of the cut and the river; the one on the cut consisting of water-mills, and has received the name of the Four Mills; the other, adjacent to the river, comprises windmills, and is called the Three Mills.

The

The former are destroyed, the latter have suffered no injury whatever. Although the first have, for a series of years, been known by the appellation of the Four Mills, they, in fact, included five different aquatic wheels, and worked fourteen millstones. The cost of the erection of these was only 8000l. they were insured at 10,000l. but we understand, in consequence of the prodigious increase in the price of labour and timber, they cannot be rebuilt at a less expence than double the amount of the sum insured. The other buildings, which have been reduced to a state of ruin, are two granaries of Messrs. Millwood's, and one of Messrs. Hatch and co. and a dwelling-house, with a counting-house attached to it. The extremity of a malt-house across the channel was burnt, and the boarded front of a cottage, on the north side, was ripped off, to protect contiguous edifices. Two barges afloat, the one laden, the other empty, were burnt to the water's edge: a pleasure-boat, by the activity of the populace, was rescued from the danger. Had not the wind suddenly turned to the north-east, the spacious structure of the distillery of Messrs. Hatch and co. and the adjoining village, must inevitably have been involved in the common calamity.—For nearly two hours the fire raged with unabating fury, before any engine was brought to diminish its violence. All the inflammable materials on the adjacent road and bridge, and even the piles in the stream, to the distance of eight feet from the principal scene of the conflagration, were in a blaze, and presented a spectacle not less singular than terrific. About 1000 sacks of corn and flour are supposed to have been burnt, and the total loss is conjectured to be 50,000l. The cause of this calamity is at present unknown. Of the five mills, three had not been worked, or even opened, during Sunday; the other two had been stopped and locked up at three in the afternoon of that day. In the latter, the fire did not make its appearance until nine in the evening. It is possible that the latent heat in a part of the machinery might subsequently communicate with some combustible materials.

22d. A melancholy accident happened at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand. As Mr. Simkin, senior, master of the tavern, was going down stairs, about eleven o'clock at night, his foot slipped; and, being unable to recover himself, he fell over the ballustrades, which caused so severe a concussion of the brain, that he expired almost immediately after.

This day, while the men were at work at the Hurlet coal-work, near Paisley, the inflammable air took fire. Four men were blown from the bottom of the pit into the air; their bodies were torn in pieces, and the mangled parts scattered about in all directions. One of them was found at the distance of 300 yards from the mouth of the pit.—There is every reason to fear that 13 others, who were below, have all been killed. The father of one of the sufferers went down, in the hope of saving them, but was instantly killed by the foul air. A horse, at the mouth of the pit, was killed, and the whole of the machinery blown to atoms.

23d. The magnificent ceremony of the Installation of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle, which

which had strongly excited the public attention for several days, and was enhanced in interest and value by the peculiar care bestowed upon it by our most gracious sovereign, took place this day. The last installation of knights of the garter was on the 25th July, 1771; but the vacancies by death in the order have continued to be filled up as before. Upon the occasion of the union with Ireland, his majesty, on the thirty-first January, 1801, issued his royal proclamation, investing the knights elect with all the rights, privileges, &c. of the order, as fully, and to all intents and purposes the same, as if they had been actually installed.—The instantaneous effect of this measure was, that the knights elect, who had before only the privileges of wearing the blue ribbon, the George, and the garter, now assumed the star. The royal dukes elect, however, must be excepted from this restriction. They have had always the privilege of wearing the star, along with the other insignia of the order, from the time of their election. The knights, who thus became completely invested without actual installation, by reason of the royal proclamation in 1801, were the dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Prince William of Gloucester, Richmond, Devonshire, Buccleugh, Portland, and Northumberland; marquisses Buckingham, Lansdown, Cornwallis, and Salisbury; earls Chatham, Carlisle, Westmoreland, Spencer, and Camden. The knights elected since 1801, and consequently, (from not enjoying the benefit of the proclamation) not having had the honour of wearing all the insignia of the order, are the dukes of Beaufort and Rutland, marquis of Abercorn, earls of Winchelsea, Hardwicke, Chesterfield, and Pembroke. All these knights were installed this day; and it is a curious fact, the number, which is 26, is not only greater than at any installation of the order which ever yet took place, even than that of the original institution, but that it amounts to precisely the number of the order upon its original foundation, by his majesty king Edward the Third, in January 1350, who ordained that it should consist of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions. Thus, at a distance of 450 years, has his present majesty an opportunity of producing this august ceremony, with its original number of knights, and all the additional splendour which the improved state of society, in arts, in wealth, and luxury, could command. Besides the knights elect, and this day installed, the order contains five knights previously installed, viz. the prince of Wales and duke of York, the duke of Gloucester, the duke of Marlborough, and the duke of Grafton, in all thirty-three. His majesty having, in 1786, ordained, that the order should consist in future of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions, exclusive of the sons of the reigning sovereign, who now, to the pride of their royal parents, and of their country, are seven in number. This short sketch may be necessary to give an idea of the grandeur and antiquity of the order, which is now brought forward by his majesty in a style of unprecedented splendour and magnificence. No ceremony can be, from the nature of the institution, and the circumstances of its foundation, so well

well calculated to cherish that chivalrous spirit, that "cheap defence of nations," which burned in the breast of our ancestors, and fired them to deeds of martial glory. Its revival, therefore, at a moment of danger like the present, is not only requisite to the splendour which should adorn the fountain of honour, but it is an act of sound policy. It is not only calculated to preserve a high sense of honour and delicacy in the breast of our nobility, and to inspire an elevated idea of their rank and importance, but also to fan the flame of loyalty and patriotism, which pervades every class of his majesty's subjects.

For some time past, and particularly for the last few days, Windsor, as well as the whole country, has been in expectation of being gratified with this splendid spectacle. During the whole of Monday, the road from London to Windsor was almost covered with one continual line of carriages; and they were principally with six horses, and several outriders, which had a very grand effect. This sight attracted crowds from the neighbouring villages to all the towns through which they passed. Several waggons and carts loaded with sedan-chairs were conveyed to Windsor, and some were carried by chairmen. The greatest difficulty was experienced by the travellers, to procure change of horses; ladies and gentlemen were waiting for hours at the doors of the inns, for want of horses; some at length set off and walked, and took the chance of the road in the stages. The noble families, on their entrance into the towns of Eton and Windsor, were greeted with shouts and huzzas, from various assemblages of boys, bells ringing, the streets crowded with people, and the windows filled with ladies. The strangers paraded the town in elegant dresses, which gave it the appearance of Bond-street. Both sides of the principal streets were completely filled with carriages, there not being stands sufficient in the inns to accommodate them. A guinea a night was demanded for the standing of a pair of horses. Unoccupied shops were opened for the sale of tickets of admission; the windows, being covered with papers, and illuminated, had the appearance of lottery offices. Numbers of lodgings in Eton and Windsor remained unlet, supposed to be on account of the various and unfounded reports circulated of very extravagant prices having been demanded. At the late hour of eleven o'clock, however, a bed could not be procured at a public-house for less than half-a-guinea, and that in a common tap-room.

It was his majesty's particular wish, that as many of the old customs should be kept up as possible, and he gave directions that a baron of beef should be procured, which was accordingly done. It was cut nearly in the form of a saddle of mutton, and weighed 162lb. On Sunday it was roasted, and the dressing of it took ten hours. The novelty of the sight attracted the attention of his majesty very much; and, during the time it was roasting, he brought several parties of distinction to view it. The weight of it being considerably more than the jack was made to carry, a man was obliged to be kept to turn it: a silver dish was made on purpose to hold it. The board of green cloth had an office in St. Alban's-street, and sat constantly, to adopt regulations,

tions, and give directions. They also superintended the issuing of tickets, for passing and re-passing at the different gates.—All the Marshalmen were ordered to attend by the board, as well as the porters and officers belonging to St. James's. On Monday, at three o'clock, the foot-guards doing duty at Windsor, were inspected in the Park by General Leslie, in new cloathing, to heighten the grandeur of the spectacle; the duke of York and Gloucester's bands were also in new cloathing.

On Monday night several parties of the Bow-street patrole, guarded the castle; and were relieved every two hours, the same as the soldier.

On Sunday, as Sir Isaac Heard was examining the scaffolding, a nail entered his left foot upwards of an inch; and on the wound being examined by a surgeon, he said it would be impossible for him to go through the installation, in consequence of which an express was sent off to London, for Mr. Townsend, of the herald's office, to prepare himself to do the duties of the office of garter.

During Monday the duke of York arrived from London, the duchess from Oatlands; the duke of Cumberland from Kew; and the princess of Wales from Blackheath.

Tuesday morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; and between six and seven o'clock the guards were marching in different parts of the town in their new cloathing, and the two bands playing, the trumpets of the Royal Horse Guards sounding, and a party of marrow-bones and cleavers beating. The morning being extremely fine, the whole had a very grand effect.

Soon after seven o'clock the Royal Horse Guards marched from their barracks, opposite the grand entrance to the castle. A few minutes before eight o'clock his majesty came to the door, where the pair of silver kettle-drums had been previously placed; when his majesty addressed colonel Dorien, and said, "I present these drums to you as a mark of my esteem for the good conduct of the regiment upon all occasions." The colonel delivered to his majesty a written address from the regiment. A corporal then lifted the drums upon a grey horse, on which a black man was prepared to beat them, when the band, consisting of eight trumpets, struck up "God Save the King," after which they gave a royal salute, and returned to their barracks, playing "Britons Strike Home" as they passed through the town. Numbers of parties arrived, from London and the neighbouring towns and villages, full dressed, early in the morning, having been deterred from attempting to procure a lodging in Windsor.

The prince of Wales dined with the duke of Devonshire at Chiswick, on Monday. After dinner his royal highness and his grace proceeded to Staines, where they slept at the Bush Inn, from which place they arrived about a quarter before nine o'clock this day, at Windsor. They were followed by the duke of Clarence.

The town, after nine o'clock, continued uncommonly crowded during the whole day; but very excellent regulations were adopted and carried into

into effect, by the cordial co-operation of the police and military.

The officers appointed to guard the king's person, were majors Elley and Miller of the Royal Horse Guards.

Sir Richard Ford attended at the principal entrance to St. George's chapel, with a number of the Bow-street officers; and the commanding officer of the Royal Horse Guards informed Sir Richard, he should have any number of his men he pleased under his direction; in consequence of which, the greatest order was maintained during the day.

At ten the knights companions, in the following complete habit of the order, consising of

A black velvet helmet plume, white ostrich feather, and heron sprig; a purple velvet mantle, lined with white silk; gold and purple cordons; collar of the order; crimson velvet hood, and crimson velvet surcoat; silver tissue jacket, and puffed breeches; white silk pantaloons; white kid shoes, silver shoe roses, and silver knee ditto, garter, &c.

The officers of the order in their mantles, the knights elect in their under habits, having their caps and feathers in their hands, and the hon. capt. Yorke, the proxy for the earl of Hardwicke, in his ordinary habit; attended the sovereign in the royal apartment.

The officers of arms, and the four serjeants at arms, with their maces, attended in the presence chamber; the prebendaries and poor knights, as also the kettle drums and house trumpets in the guard-chamber.

The hon. capt. Yorke, proxy for the earl of Hardwicke, walked in the procession, dressed in his naval uniform.

The sovereign coming under his state, garter king of arms called over the knights, and a procession was made from the royal apartment, through the presence and guard-chambers; the end of St. George's hall; the late private chapel; the passage leading to the great stairs; descending which, through the hall to the great court; and from thence to the south door of St. George's chapel, in the following order:

Two fife majors.
Four drum-majors of the household.
—— Lamb, esq. drum-major of England, uncovered.
Fourteen trumpets.
Two tombrones.
Two side-drums.
All in their state dresses; the trumpets playing the Jubilee and Installation marches, alternately relieved by the drums and fifes.
Six naval officers of Travers' college, in their uniform.
Eighteen poor knights of Windsor.
Ten prebendaries.
Nine persuivants.
The six knights elect, without their mantles and caps, viz. dukes of Rutland and Beaufort; Marquis of Abercorn; earls Chesterfield, Pembroke, and Winchelsea.

Fifteen of the old knights in the following order, viz. earl Camden, earl Spencer, earl of Westmoreland, marquis of Salisbury, earl of Chatham, duke of Devonshire, prince William of Gloucester, duke of Gloucester, duke of Cambridge, duke of Sussex, duke of Cumberland, duke of Kent, duke of Clarence, duke of York, and the prince of Wales.

Norroy king of arms.
Clarencieux, king of arms.

Two serjeants at arms a little in advance of the sword of state.

The register having garter king of arms on his right; and deputy black rod on his left hand; bearing the the rods of their respective offices.

The chancellor, with the purse, having on his right hand the prelate.

Two serjeants at arms a little in advance of the sword of state.

Band of gentlemen pensioners.

The duke of Montrose, carrying the sword of state.

Lord Chamberlain.

The Sovereign, in the full habit of the order;

His train borne by the eldest sons of two dukes; viz. the marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the duke of Bedford; and the marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the duke of Beaufort; the former seventeen years of age, and the latter thirteen; and by the hon. Mr. Villiers.

Band of gentlemen pensioners.

The officers of state, viz.

The earl of Harrington, gold stick.

Marquis of Hertford, master of the horse.

Earl Macclesfield, captain of the yeomen of the guards.

Lord St. Helen's, lord in waiting.

Band of gentlemen pensioners.

Ten of his majesty's pages, in a new uniform.

Moving to the chapel, the procession entered at the south door, passed down the south aisle, and up the north aisle, to the chapter-house, the poor knights dividing on either side at some distance from the chapter-house; then the prebendaries next above; and the officers of arms nearest to the chapter-house; none entering with the sovereign into the chapter-house, but the knights companions, and the sworn officers of the order, the knights elect retired to their chairs in the aisle behind the altar. The sovereign's train was carried into the chapter-house by garter, and borne out of the chapter-house by deputy black rod, and then again carried by the train-bearers. Deputy black rod, and the register, not having been sworn, remained in the aisle, opposite to the knights elect. The sovereign and the knights companions being seated, the latter according to their seniority, and their stalls in the chapel; Garter acquainted his majesty, that Robert Quarme, esq. deputy black rod, waited at the door, and humbly prayed admittance to take the oath of office; and he being thereupon introduced by Garter, kneeled near the sovereign, on the left hand; when Garter, holding the Gospels, administered the oath. Deputy black rod, having kissed the sovereign's hand, retired to his place at the bottom of the table. Then the chancellor acquainted his majesty, that the dean of Windsor, the hon. and rev. Dr. Legge, attended at the door, and prayed admittance to take the oath, as register of the order. He was thereupon introduced by garter and deputy black rod; the latter carrying the ensigns of the register's office: the chancellor administered the oath; and the register being invested, and having kissed the sovereign's hand, withdrew to his place at the bottom of the table. Then, by the sovereign's command, the chancellor, standing on the left hand of his majesty, read the new statute. Which done, the register returned to his place. Garter then, by the sovereign's command, introduced the duke of Rutland between

tween two knights, the dukes of York and Clarence, who was received at the door by the two junior knights, and conducted to the table, where the surcoat, girdle, and sword, had been placed; and garter, presenting the surcoat to the two senior knights, they invested his grace therewith, the register reading the admonition. Then garter presented the girdle in like manner, and afterwards the sword, which they put on his grace, who then took his place near the table. Garter then introduced the honourable captain York, proxy for the earl of Hardwicke, knight elect of the order, who stood at his excellency's place near the table, between the dukes of Cumberland and Kent. Garter then introduced the duke of Beaufort, between the dukes of Sussex and Cambridge; the marquis of Abercorn, between the duke of Gloucester and prince William of Gloucester; the earl of Pembroke, between the duke of Devonshire and the earl of Chatham; the earl of Winchelsea, between the marquis of Salisbury and the earl of Westmoreland; the earl of Chesterfield, between earls Spencer and Camden; who were severally invested with the surcoat, girdle, and sword, with the like ceremony as in the case of the duke of Rutland, and the proxy of the earl of Hardwicke. The knights elect, and the proxy, continued in the chapter house, while the procession to the chapel was made down to the bottom of the north aisle, and up the nave, into the choir, in the following order:

First the poor knights: who, coming into the choir, made their reverences, first to the altar, then to the sovereign's stall, and placed themselves on each side, near the altar.

The prebendaries made their reverences in like manner, and went to their places under the stall.

The officers of arms, making their reverences, stood next the poor knights.

Then the knights companions, each in the order which he had walked, made their reverences, and retired unto their banners; where they remained standing.

The register, garter, and deputy black rod, making their reverences together, stood before their form.

The prelate and chancellor did the same.

The sword of state, with the lord chamberlain on his left hand (the sovereign being seated) stood on the steps before or under the sovereign's stall.

The sovereign made one reverence to the altar; and, being seated in his stall, repeated the same; the train bearers standing upon the steps leading to the sovereign's stall.

All the other knights continued standing under their banners.

The prelate was conducted to the altar by the verger of St. George's chapel; and two prebendaries by the same verger.

Then garter with the usual reverences, took up the banner of the late duke of Saxe Gotha; and, holding it up, the provincial kings of arms joined, and, making their reverences, repaired to the two senior knights; who thereupon joined, making their reverences together, and received the banner from garter, which they carried, the point foremost, a little declining; and, being preceded by the

the provincial king at arms, advanced to the first step of the altar, where they repeated their reverences, and, coming to the rails, made one reverence to the altar; then, kneeling, they delivered the banner to the prelate; who, assisted by the prebendaries, placed it upright, at the south end of the altar. The two knights then returned with like reverences, and stood under their banners. The sword was then delivered by garter to the two next senior knights; who, attended by the said provincial kings of arms, offered the same, (the hilt upwards) with like ceremonies. The helm and crest were offered by the two next senior knights, with the same ceremony, attended by the said provincial king of arms. The achievements of the late marquis of Stafford, of the late duke of Beaufort, and the late duke of Roxburgh, were offered, with the same ceremonies by the six senior knights, not of the royal blood, attended each time by two heralds in rotation. Then garter, bowing to each knight, (the senior first), summoned him to ascend into his stall; when he made his reverences; and the same were repeated when in the stalls. All the knights being in their stalls, garter summoned the two senior knights under their banners, in order to instal the duke of Rutland; and a procession was made to the chapter-house, all making the usual reverences on going out of the choir, in the following order:

Poor knights.
Officers of arms.
Deputy black rod. The register.
Garter.

The two knights went into the chapter-house; whence they returned to the choir in the following order:

Poor knights.
Officers of arms.
Deputy black rod.

Garter, carrying on a cushion the mantle, hood, great collar, and book of statutes.

The register, carrying in his hand the New Testament, and the forms of the oath and admonitions.

The two knights, having the duke of Rutland between them; his grace was habited in his surcoat, and girt with his sword, and carried his cap and feather in his hand. The procession, passing to the west end of the choir only, entered the choir, all making the usual reverences: Garter, with the register and deputy black rod, went under the stall appointed for his grace; garter placing the cushion upon the desk of the lower stall. The two knights, with the duke, entered into the lower stall, where the register administered the oath, deputy black rod holding the Gospels. The two knights then conducted his grace into the upper stall; the register and garter entering into the lower stall; and deputy black rod remaining in the area. Garter then presented the mantle to the knights, who invested his grace therewith, the register reading the admonition. Next, garter presented the hood, which was put on over his grace's right shoulder, the ends of the tippets being brought in front, and passed under the girdle. Then garter presented the great collar and George, with which the knights invested the duke, whilst the register read the admonition. Garter then presented the statute book, which the knights delivered to his grace; and then placing the cap and feather

ther on his head, they seated him in his stall; and his grace, rising up, made his double reverence, first to the altar, then to the sovereign. The knights, after embracing and congratulating him, descended with him into the middle of the choir; and, making their reverences, went up into their stalls, and, repeating the same, sat down, the officers returning to their places. Then garter summoned the two knights next in seniority, in order to instal capt. York, proxy for the earl of Hardwicke; who was thereupon conducted, with the same ceremony, into the stall under that appointed for his principal, where the register administered to him the oath. He was then conducted into the upper stall; and the mantle, being presented by garter, the knights put the same over his left arm, so that the cross, embroidered within the garter, might be seen. They then seated the said proxy in the stall, with the ceremony as before mentioned, and returned to their stalls; the proxy immediately rising, made his reverences, and remained standing during the rest of the ceremony, with the mantle on his arm. The duke of Beaufort, the marquis of Abercorn, the earl of Pembroke, the earl of Winchelsea, and the earl of Chesterfield, were severally introduced and installed, in the same manner as the Duke of Rutland. The knights thus installed, divine service began. At the words of the Offertory, "Let your light so shine," &c. the organ playing, the officers of the wardrobe spread a carpet on the steps of the altar, and deputy black rod, making his obeisances, went up to the rails of the altar, on the right side; where he received, from the yeoman of the wardrobe, a rich carpet and cushion, which, with the assistance of the yeomen, he laid down for the sovereign to kneel upon. In the mean time garter summoned the knights from their stalls, beginning with the junior; each knight making his reverence in his stall, and repeating the same, with his companion, in the choir, retired under his banner. All the knights standing thus under their banners, and the prelate at the altar to receive the offerings, the sovereign, making his reverence to the altar, descended from his stall; and then making another reverence in the middle of the choir, proceeded to the offering in the following order:

Garter. The register.
The chancellor.
The lord chamberlain. Sword of state.
The sovereign; his majesty's train borne as before.

The senior knight, being the knight appointed to deliver the offering to the sovereign, made his reverence as the procession passed; and thereupon placed himself a little behind his majesty, on the right side. The sovereign, coming to the rails of the altar, made a reverence; when deputy black rod, on his knee, delivered the offering to the knight, who delivered it to the sovereign; and his majesty, taking off his cap and feathers, put the offering into the bason held by the prelate, assisted by the prebendaries. The sovereign rising made his reverence to the altar; and, retiring, another in the middle of the choir; all the attendants turning as his majesty did, and making their reverences at the same time; and, being in his stall, another. The knight, who delivered the offering, retired

retired under his banner when the procession came opposite the same. During the sovereign's return, the officers of the wardrobe removed the carpet and cushion whereon his majesty had kneeled; leaving the first carpet, and placing two cushions for the knights; and deputy black rod, with the usual reverences, returned to his place. All the knights standing under their banners, the provincial kings of arms joined with usual reverences, and went to the prince of Wales; who, in the middle of the choir, made his double reverence, first to the altar, then to the sovereign, and was conducted to the altar, where, taking off his cap, and making another reverence, he kneeled, and offered gold and silver in the bason; and, returning in the same order, went into his stall, where, making his reverence, he sat down. Then two officers of arms attended the next knight or knights in seniority, being companions, who offered in like manner, and so on till all the knights and the proxy offered, and ascended into their stalls. Divine service ended, the prelate was conducted to his seat by the verger of St. George's chapel. Garter then summoned the knights under their banners, juniors first, which done, the poor knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the choir; as did the prebendaries, the officers of arms, the knights, and the officers of the order. The lord chamberlain, and the sword of state, preceded the sovereign as before. The procession moved to the great west door of the chapel, up the south aisle, and out of the south door, to the upper castle; but the proxy went in procession no farther than the south door, where the mantle of his principal was delivered to the sexton. The poor knights and prebendaries filed off on either side, in the guard-chamber; the officers of arms, and the four serjeants at arms, in the presence chamber; the knights companions divided on either side in the royal apartment. The sovereign, having the officers of the order before him, went under the state, where he saluted the knights, by pulling off his cap; and then retired till dinner time. It was past five o'clock before the ceremony had finished, when the procession returned in the same order as it entered the chapel, with the band playing the march in Hercules.

DINNER.

The dinner was laid out in St. George's hall. When the first service was placed on the tables of the sovereign and knights, the knights and officers being in their order in the presence chamber as before, and his majesty under the state; a procession was made to the hall in the following order, about half past five o'clock:

The officers of arms.
The knights in their order, according to their stalls.
The officers of the order.
Lord chamberlain. The sword of state.
The sovereign.

The officers of arms divided at the lower end of the hall; the knights above them in a line, according to their seniority (the senior nearest to the state) who took off their caps and feathers as the sovereign passed. The officers of the order proceeded before the sovereign to the *Haut-pas*, and then retired behind the knights. The sovereign being under his state, saluted the knights; and

the princes of the blood royal ascended the *haut-pas*, and stood at the ends of the table. Grace being said by the prelate, the sovereign sat down. Then the knights put on their caps, and were conducted by the officers of arms to the table, the seniors first, passing up from the lower end, and taking their places according to their seniority. The proxy of the earl of Hardwicke took his place below the junior knight. Towards the latter end of the first course, a large gilt cup being brought to the sovereign by the cup-bearer, his majesty drank to the knights; who being, at his majesty's command, informed of the same by garter, stood up uncovered, pledged the sovereign, then sat down, and put on their caps. The second course was then brought as follows: Four serjeants at arms, with their maces, two and two; comptroller and treasurer of the household, together, with their white staves; the sewer; gentlemen pensioners bearing the dishes; two clerks of the green cloth; the clerk comptroller; a clerk of the kitchen. Immediately after, garter, attended by all the officers of arms, advanced from the lower end of the hall, with the usual reverences, to the *haut-pas;* and he ascending the lowest step, and crying "*largesse*" thrice, proclaimed the sovereign's style in Latin, French, and English. The officers of arms then retired, with the usual reverences. Garter, and the officer of arms, then cried "*largesse*" thrice. Then garter bowed to the duke of Rutland, who standing up uncovered, garter, with one "*largesse*" proclaimed his grace's style in English. Garter, and the officer of arms, then cried "*largesse*" once. In like manner, garter proclaimed the styles of the earl of Hardwicke; the duke of Beaufort; the marquis of Abercorn; the earl of Pembroke; the earl of Winchelsea; and the earl of Chesterfield. The banquet was afterwards brought up to the sovereign's table with the same ceremony as the second course. Dinner being ended, the knights placed themselves in a line as before dinner, and grace being said by the prelate, and the sovereign having washed, the knights altogether made their reverences to his majesty, who put off his cap and saluted them. Then the knights and officers returned to the presence chamber before the sovereign, in the same order in which they came.

The preparations for this ceremony were upon the grandest scale, and executed with extraordinary elegance and rapidity. In the chapel of St. George, where alone seats could be obtained by the purchase of tickets, places were assigned for spectators in the three ailes, and within the screen: visitors had seats allowed them in the organ-loft, in the body of the choir, in the queen's closet, and in the lord chamberlain's gallery. A gallery was erected on the north side by the altar for the queen and princesses; it was surmounted by a canopy of crimson velvet, with gold fringe. On the opposite side, there was a gallery for the lord chamberlain, the officers of state, the foreign ambassadors, and ladies of distinction, to the number of about fifty, including the German, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Prussian, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, Hanoverian, Neapolitan, Sardinian, Portuguese, and American ministers, and their ladies. The banners of the knights were all suspended over the stalls, and above them their respective

spective helmets and crests, and armorial bearings. They were all either new, or recently painted, and gilt for the occasion, and made a very grand and chivalrous appearance. Purple velvet cushions were placed before the knight's stalls. The entertainments were also given in the castle to the nobility and gentry, and military officers, exclusive of the knights banquet in St. George's-hall. The chief of them was in the audience-chamber of her majesty, where the concert was given at the late grand fête. It contained three tables, set out in the most beautiful variety and taste for the ladies. The dowager marchioness of Bath, ladies Cardigan and Harcourt, did the honours to the queen's guests. The queen dined with the female branches of the royal family in another apartment.

24th. This day the anniversary festival of the royal humane society was celebrated at the London Tavern. This institution was founded, in the year 1774, for the preservation and restoration of life to persons affected by suffocation, &c. There never was witnessed a more numerous and respectable attendance of the members of this very laudable society. Lord Henniker, vice-president, was in the chair, and acquitted himself most ably. Doctor Hawes congratulated the meeting on the prosperous progress of the institution. He was witness to the sowing the first seeds of the society, of their generation, and maturity; and, from their singular and unprecedented liberality, he had the happiness to state, that, up to the present day, not lest than 2,869 persons of both sexes had been relieved and preserved from untimely deaths, by the humane exertions of this institution. The procession was preceded by one of the city marshals; and 18 women and children, and 38 men and boys, who had been preserved at various times by the means recommended and provided by the society, marched in solemn order twice round the room. Amongst the former were the woman and child who fell from the Tower wall, and were saved by the husband and father, but with the loss of his own life. The procession was a most affecting sight, and drew tears from the majority of the company. Lord Henniker, in an appropriate speech, moved that the thanks of the institution be given to the bishop of Bristol, for an excellent discourse preached for the society, and that his lordship be requested to print the sermon; which was carried with great applause. Dr. Hawes, again addressing the society, observed, that it was the duty of the institution to take particular notice of those persons who had promoted the chief object of the society in the preservation of the lives of their fellow citizens; he therefore considered that the unanimous and general thanks of the society, which was formed for public and private happiness, were justly due to Mrs. Newby, of the London lying-inn hospital, from whose personal and indefatigable exertions no less than 100 still-born children had been brought to life, and arrived to maturity; he therefore proposed the warmest thanks of the society should be voted to her; which was agreed to with enthusiasm. He then read the abstract of the subscriptions of the evening, from which it appeared that a sum of 460l. had been collected. The noble vice-president

then proposed the health of Dr. Hawes, their worthy treasurer, by whose unremitting exertions and unwearied assiduity the society had been originally instituted, and whose personal efforts, for upwards of 30 years, had been the means of raising the society to its present state of prosperity and utility. The evening closed, as it commenced, with the utmost hilarity and good humour; philanthropic disposition prevailed the whole night; and the chairman having retired about 10, the company separated in the utmost harmony.

27th. At the Clerkenwell sessions, William Cooper, called the Hackney monster, was tried for various acts of indelicacy to females, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the house of correction.

28th. This day one of the deepest falls of snow ever remembered at this time of the year fell in the vicinity of Sheffield; where, as well as in some parts of Lancashire, it was 6 inches thick.

29th. At the Middlesex sessions, James Brenby was tried for cruelly throwing hot ashes over the naked body of his infant daughter; and on another occasion cutting her hand, for attempting to take a piece of meat off his plate; and sentenced to be imprisoned 2 years in the house of correction.

The same day, Stephen Holdsworth and his wife were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in the same gaol, for cruelly treating, and almost starving, two girls, children by a former wife of Holdsworth.

Mr. Brookes, proprietor of a menagarie at the corner of the Haymarket, having appealed from a conviction of the magistrates of the Marlborough-street office, respecting the property of a pug dog found in his possession, the same came on to be heard, when the conviction was confirmed, with a further penalty of 15l. to remunerate the prosecutor for his expences in attending the appeal.

30th. In 1791, by the accounts of Messrs. Coutts, set forth in the tenth report,* the whole of the dividends on Mr. Trotter's property in the public funds appear to have amounted to 80l. per annum; in 1792, to 200l.; in 1793, to 457l. 10s.; 1794, to 556l. 8s.; in 1796, to have increased to 2006l. 3s.; in 1797, to 4062l. 17s.; in 1801, those dividends further increased to 6816l. 13s. 3d.; and in 1802, amounted to the sum of 11,308l. 1s.

Mr. Trotter's funded property, at the close of the account, appears to have consisted of

£.	s.	d.	
53,221	13	4	Consols.
17,858	7	0	India stock.
2,142	17	2	Bank stock.
44,000	0	0	Red. 3 per cents.
130,005	0	0	Four per cents.
1,500	0	0	per ann. Imp. ann.

A letter from a great mercantile house at Cadiz attributes the dreadful famine which occurred last year in most parts of Spain, principally to the consequences of a general system of monopoly; and asserts, that, from the 23d of April to the 23d of December, 1804, there were imported into that port 1,789,232 bushels of wheat, and 55,854 bushels of flour. But the rapacity of the importers, and their eagerness to obtain a greater price than could be raised for its purchase, induced them to keep it in private storehouses till it heated and became useless. At length, however, the government

* Vide Appendix.

vernment interfered, and compelled the dealers to dispose of all their stock at a fair price, which was collected by the corporation, and sold in regular quantities to the bakers. From this measure it was ascertained that there was grain and flour enough in Cadiz to last till the 1st of May; and there is now every prospect of an abundant harvest. But, notwithstanding this supply, the price continued considerable, in consequence of the scarcity which still prevailed in the adjacent cities; and no importations were expected from the Mediterranean or Baltic.

The inquisition of Spain has recently renewed its operation against the sale or circulation of 102 different literary works: among these are, Locke's essay on the human understanding; which is condemned, because its doctrines are pronounced to be destructive of moral ideas! and Pope's works; which are censured as obscene, heretical, and blasphemous against the Pope!

An article from Madrid of this date says—"Our government has combined, in concert with France, a vast plan of military operations, the execution of which will give a deadly blow to the power of England. The secret is perfectly preserved; and the extent of these plans will only be known when it will be out of the power of the enemy to oppose them."

From the camp of St. Roch it is mentioned, that the troops which form the blockade of Gibraltar on the land side continued still to keep the English garrison in motion. The commandant general of the camp constantly keeps his troops on the alert. Alarms are frequently given at night; the corps fly to their posts, and the enemy to arms: but nothing new has been achieved.—It is thought that the operations will not commence with vigour before the preparations making at Algesiras are complete. A large flotilla is assembling there, consisting of bombadier-galliots, gun-sloops, and flat-bottomed vessels, completely armed. It is asserted that a considerable body of French troops is on the road to join the Spaniards in the attack; so that there is scarcely a doubt that the seige of that fortress will soon be commenced.

Died.—Near Ranelagh, in Ireland, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, aged 118 years, who has left four sons, the eldest of whom is nearly 100 years of age.

In Mecklingburgh-street, Dublin, said to have been 104 years of age, Mr. James Solas Dodd, surgeon.

MAY.

1st. A poor man walked over the cliff near Seaford. He was dashed to pieces, having fallen from a perpendicular height of 300 feet.

The patriotic fund committee, at a special meeting held at Lloyd's coffee-house, have voted to general Prevost, and the officers and men under his command, as a tribute of their consideration for the gallant defence of Dominique,* as follows: To general Prevost, a sword, value 100l. and a piece of plate value 200l. To major Nunn, a sword, value 50l. and a piece of plate, value 100l. A sword and a piece of plate of the same value to captain O'Connell. The sum of 100l. to captain Colin Campbell; and the sum of 40l. to each disabled man, or who may have lost a limb; 20l. to each man severely

* Vide Appendix

wounded; and 10l. to every man slightly wounded; in which are included the militia of the island.

7th. As a gentleman, accompanied by Mrs. Hillier, of the Parade-walks, Bath, with her child, was driving his gig down the hill near Dunkerton, the horse took fright at some soldiers passing by, and growing furious and unruly, kicked the chaise to pieces, by which accident the gentleman was much injured, Mrs. Hillier (who is in an advanced state of pregnancy) had her leg dreadfully fractured and the child was so horribly lacerated, that her death followed in the course of a few hours.

8th. This morning, J. Turner, who was last sessions but one convicted of forging fraudulent transfers, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the bank of England and William Waltham esq. of a sum amounting to 4000l. and upwards, was executed on the scaffold opposite the debtor's door Newgate. Turner was the son of a respectable tradesman, who had given him a very proper mercantile education; he was a good-looking young man, of prepossessing manners and gentlemanly appearance, about 34 years of age; he was dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, white plush breeches and boots; in place of having his hands tied with a rope, as usual, he furnished himself with a new muslin handkerchief, and for the girth over his arms a black silk cord. After ascending the fatal scaffold, at eight o'clock, attended by the keeper, the sheriff, under-sheriff, and chaplain, he was tied up, and immediately, at his own request, launched into eternity—he died like a repentant man. Turner had been clerk to Messrs. Stonard and Ryland, cornfactors on Tower-hill. Their connexions with Mr. Waltham, a wealthy farmer and magistrate, at Malden, Essex, furnished the culprit with the particulars of the stock held by that gentleman in the bank; and hence he formed the scheme for which he suffered.

The public had been for many years robbed by a noted character, named Carpenter, alias Hell Fire Jack; but he has just made his exit at Maidstone, for horse-stealing; and when under the gallows, confessed a robbery for which a person had been apprehended and sent to prison.

9th. The anniversary of the sons of the clergy was held at St. Paul's. The duke of Bedford, and lord Grantham, who acted as stewards, were present; also a great number of bishops, &c. &c. After the service, the friends of the charity dined at Merchant Taylor's Hall. The collections at the rehearsal, with what was collected after dinner, amounted to 915l. 0s. 6d.

The following very singular wager was decided:—Mr. Reed, jun. of Westdean, near Chichester, engaged, for a wager of 50l. to find out, from a flock of 200 ewes, the lamb which belonged to each. The lambs were kept in a separate place from the ewes. Mr. R. completely succeeded, to the satisfaction of all present, in finding the mother of each lamb. Other considerable bets were depending on the event of this curious undertaking.

Mr. justice Johnson, the Irish judge, it has been finally determined, will be tried for an alledged libel, under the signature of "Juverna," in Westminster-hall.

10th.

10th. The lightning this day was very vivid at Fritton, where a man was struck dead whilst driving some pigs, and a tree shivered to pieces. At Morton, a shepherd was also killed by the lightening, whilst in the field with his sheep.

Mr. Estlake, coroner for Plymouth, took an inquest there, on a view of the body of John Rogers, who was stabbed by a woman in the left side, just above the heart, and died from internal hæmorrhage in about an hour. The circumstances are nearly as follow:—The woman was called Betsy Barber, and she cohabited with Rogers; but, what is remarkable, her husband died the preceding day. The quarrel arose, it appeared, from the latter swearing she would go to her husband's funeral in white and blue; but he objected to it, and said it was indecent. More words ensued, when she flew in a violent passion, rose up, and committed the above rash action. After all the witnesses had been examined, the jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Elizabeth Barber, who was fully committed for trial at the next assizes at Exeter. The corpse of the husband of Barber, and the corpse of Rogers, were interred in the burial ground side by side.

The hounds of Thomas Williams, esq. of Llanlegley, near Penybont, Radnorshire, lately killed no less than 15 foxes in five days.

11th. This day a violent thunder-storm was felt in the neighbourhood of Norwich. At Honningham, the seat of Lord Bayning, a house on the Brakes, called the Shepherd's Lodge, was nearly demolished. The shepherd (who had gone in at the approach of the storm) was struck blind; a child was burnt, and it is thought will not recover; the door and windows were shivered to pieces, and many of the bricks forced out of the wall, and carried with surprising velocity to a very great distance.

12th. Three persons in the neighbourhood of Evesham were struck blind with a flash of lightning. One has since recovered his sight.

14th. Fifty-seven persons were brought before Mr. justice Bond and sir William Parsons, at Bow-street, in consequence of their being apprehended the preceding evening, by virtue of a search-warrant, at a house in Poland-street, dancing; charged under the 15th Geo. II. by an informer of the name of Bell, with being assembled at a common hop. On examination, it appeared that the house was kept by Mr. Cunningham, who is a dancing-master; and the parties assembled were subscribers to his ball, and respectable tradesmen, and the females of their families, &c. The magistrates were of opinion that this was not the description of meeting which the legislature intended to take cognizance of, and discharged the parties.

15th. This evening, Mr. James Peat, of Great Portland-street, under an ideal apprehension of being beset with bailiffs, threw himself out of a two-pair of stairs window. He survived but a few hours.

16th. A young girl, about 11 years of age, died this day at Selby, in Yorkshire, of hydrophobia, in consequence of being bitten by a dog which took off from Strenfall about two months ago.

The ancient mansion at Lanherne, near St. Columb, has excited considerable

derable interest on account of the asylum it has afforded to some Carmelite nuns, driven from France by the philosophical savages of the revolution. These venerable ladies (for none of them are young) have resided about 10 years at Lanherne, in which period two have died, and 18 now remain.

A very large otter, measuring from the nose to the end of the tail upwards of 6 feet, was lately found by a fisherman of Bath entangled in his net. The animal was dead when drawn out.

18th. Being Saturday night, the bishop of London compelled the curtain at the Opera-house to drop at 12 o'clock, before the ballet was nearly finished. He has also prohibited Sunday evening routs and concerts in the metropolis.

The court of king's bench was occupied the whole of the morning in pronouncing judgment upon various offenders, mostly for assaults, and offences against the excise laws; likewise for having naval stores in their possession. Of the latter description was Mr. William Beaumont, who was stated to have been 40 years a member of the corporation of Maidstone: he was sentenced to pay a fine of 200l. and be imprisoned twelve months in Maidstone gaol.

At Marlborough-street, a woman named Leonard, was fully committed for trial, for stealing an infant in Monmouth-street, under pretence of giving it sweetmeats. She was with great difficulty withdrawn from the vengeance of the populace.

The king has presented her royal highness the princess of Wales (who has been on a visit to Windsor,) with two beautiful Arabian horses, and an elegant service of gold.

His majesty has also presented the young princess Charlotte with a magnificient tea service of wrought gold, brilliantly decorated with diamonds and rubies.

Her majesty has recovered a diamond waist-buckle, which she had lost, and for which 10 guineas reward had been offered for the recovery. It was found by a house-maid in the hall of the queen's house, under some furniture.

Instances like the following are rarely to be met with. In the Woodbridge alms-houses, founded by T. Seckford, esq. in the year 1587, for the support of thirteen poor tradesmen and three women, the ages of its present tenants amount to 1203 years.

A spring that has the power of petrifying moss and other vegetables, has been discovered near Clifton, in the parish of Gainsborough. It is strongly impregnated with a calcareous earth; and by introducing vitriolic acid in a quart of the water, fifteen grains of lime may be obtained, deducting a proper portion for the sulphureous part of the acid.

It is a fact which ought to be known, that brine dried in an oven, after meat, will answer the purpose of salt, in making bread, or many other uses to which that article is applied.

20th. James Moore, esq. major of the Mitcham volunteers, was brought up to receive judgment, in the court of king's bench, for assaulting his brother-in-law, Mr. Oxterby. It appeared, however, by the affidavits, that the major had been more sinned against than sinning;

ning; he was therefore fined only 6s. 8d. and discharged.

24th. Mr. Foote, partner in the banking-house of Martin, Stone, and Foote, in Lombard-street, was drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat off Gravesend.

In the court of King's bench, Mr. Wigley moved to exhibit articles of the peace against lord Reay, at the instance of Mr. Bailey. The affidavit upon which the motion was grounded, stated, that Mr. Bailey, in the year 1793, entered into partnership with a Mr. M. Kay, with whom lord Reay was connected; the consequence was, that disputes arose, in which his lordship acted with great heat. He stated also particularly, that, some time back, at the opera, his lordship insulted Mr. Bailey, and thrust his cane against him, and on several occasions he had insulted him. A few days back, both parties being at Mrs. Dupre's masquerade, in Hanover-square, his lordship annoyed Mr. Bailey while he was at cards, and at last proceeded to the length of attempting to pull his nose. Mr. Bailey endeavoured to strike him in return, but the company parted them. After this fracas, Mr. Bailey was informed that his lordship waited for him last Sunday, in Hyde-park, with the design of further insulting him; and he added, that in fact he was there, and lord Reay was restrained from violence only by the interference of friends. On these grounds he prayed that his lordship should be bound to find sureties for keeping the peace. The articles were ordered to be filed.

25th. In the court of king's bench, Thomas Price, for perjury, in falsely swearing himself an elector of Middlesex, and voting for sir Francis Burdett, was sentenced to be imprisoned for the space of 1 month in the gaol of Newgate, and then transported beyond the seas for the space of seven years. Matthew Creese, alias George James, and W. Jenkins, alias Prince, convicted of like offences, received the same judgments. William Elpher, ropemaker, at Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppy, for receiving stores from the workmen in Chatham dock-yard, (an aggravated case,) was ordered to be confined in Maidstone gaol for two years.

Mr. Russell, the great Exeter carrier, was brought up to receive judgment, for suffering his broad-wheel waggons to remain for whole days in the public streets of Exeter, to the great interruption of the inhabitants, &c. Mr. Russell contended manfully against the mayor and corporation of Exeter, and claimed an almost prescriptive right to load his waggons in the streets, saying that his predecessors had done so for 50 years past. Lord Ellenborough, however, laid down a different doctrine; and told Mr. Russell, he must consider, that the street was not to be used as his own private property. Mr. justice Grose likewise hoped it would be an example to persons in other towns, and in the metropolis, that they were not to suffer nuisances of this nature. After some consultation, the court directed that the defendant should enter into a recognizance to appear and receive judgment whenever called upon, and discharged him with a caution to avoid such practices in future.

A general inspection of the new London docks took place; at which the

the principal officers of state were present. Two vessels from Oporto, decorated with colours, entered the dock from the bason, amid the shouts of an immense number of spectators, who had been attracted to the spot by a report that his majesty was to have been present. A number of persons partook of a cold collation, which had been prepared in two of the warehouses purposely fitted up for the occasion. A grand dinner was afterwards given at the London tavern, by the dock directors, at which were present, earl Camden, lords Hawkesbury, Ellenborough, and Harrowby; the lord mayor and corporation of London, the chancellor of the exchequer, the speaker of the house of commons, the attorney-general and solicitor-general, sir A. S. Hammond, the directors of the West India docks, and about 100 merchants of the city of London.

27th. Was executed at the new drop, York, Benjamin Oldroyd, convicted at the last assizes for the murder of his father. The conduct of the unhappy sufferer since his conviction has been of the most hardened nature; he persisted in his innocence to the last, and behaved in the most indecent and unbecoming manner to the moment of his execution.

A man named Gimblet, said to possess property to the amount of 15,000l. was lately found guilty, at Launceston sessions, of stealing mutton, beef, and pork, out of an inn in that town, and sentenced to be whipped.

30th. At the public office, Bow-street, the butler, two footmen, the coachman, and helper, in the employ of the duke of St. Alban's were brought before the sitting magistrates, charged with rescuing a deserter (coachman to his grace,) from the custody of two corporals belonging to the Old Buffs. The magistrates convicted the footmen in the penalty of 20l. each, which, if not paid, they were to be committed for 6 months to the house of correction. Colonel Robinson, who attended on behalf of the soldiers, desired the servants, if they knew where the man was, to inform him that if he would return to the regiment he should be pardoned; but if he did not, he should be sent to a regiment abroad for life. The colonel said, if he could prove hereafter that the duke harboured the man in his house, after he had notice that he was a deserter, he should prosecute his grace.

DIED.—21st. At Sunderland, Edward Lawson, aged 106 years.

JUNE.

1st. In the court of king's bench, John Budd, for publishing a libel on earl St. Vincent; and William Blagden, for the like offence against his lordship, were both found guilty.

2d. As two youths, one 14 and the other 8 years of age, sons of a poor man named Ellis, of Branbridges, near East Peckham, were playing on the banks of the river, the youngest fell in, when the other immediately leaped in to save him, and they were both drowned.

3d. A gunsmith, of the name of Fisher, residing at Mount-pleasant, Cold-bath-fields, shot his wife's brains out with a pistol, in revenge for her having prevented his obtaining

ing as much liquor as he wished to drink at a public-house. He is 70 years of age, and the deceased was about 60.

The following cause was tried, in the court of king's bench, before lord Ellenborough and a special jury:—*Paine v. Fleming, esq.*— The plaintiff in this case was a seaman belonging to a Greenlandman, and, of course, was entitled to protection from impress. The defendant was captain of the Egyptienne frigate. In defiance of the protection, to which the nature of the plaintiff's engagement entitled him, he was seized by the defendant, as an impressed man. The plaintiff procured himself to be arrested for debt; the defendant, however, came on shore, paid the debt and costs, and had the plantiff carried on board, where he ordered him three dozen lashes; and he was afterwards sent to the West Indies. It was to recover damages for this treatment that the present action was brought. The jury, after some deliberation, pronounced a verdict for 300l. damages.

4th. Being his majesty's birth-day, who entered his 68th year, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyal affection. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; at noon the park and tower guns were fired; and at night the theatres, public offices, subscription-houses, and those of his majesty's tradesmen, as well in the east as in the western parts of the town, were brilliantly illuminated. The company began to arrive at the palace soon after 12, and assembled in the room adjoining the drawing-room, till it was completely filled, so that it was with the greatest difficulty a passage could be formed for the royal family. Such was the pressure of the crowd on entering, that a young lady fainted; but being assisted by lords Westmoreland and Charlemont, she was speedily recovered. The drawing-room was attended by all the junior branches of the royal family, the great officers of state, foreign ambassadors, the lord mayor and sheriffs, and a greater concourse of nobility and gentry than has been seen for many years. Their majesties did not quit the room till near six, and it was seven before the whole of the company could get away. After the drawing-room, their majesties returned to Buckingham-house, where a very large party were entertained with a concert and refreshments.

5th. A child, about 12 years of age, returning from a public-house at Wisbech with a glass bottle of ale, it accidentally tripped against a stone, and falling upon the bottle, its throat was dreadfully cut, and it died upon the spot.

An awful instance of divine correction was experienced by a young man in Stamford. While giving reins to the vehemence of passion, and impiously uttering blasphemous expressions, he was, by the visitation of Providence, suddenly struck dumb.

6th. As a labourer was taking down part of an old wall within the precincts of the priory of Knaresborough, he discovered a large quantity of silver coin, amounting to nearly 1600 pieces, mostly of the coinage of Edward I. The man carried the pieces to sir Thomas Slingsby, lord of the manor, who generously gave him the intrinsic value of the silver.

A battle was fought on Laleham Burway

Burway, near Chertsey, between the younger Belcher and Ryan, jun. There were great odds at setting to in favour of the latter; but, by the professional skill of Belcher, he beat his man, after 30 rounds, in about 40 minutes. All the great amateurs were there. Lords Craven, Albemarle, and Montfort, general Fitzpatrick, Mr. Grey, Mr. Windham, and about 3000 other gentlemen, from Westminster, Ragfair, and the city-patronizers of the noble art of self-defence!!!

A few days since, a vat, belonging to Messrs. Scranke and Bigg, brewers, at Hatfield, containing 530 barrels, burst, and all the beer run out; when, on the alarm being given, the town's people assembled, with tubs, pails, &c. from all quarters, by whose exertions about 150 barrels were saved: many were knee-deep in beer.

7th. Two young gentlemen exercising their military talents by firing at a target in Strangeway's Park, near Manchester, one of them, being unfortunately behind the goal at the moment of the other's piece going off, was shot through the body. He languished in the utmost agony till the morning of the 9th, when he expired.

Eton Montem.— This morning, at 11 o'clock, his majesty, the dukes of Kent and Cumberland, on horseback, with her majesty, the duke of Sussex, the princesses, and duchess of York, attended by generals Gwynne, Fitzroy, Manners, and several others, in three carriages and four, and a chaise and pair, went to see the Montem, by the young gentlemen of Eton college. They were stopped on Windsor-bridge by the salt-bearers, when each of the royal family made them a present, and then proceeded with the procession to Salt-hill, to hear the speech spoken by the captain of the school. Messrs. Groves and Cush were salt-bearers. Master Heath (the son of the doctor) was the captain. A greater number of the nobility were present than has been recollected for a number of years past. The young gentlemen levied their contributions upon all travellers as usual.

The above ceremony of the Montem takes place triennially; when the young gentlemen of Eton college march in procession to Salt-hill, where their captain, who is the best scholar among those belonging to the foundation, recites a passage from some ancient author: this young gentleman has a sum of money presented him from the foundation, which enables him to take up his residence at one of our universities. His majesty likewise always makes the captain a very handsome present.

Died, in the fleet prison, aged 32 years, Miss Elizabeth Frances Robertson, of swindling notoriety; and on the Tuesday following her remains were deposited in St. Bride's church-yard. Her father, mother, and one of the turnkeys of the fleet, were mourners.

William Jackman was indicted at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of Elizabeth wife of William Smith, by giving her a violent blow on the right side. William Smith, the husband, stated, that he was a watchman in Mary-le-bone parish; he was married to the deceased in the year 1787, and they lived together until June 1804, when his wife left him, to cohabit with the prisoner; she had returned again to him, and he agreed to forgive her for her infidelity.

fidelity. That, on Tuesday last, she came to his box, between three and four in the morning, when they had a conversation about her misconduct, and the manner in which the prisoner treated her. About four o'clock in the afternoon they went to bed, at his lodgings, in Little Chesterfield-street, and slept till between six and seven, at which time he was awakened by the screaming of his wife. He jumped up, and saw the prisoner standing by his wife in a menacing attitude, but did not see him strike her. He seized hold of the prisoner, and they had a scuffle, in which they had several falls; his wife at the same time lying still in bed, and appearing to be dead. The surgeon who was called in, stating the possibility of the woman's dying from fright or apoplexy, the prisoner was found—*Not Guilty.*

13th. An inquest was taken at Bristol, on the bodies of Mr. James Thompson, aged forty, Elizabeth, his wife, aged forty-one, and William, their son, aged seven years—who were all three unfortunately drowned, in a large brick-pit, the preceding Tuesday evening. It appeared, in evidence, that the son was playing with a hoop near the brink of the pit; and, in endeavouring to stop it from rolling into the water, he himself fell in. The mother, seeing the accident, immediately ran to his assistance; and, over-reaching herself, to lay hold of his clothes, she also got out of her depth. The father, hearing their cries, next ran to the spot, and seeing the dreadful situation of his wife and child, in the very act of sinking, he, in a state of distraction, plunged into the water, (about eleven feet deep) in the hope of rescuing them; but missing his aim, melancholy to relate, they all perished together! When the bodies were found, about an hour after the accident, the mother had her son clasped in her arms. Every means were, of course, used for their recovery, but without effect.—*Accidental death.*

15th. Two or three days since, a powder-mill at Dartford blew up with a tremendous explosion: two men at work were killed; their limbs were found at some distance; and a horse in the mill was torn to pieces, while a boy near it was not injured.

Another Dartford powder-mill blew up a few days since: two men and a horse were killed.

The wife of Jerome Bonaparte is arrived in England. Some time ago, Jerome and his wife, late Miss Paterson, of America, arrived in a neutral vessel (the Erin, from Baltimore) at Lisbon, where he landed, and immediately went off for Paris, ordering the vessel to proceed to Amsterdam; from whence he intended to have his wife conveyed to Paris, thinking, by the time the ship arrived at that place, he should have obtained the requisite leave from his brother; but on the ship's arrival in the Texel, Madame Bonaparte was prevented from going on shore.—The Erin left the Texel, and arrived in Dover Roads. Madame Bonaparte, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, her countrywoman, her brother, Mr. William Paterson, of Baltimore, and Dr. Garner, an eminent French physician, who attended her from America, landed, and went to the City of London inn.—She has since taken up her residence at Camberwell.

17th. Thomas Bamber, an attor-

ney, of Cornwall, was ordered to be struck off the roll, for exhibiting an affidavit, as sworn before a person that never existed.

22d. Mansell Philips, esq. was brought up to receive judgment of the court, having been convicted of sending a letter to Rees Thomas, a gentleman of Caermarthen, with an intent to provoke him to a duel. The quarrel took place during an election for that town. The court adjudged Mr. Philips to pay a fine of 100l. and to find security, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. for three years.

A person was brought up to be discharged under the insolvent act; but his wife appeared in court, and tendered a note and 3s. 6d. to the prisoner, with a view to keep him in custody at her suit. It appeared that they had been separated by due course of law; and having neglected to pay her the alimony settled upon her by the ecclesiastical court, she had brought her action. She was a well-looking woman, and the scene was as interesting as novel. It was in vain that the husband "*sighed and looked unutterable things*;" her heart was *steeled* against him, and he returned to "durance vile." It was urged, by the wife, that if he could find money to *coquette* with other *ladies*, he could find it for the maintenance of his much-injured and *lawful* wife.

24th. The countess of Bath has paid the sum of six thousand pounds for a single stamp, on which were issued letters of administration to the personal estate of her father, the late Sir William Pulteney.*

The ordnance board have signified to general Lloyd, who commands the Artillery at Woolwich, that the warren at that place is to be from this time denominated the "Royal Arsenal." The old name had its origin from the place having actually been a rabbit warren. On the recent royal visit to what was called the Warren, where all ordnance stores, ammunition stores, &c. were lodged, his majesty noticed how little appropriate the name was to the place, &c. and suggested the propriety of changing it to that of Arsenal.

25th. This evening, about eight, the well-known and venerable oak, called Fairlop Tree, on Hainault Forest, in Essex, was discovered to be on fire. A party of about sixty went from London in several carriages, and amused themselves during the day with playing at cricket and various other sports. They made a fire near it, and, about two hours after they left the spot, the fire was discovered by one of the foresters. A number of persons who reside within a short distance of the spot, went with pails, and procured water to extinguish the flames, but without effect; the main branch on the south side, with part of the body, being consumed. It continued burning till next morning, when little hopes were entertained of saving any part of it. This celebrated tree measured 48 feet round the body, and several of the arms measured from 10 to 12 feet. It shaded about an acre of land, and is supposed to be 500 years old.

Salisbury-plain, lately a dreary unprofitable waste, now, in extensive tracts, presents the most gratifying appearance of cultivation and produce. A few years since, there was scarcely an inclosure or a spot of tillage for upwards of twenty miles, between Andover and Blandford, the whole of which is now reclaimed,

* Vide Obituary.

ed, and under various crops of excellent promise.

Part of the road to Bagshot, near Virginia Water, lately sunk 8 or 10 feet, and people have been employed in cutting it down to a firmer station. The new surface had not, some days since, been covered, but received the carriage wheels for several inches.

Three accidents by fire have lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Spilsby, co. Lincoln. A son of Wm. Taylor, of Winthorpe, about five, and a boy about three, belonging to Anthony Birch, of East Keal, being left alone, were so burnt, in consequence of their clothes taking fire, that they both expired a short time after. And Mary Jessne, a widow woman, who resided in a cottage, by herself, at Skendleby, was found by a neighbour lying across the fire-grate, upon which she had fallen in a fit, and burnt in a manner too shocking to describe.

The small-pox having lately made its appearance at Boston, with some fatality, the opulent inhabitants have opened a subscription for the purpose of introducing the vaccine inoculation; and the vicar has published an admonitory address to the people, exhorting them to overcome their objections to this admirable preventive.

A sailing-boat was upset in Woodbridge-river, Suffolk, by which accident John Calder, esq. captain and paymaster of the 21st light dragoons, and William Joyce, a marine, were unfortunately drowned.

During a storm in Yarmouth Roads, three soldiers were leaning over the side of a ship, when a heavy sea washed them overboard. A boat was immediately launched to their assistance; but a sudden squall upset it, and seven sailors shared the same fate as the unfortunate soldiers.

The Medusa frigate, with the marquis Cornwallis and suite on board, arrived at one of the Cape de Verd islands, on its way to India, in seventeen days; being the quickest passage, perhaps, ever known to be made by a ship of that description.

26th. This morning, at a quarter before one o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Rogers, stamp distributor and stationer, and Mr. Curzenven's, linen-draper, in Broad-street, Plymouth, which burnt with such incredible fury, until half past four, that the whole of those two extensive premises, with all their stock in trade, household furniture, and even wearing apparel, were completely a prey to the devouring element. Mr. Rogers's loss is very great: he escaped with his wife, scarcely clothed, out of the window, by the assistance of his neighbours, with three little orphan brothers, quite undressed, who were taken over the stairs while they were on fire.

27th. At a court of common council, held at Guildhall, the thanks of the court, on the motion of Mr. James Dixon, were unanimously voted to captain Frederick Maitland, commander of his majesty's ship La Loire, for planning and directing the attack at El Muros,* on the 4th instant; also to lieutenant J. Lucas Yeo, the officers, seamen, and marines, acting under his orders at the attack at the fort of El Muros, and for their exemplary bravery on that occasion; but more particularly for retaining the ancient character of the British nation, in their

* Vide Appendix.

humane conduct to the prisoners and inhabitants, after the surrender of the fort; and the lord mayor was requested to transmit the same to captain Maitland, and desire him to communicate them to the officers, seamen, and marines of his majesty's ship La Loire, under his command.

The reason why Mr. Dixon did not include the gift of swords, in his motion of thanks at the above court of common council, to captain F. Maitland, and the gallant Yeo, was, that the gentlemen of the patriotic fund, at Loyd's, were about to confer that honour on them.

This day five of the convicts on board the hulks at Woolwich endeavoured to make their escape in a boat. They were pursued, and, not surrendering, were fired at. Two were shot dead, and another was so much wounded that he soon died. The other two were taken unhurt.

28th. A most tremendous storm of thunder, hail, and rain, burst over the metropolis. It lasted about twenty minutes, deluged all the streets, and broke a number of windows. The lightning was extremely vivid, and the thunder awfully loud.

30th. At about a quarter before ten o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out in a large range of wooden store-houses, in the royal arsenal, Woolwich, not far distant from the magazine; by which two buildings were consumed, full of grape and cannister shot, in boxes, ready to be sent to different garrisons, at home and abroad. The boxes are supposed to have amounted to half a million in number. The buildings consumed were about the length of 160 or 170 feet, and two stories high, not a vestige of which remains. In the magazine were several thousand barrels of powder, which must, had they exploded, have destroyed the greater part of the arsenal, and caused the loss of several hundred lives. It is generally believed that the place was intentionally set on fire, as no fire nor candle has ever been allowed in those store-houses.

JULY.

1st. In the court of King's Bench, Dublin, Mr. Hamilton Rowan was brought up by writ of habeas corpus; and the record of his outlawry being read, the clerk of the crown, as is usual in such cases, asked the prisoner what he had to say, why judgment of death and execution should not be awarded against him? Mr. Rowan said, that he was instructed by his counsel to say, that the outlawry contained errors in fact. The attorney-general confessed errors in the outlawry, which was reversed. Being put to plead to the indictment, Mr. Rowan pleaded his majesty's most gracious pardon. Having then obtained liberty to speak, Mr. Rowan addressed the court nearly in these words:

"When last I had the honour of appearing before this tribunal, I told your lordships, I knew his majesty only by his wielding the force of the country; since that period, during my legal incapacity and absence beyond seas, my wife and children have not only been unmolested, but protected; and, in addition to those favours, I am now indebted to the royal mercy for my life. I will neither, my lords, insist

sist upon the rectitude of my intentions, nor the extent of my gratitude, lest my conduct should be attributed to base and unworthy motives; but I hope my future life will evince the sincerity of those feelings with which I am impressed, by such unmerited proofs of his majesty's beneficence."

To which address the chief justice replied:

"Mr. Rowan, from the sentiments you have expressed, I have not a doubt but you will prove, by your future conduct, that his majesty's pardon has not been bestowed on an unworthy object."

Mr. Rowan then bowed to the court, and withdrew.

2d. Colonel Robert Passingham and John Edwards, for a conspiracy against George Townsend Forester, esq. were brought up to receive judgment. Judge Grose enumerated the offences of which they were found guilty, and the circumstances that came out in evidence upon the trial; viz. of Passingham having seduced Mrs. Forester to violate her husband's bed; of having imprisoned Mr. Forester, in order to indulge the more freely his own criminal passions; and, lastly, for falsely, wickedly, and maliciously charging Mr. F. with unnatural propensities: in all which diabolical crimes Edwards aided, abetted, and conspired, to assist the said Passingham.—The sentence of the court was, that they be both imprisoned in Newgate for three years, and then discharged.

Mr. Blagden, for writing, and Mr. Budd, for publishing, a libel on earl St. Vincent, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Marshalsea prison; Blagden to find security for his good behaviour for the term of three years, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

A brewer, hitherto deemed of respectable character, was fined by the excise office, in the penalty of 500l. for using improper and illegal ingredients in the manufacture of what is called malt liquor.

Dr. Jenner this day attended at Guildhall, to receive the freedom of the city in a gold box, of 100 guineas value, pursuant to a resolution of the court of common council.—The chamberlain, having administered the oath of a freeman, took the doctor by the right hand, and addressed him to the following effect:

"Dr. Jenner, I give you joy: and, in obedience to the resolution of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, present you with the freedom of this city, in a gold box, 'as a token of their sense of your skill and perseverance in the discovery of, and bringing into general use, the inoculation of the cow pock.'—It has frequently fallen to my lot to convey the thanks of this great corporation to men who have distinguished themselves by their prowess in arms, and who have gained immortal honour by victories obtained over the foes of their king and country. But you, sir, have obtained a victory over the deadliest enemy of the human race; a monster, who levelled in one undistinguished ruin the aged, the young, the rich, the poor; whose rage could not be resisted by the strong, nor opposed by the weak, and whose unfeeling malice could neither be soothed by innocence, nor disarmed by beauty.—May you, sir, long live to enjoy the inexpressible pleasure of seeing those

multitudes whom you have preserved from the grave, performing the various charities in this sublunary state; and afterwards meet them in those happy regions where the physician's skill is useless, and there receive the reward allotted for those who, in humble imitation of their benevolent redeemer, devote their lives to the happiness of their fellow-creatures."—To which the doctor answered: "Sir, the distinguished honour conferred upon me by the city of London demands my grateful acknowledgments. No words, perhaps, could adequately convey my feelings. I can only say, that, reflecting on the cause which has made me the object of your attention, I cannot but consider this as one of the happiest moments of my life. The pleasure I feel, sir, is greatly increased by the consideration that the testimony you have just pronounced, in the name of the great and important body you represent, in favour of vaccination, may tend to counteract those attempts which have recently been made to retard its progress; attempts which, I will boldly assert, entirely originate either in ignorance or prejudice. The merits of the vaccine practice are now so well established, and so generally acknowledged, that, I am well assured, no efforts of the ill-judging or misguided few who still continue to oppose it, whatever present mischief they may occasion, will ultimately prevent its universal adoption. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the multiplicity of evidence that has been laid before the public from every part of the civilized world, to prove both the efficacy of the cow-pox, in preventing the dreadful malady, the effects of which you, sir, have so well depicted, and its own inherent mildness. From many of the large cities, particularly from Vienna, Berlin, Geneva, as well as from many populous districts on the continent, I have lately received information, announcing that the ravages of the small-pox are no longer felt, and that it is at present scarcely known but by name.—There, indeed, vaccination has not had to contend with the various prejudices which, I am sorry to observe, still in some degree check its extension here. I firmly trust, however, through the blessing of Divine Providence, to find, before I sink into the tomb, that this, which you so justly term 'the deadliest enemy of the human race,' has been every where completely subdued.—I have only to add my best wishes for the lasting prosperity of this opulent and enlightened city; and to return you, sir, my sincere thanks for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the resolutions of the common council."

A private soldier is said to have had the extraordinary good fortune to have left to him 400,000l. and his two brothers 6,000l. a year each. These three fortunate persons were all private soldiers in the East Suffolk militia, and prove to be the legal reprentatives of the late W. Jennings, esq. of Acton, Suffolk, and of Grosvenor-square.

6th. The neighbourhood of Kingston-upon-Thames experienced this day a dreadful tempest for several miles round. About 6 o'clock, the lightning struck down a stack of chimnies belonging to Dr. Chambers's house, and entered the parlour of Mr. Cheney, builder, where it

it melted the plate on the sideboard; it then passed through a beaufet, and the chimney, to the bed-chamber of Mr. Cheney, where it set fire to the paper, the bed-furniture, and bedding; it took its next course down the staircase, and evaporated, without farther mischief. The fire in the bed-room was extinguished by Mr. Cheney's workmen.

8th. A fellow at Tuxford sold his wife, in a halter, with a child, to one of his comrades, for five shillings.—This infamous transfer was made in the public market-place.—It is to be regretted, that nobody present had the courage to take the rope from the wife's neck, and lay it on the husband's back.

9th. Mademoiselle Eloise Adelaide Bourbon, (daughter of the prince of Condé,) whom the emissaries of Bonaparte have compelled to fly from a convent, in which she had taken refuge, in Bavaria, arrived in this country last week, and this day took the black veil at a convent in Norfolk. In celebration of this event, high mass was performed this day at the duke de Bourbon's chapel.

Fairlop-fair, in Essex, was this day most numerously attended.—The account of the burning of the famous oak has been considerably exaggerated. The tree was only partially injured.

11th. The paper-mill of Mr. Buttenshaw, at Great Pakenham, was struck by a flash of lightning, and materially injured.

A melancholy affair took place at Braintree, in Essex. A dispute arising between the master of the Swan public-house and some soldiers quartered there, a violent scuffle ensued, in which the landlord was overpowered. Two soldiers stationed themselves at his door, to prevent his escape, while others searched the house for him. At this juncture, a poor man, named Levitt, a hair-dresser, passed that way, to obtain assistance for his wife, she being in labour. Immediately on his being observed by the soldiers, who supposed him the object of their search, (the landlord) they pursued him to his own door, and beat him so inhumanly, that his recovery is doubtful. The wife of Levitt, hearing her husband calling "murder," and entreating assistance, was so greatly alarmed, that she fell into violent fits; and, although medical aid was as soon as possible administered, she did not survive the shock that her feelings had sustained more than an hour.—Levitt is left with five infant children. The principals in this horrid outrage have been apprehended, and committed for trial.

12th. Five of the members belonging to the Somerset-house volunteer corps were summoned to the public office, Bow-street, before Nicholas Bond, esq. the sitting magistrate, by direction of sir Andrew S. Hammond, the colonel, for refusing to pay their fines for non-attendance at drills. Mr. Pheney, the secretary to the corps, attended, produced the muster-roll, and proved their non-attendance; when four of them were fined in the penalty of 8s. each, and one in 4s. with costs.

Thomas Fisher, gunsmith, in Mount-pleasant, Cold-bath-fields, was indicted at the Old Bailey, for the wilful murder of his wife Ann.

From the evidence, it appeared, that, on the 3d of June last, the deceased was drinking tea with another woman, her visitor, in the

front parlour, while her husband, the prisoner, was excluded from the room, either from some previous quarrel, or from apprehension on the part of the deceased. The prisoner made several attempts to be admitted; but, finding it in vain, went at last round to the back area, and drew up the window of the back parlour, with an intention, as it might seem, of getting in. On hearing this, the deceased immediately ran into the back parlour, to see what was the matter, which she had no sooner entered, than the report of a pistol alarmed the woman in the front parlour, and attracted the notice of several of the neighbours. On entering the back parlour, they found the deceased on the floor, covered with blood; and, on examining the body, they found she had received a shot in the left angle of the left eye, which was torn from its socket. Mr. Lawrence, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, being sent for, declared, that the death of the deceased was owing to this wound, and that any attempt at recovery was in vain. On examining farther, they found a couple of pistols, thrown among some broken bottles and other lumber, in the back area, one of which seemed to have been recently discharged. The prisoner was consequently apprehended, and immediately committed.

The facts being thus made out very clearly, the prisoner had only to say, in his defence, as he stated at the bar, that he had many times been put out of his senses, by the bad usage of his sons and his wife; that some time ago they had put him in prison; that his wife had wished very much that his two sons should be taken into partnership with him, and have the half of the profits, with a joint right to the lease of the house; and that, because he would not consent to this, he was kept in continual unhappiness.

Upwards of twenty witnesses were afterwards called, who deposed that the prisoner was occasionally liable to fits of insanity. This circumstance, it appeared, was owing to a blow he had received, several years ago, on the head, from one of their large hammers, from the effects of which he had never thoroughly recovered.

In consideration of this large body of evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of—*Acquittal.*

13th. A soldier belonging to the Northampton militia fell from the Cliff, at Dover-castle, upon the rocks below, and, wonderful to relate! has not broken a bone: he is dreadfully bruised, but in a fair way of recovery.

17th. This day were landed, at the dock-yard, Deptford, five stallions and eight mares, five of them cream-coloured, from his majesty's stud at Hanover, but last from Sweden. They were brought to the King's Mews, Charing-cross.

20th. This evening, as Richard Morson, esq. of Reading, was angling in the river Kennet, near Fobney-bridge, he slipped into the water, and was drowned before any assistance could be given him.

Charles Knight, a very respectable looking man, who had been found guilty at the Middlesex sessions of exposing himself immodestly to divers ladies and children, in the fields and neighbourhood of Marylebone, was brought up for sentence; when he was ordered to be imprisoned two years in the house of correction, Cold-bath-fields.

Lincoln cathedral was robbed of communion plate to the amount of 500l.

A gentleman at Lymington, in Hampshire, has a cow which gave a produce of one thousand three hundred and thirty-six gallons, two quarts, and half a pint of milk, in ten calendar months and twenty days; and the produce of another cow, of the same breed, has been, for many weeks together, sixteen pounds of butter per week.

22d. The first stone of Christ-church, Birmingham, was laid this day, with a solemnity appropriate to the pious cause it is intended to espouse, and the divine principles which it is adapted to inculcate.—The earl of Dartmouth, (who represented his majesty,) preceded by the second troop of Warwickshire yeomanry, and followed by the first battalion of the Loyal Birmingham volunteers, arrived in his carriage a little before 12 o'clock. His lordship was dressed in the Windsor uniform, and decorated with the sash, key, and garter of the noble order of knighthood with which he has recently been honoured by his sovereign. He was accompanied by lord Aylesford, lord Warwick, the bishop of Lichfield, the dean of Windsor, H. Legge, esq. and many other gentlemen of the county and neighbourhood. His lordship and his attendants were received at the entrance to the site of the intended edifice, by the trustees, high and low bailiff, the magistrates, the clergy, and other gentlemen of the town, and conducted to an elevated situation, purposely erected for their reception, at the west end of the foundation. The ceremony was very short. When the procession had moved up to the stone at the eastern extremity of the foundation, and arranged themselves, lord Dartmouth placed his hand upon the stone, and said—"By command of our beloved sovereign, I lay this stone." His lordship then retired. A guinea, half-guinea, and the other coins of the last impressions of the present reign, were deposited in a chamber cut in the stone, and covered with a brass plate bearing this inscription: "The first stone of Christ-church was laid the twenty-second day of July, 1805, by command of his most gracious majesty George the Third, the pillar, guardian, and ornament of the Christian faith, in the 68th year of his age, and the 45th of his reign. Richard Pratchet, high bailiff." The procession then proceeded to Style's royal hotel, where a most sumptuous dinner was prepared, and served up to a numerous company.—Three battalions of the volunteers were upon duty, to whom lord Dartmouth presented the sum of fifty pounds, which was divided among the respective companies; his lordship also added fifty pounds to his former subscription to the fund of the church. Viscount Dudley and Ward has signified his wish to the high bailiff, that 100l. should be added to his former subscription to the free church. Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. and the rev. Mr. Gisborne, who paid 500l. as the legacy of the late Mr. Hawkins, towards erecting a free church in this town, have also subscribed 100l. each to the same institution.

24th. An accident happened at the Blackwall canal, which might have been productive of great calamity, but happily no lives were lost. The cut from Blackwall to Limehouse, intended to carry vessels di-

rectly through, without going round by Greenwich, was nearly finished, and was to have been opened with great pomp on the 12th of August; when, about twelve o'clock, being near high tide, while a number of people were at work at the extremity next the river, they were suddenly alarmed by a hissing noise, and the appearance of water entering from below. Scarcely had they time to make a precipitate retreat, when the outward dam burst with astonishing violence; and what a minute before was dry land, was instantly covered with twelve feet of water: the second dam, about fifty yards further on, composed of logs of wood twelve inches thick, besides a strong diagonal log by way of bar, was in like manner forced by the current, and this amazing strong bar snapped in two, as if it had been a piece of lath. The canal was immediately filled, as far as the second flood-gate next to Limehouse, which being shut, happily resisted the force of the current. Considerable injury has been done to the banking and masonry work at the extremity, as well as at the first lock, great part of the abutments on each side having been carried away.

An unparallaled instance of the power of a horse, when assisted by art, was shown near Croydon. The Surry iron railway being completed, and opened for the carriage of goods all the way from Wandsworth to Mertsham; a bet was made between two gentlemen, that a common horse could draw thirty-six tons for six miles along the road, and that he should draw this weight from a dead pull, as well as turn it round the occasional windings of the road. The 24th of July was fixed on for the trial, when a number of gentlemen assembled near Mertsham to see this extraordinary triumph of art. Twelve waggons loaded with stones, each waggon weighing above three tons, were chained together, and a horse, taken promiscuously from the timber cart of Mr. Harwood, was yoked into the team. He started from near the Fox public-house, and drew the immense chain of waggons, with apparent ease, to near the turnpike at Croydon, a distance of six miles, in one hour and forty-one minutes, which is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of this time he stopped four times, to show that it was not by the impetus of the descent that the power was acquired; and after each stoppage he drew off the chain of waggons from a dead rest. Having gained his wager, Mr. Banks, the gentleman who laid the bet, directed four more loaded waggons to be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse again set off with undiminished power; and still further to show the effect of the railway in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen, to the number of about fifty, to mount on the waggons, when the horse proceeded without the least distress; and in truth there appeared to be scarcely any limitation to the power of his draught. After the trial, the waggons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight was as follows.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.
12 waggons, first linked together, weighed	38	4	2
4 ditto, afterwards attached -	13	2	0
Supposed weight of 50 labourers -	4	0	0
Total.	55	6	2

26th.

26th. This evening as Mr. Tohelin, of Chelsea, was returning from town by water, accompanied by his wife and child (about two years old), the boat struck against a country barge, off Milbank, with such violence, that Mrs. T. and child were thrown overboard: the lady was saved, but the infant perished.

28th. Four young men at Wisbeach took a sailing boat to go down the river; after having proceeded some way, it came athwart a rope lying across the stream, by which means two of them were drowned; the others saved themselves by laying hold of the rope. The names of the sufferers were Tongue and Hurry.

29th. In the western parts of Northumberland, there was a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy showers of hail and rain, for nearly three hours. Two mowers working near Beltingham, in the parish of Haltwhistle, ran to a house for shelter, where one of them was struck dead. A young man, servant to Mr. Thomas Maughan of Lowtown, was killed in a field, as he was putting right some sheep.

30th. This morning a heavy storm of rain fell at and near Birmingham, accompanied with lightning, and loud peals of thunder. In Deritend, the lightning struck a timber-shed in which some sawyers were at work, on the premises of Mr. Lambley; it first cut away the letter N from under the weather-cock at the top of the building, split the rafters, went through a casement that was open, of which it melted the lead, and afterwards shot into the ground in the sawpit where some men were at work. One of them was struck upon the foot, and forced out of the pit, where he lay insensible for some time. When he recovered, his foot was discoloured and a good deal hurt.

On the same morning the farm-house of Mr. Taylor, near Bourn Brook, was nearly destroyed by the lightning. The chamber and lower windows and frames were driven out, and the chamber floor knocked down. Five women and some children were in the house at the time. The women were all thrown from their feet; but we are happy to find that none of them received any injury, except from fright. An ash tree on the grounds of Mr. S. Wheeley, in the same neighbourhood, was nearly shivered to pieces, and some of the bark carried upwards of 40 yards from the spot.

At School Green, Staffordshire, five heifers were killed by the lightning.—A curious phænomenon occurred at the mills of Messrs. Benyon, Benyon, and Page, Leeds.—Two bodies of fire from the S. E. and another from the N. W. united and spread themselves into a large extended sheet over the roof of the mill. The top of the building seemed covered with fire; but though many persons were at work in the mill, none was hurt.—The storm was tremendous, accompanied with heavy rain, at Long Preston, in Craven. A boy, nine years old, was struck dead by the lightning, in the cotton-manufactory of Mr. Serjeantson. Some cotton, in a room above, was set fire to, but, by the exertions of the overlooker, was extinguished.

The lightning struck a new ship on Mr. Tindall's stocks at Scarborough, killed a man and a boy, forcing the boy before the windlass; it then

entered the hold, killed an old man, and knocked down a boy gathering chips.

Died.—Lately, at Harlington, Bedfordshire, aged 111, John Kempston, labourer. He retained his faculties to the last. His youngest son, the youngest of 15 children, is 60 years old.

AUGUST.

4th. The Thomas and Hannah, of Maldon, belonging to Mr. Easter, of Tollesbury, was lost on her voyage from Newcastle, near the Dudgeon light, on the coast of Norfolk. The crew, consisting of four persons, perished, except the master, who was providentially saved by clinging to the mast, from which he was taken next morning, nearly exhausted, after witnessing the melancholy fate of his shipmates, amongst which was his father, a native of Maldon, who has left a large family.

6th. In a violent thunder-storm, the carriage of W. Wrightson, esq. standing in Cushworth, near Doncaster, was struck with lightning. The coachman received a severe shock; and Mr. Branson, who was in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Wrightson, and had hold of the carriage, was sensibly affected. The gardener, two labourers, and a cart horse, were all thrown down by the shock.

There have been buried, in the parish of Holy Trinity, Hull, between the 8th of June and the 8th of August, 70 children, all victims to the small pox.

10th. The newspapers having announced that the tide would rise this day ten feet higher than has been known for the last century, some thousands of persons living near the river, between Richmond and Gravesend, employed themselves in removing their furniture. Many thousands assembled on the bridges, and the shore all along from Greenwich to Fulham, and were disappointed. At 40 minutes past 2 the tide had neaped, and fell above 3 inches, and before 3, to above 8 inches.

12th. About 1 this morning the Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields, was discovered to be on fire. How it originated has not yet been discovered. The property-man was the first who discovered the fire: he is of opinion that it originated in the premises of an alamode-beef shop adjoining, which belonged to a man of the name of Croft. The partition between his shop and the paint-room was the first part which was seen on fire. Next to the paint-room was an 18 stall stable, the loft of which had been converted into a scene-room, and was nearly full of canvas. The horses were saved. By half past 1 the whole was in one entire blaze, together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Jones, the proprietor, the two coffee-rooms on each side, one belonging to Mr. Branscomb, the other to Mrs. Johnson, and all the extensive stables, and out-houses. Not a vestige of any part remains, except the front rooms of Mrs. Johnson's coffee-house. Several engines soon arrived, but, owing to the want of water, they could not be set to work until the fire had nearly exhausted itself, which was about half past three o'clock. A new piece was to have been performed this night, the getting up of which had cost a great deal of money. All the performers had their new cloaths for the occasion

sion in the theatre, and these were of course consumed; indeed, nothing whatever was saved. No lives were lost. The premises and their contents are estimated to be at least worth 25,000l. and were insured in the Globe for 6000l. to Midsummer last; but since that period no insurance was made at that office, in consequence of the proprietors refusing to pay the per centage required.

The same morning, about 2, a fire broke out at Mrs. Long's, a chandler's shop in Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel. Six houses were burnt to the ground.

15th. Fetê at Stowe.—The splendid entertainment given by the marquis of Buckingham, at his magnificent seat at Stowe, in Buckinghamshire, has surpassed every thing of the kind that was ever known in this country. It began on Thursday the 15th, and ended on Tuesday the 20th. The company, composed of the first rank and fashion, amounted to about 400 in one day. Among them were the prince of Wales and the duke of Clarence, the duke and duchess of Bedford, the duke of Grafton, the earl and countess of Carysfort, lord Grenville, Mr. Fox, who accompanied the prince thither, Mr. Windham, &c. Friday was the grandest day of all; when the gardens were illuminated, and a fête with fireworks was given. On Monday there was a magnificent ball, which was led off by the prince and the duchess of Bedford. The prince left Stowe on Tuesday; and on his departure took his noble host by the hand, and declared he never had been so happily entertained in his life.

19th. Six workmen lost their lives at the Barnby furnace colliery, near Cawthorn, in Yorkshire, belonging to Messrs. Dawson, Jarratt, and Co. by the explosion of the fire-damp. This dreadful calamity is much increased by four of them having left fourteen orphan children unprovided for. Several other persons had nearly fallen victims to their humanity in attempting to extricate the unfortunate sufferers.

At Warwick assises, a cause (Harding, Oaks, and Willington, *v.* Heath) came on to be tried before Mr. Baron Thompson and a special jury, which excited a considerable degree of interest. The plaintiffs are bankers, at Tamworth, in this county, and the defendant is a person of property residing in the same place. The defendant was accused of writing and publishing malicious libels against the plantiffs, with intent to injure the credit of their bank. The libels were all similiar, and consisted of the words *Fronti nulla fides*, (in English, "appearances are deceitful;") which were written in large characters upon many of the five-guinea and one guinea cash notes of the plaintiffs. The defendant pleaded not guilty, but 61 notes so written upon were produced in court, and his handwriting was clearly proved. The plaintiffs did not attempt to show any special damage; but, from the whole of the evidence, the malicious intent of the defendant was satisfactorily proved to the court, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 500l. damages. A clergyman of Warwickshire, another from Leicestershire, and a dissenting minister from the latter, were subpœnaed to explain the meaning of the Latin words; and a Quaker identified the hand-writing of the defendant, whom

whom he had gone to school with, and had known 15 years.

The following criminals, out of a calendar of 35, were left for execution: John Pitt and Joseph Fletcher, for counterfeiting the current coin of the kingdom; John Knight, for horse-stealing; John Hughes and Thomas Reeves, for breaking into the house of Peter Woolridge, at Solihull; and John Sheriff, for breaking open and robbing a pigeon-house at Aston.

21st. Earl St. Vincent was at York in the race week, and at a meeting of the corporation of that city, on this day, it was unanimously resolved, "That the freedom of this city be presented, in a box made of heart-of-oak, to the right hon. John earl St. Vincent, in testimony of the grateful sense which the corporation entertains of the very important and faithful services he has rendered to the now united kingdom, during a life unremittingly devoted to the glory of his country, the honour of his sovereign, and to the just maintenance of the rights and interests of his fellow-subjects. At eight o'clock in the evening, the lord mayor, city council, town clerk, sheriffs, and common council, waited on earl St. Vincent, at the deanery, and presented the resolution.

24th. In consequence of Mr. Bromford's declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton, this morning, walked (or rather cantered in a most excellent style, over York race course, accompanied by colonel Thornton, agreeably to the terms of the match, for four hogsheads of Cote Roti, 2000gs. h. ft. and for 600gs. p.p. bet by Mrs. T.

Afterwards commenced a match, in which the above lady was to ride two miles against Mr. Buckle the jockey, well known at Newmarket, and other places of sport, as a rider of the first celebrity. Mrs Thornton appeared dressed for the contest, in a purple cap and waistcoat, nankeen coloured skirts, purple shoes and embroidered stockings: she was in high health and spirits, and seemed eager for the decision of the match. Mr. Buckle was dressed in a blue cap, with blue bodied jacket and white sleeves. Mrs. Thornton carried 9st. 6lb., Mr. Buckle 13st. 6lb. At half past three they started: Mrs. Thornton took the lead, which she kept for some time; Mr. Buckle then put in trial his jockeyship, and passed the lady, which he kept for only a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton, by the most excellent, we may truly say, horsemanship, pushed forwards, and came in in a style far superior to any thing of the kind we ever witnessed, gaining her race by half a neck. The manner of Mrs. Thornton's riding is certainly of the first description; indeed her close seat and perfect management of her horse, her bold and steady jockeyship, amazed one of the most crowded courses ever witnessed; and, on her winning, she was hailed with the most reiterated shouts of congratulation.

Mrs. T. rode Louisa, sister to Kill-devil, by Pegasus, out of Nelly;—Mr. Buckle rode Allegro, by Pegasus, out of Allegranti's dam.

A sad disturbance took place at the stand in the afternoon, in consequence of a dispute between Mr. Flint (who rode against Mrs. Thornton last year) and colonel Thornton, respecting 1000l. Mr. Flint had posted the colonel on Thursday, and the colonel recriminated on Friday.

Friday. This day, Mr. Flint came to the stand, with a new horse-whip, which he applied to the colonel's shoulders with great activity, in the presence of a crowd of ladies. All the gentlemen in the place, indignant at this gross and violent outrage, hissed and hooted him. He was arrested by order of the lord mayor, and several magistrates, who were present, and given into custody of the city runners, until he can find bail, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. each. Colonel Thornton is also bound over to prosecute the party for the assault.

25th. This evening, about half past 8 o'clock, departed this life, at Gloucester-house, after a long illness, his royal highness William Henry duke of Gloucester, to the great grief of their majesties and all the royal family.

About noon his highness received the sacrament, which was administered by the rev. Mr. Duval. The duchess and his children communicated with him. Monday, his physicians, doctors Vaughan, Bayley, Heywood, and Charlton, attended to examine the body, when it was ascertained, that in addition to the stone, there was a very great decay of the liver. There was besides a gradual decay of the intestines, which latterly had affected his lungs so materially, that he could not speak without extreme pain and difficulty. His illness lasted seven weeks. The duke, finding his end approaching, beckoned to his medical attendant Mr. Charlton, who immediately leaned on the bed. His highness, in a very low tone, (the powers of articulation being nearly exhausted) said it was his dying request that his body might not be embalmed; and this wish he repeated to prince William, who promised it should be complied with. The duke of Gloucester was born Nov. 25, 1743, and married Sept. 6, 1766, to Maria countess dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has left issue, prince William Frederick and princess Sophia; and had another daughter, Caroline Augusta Matilda, born June 24, 1774, who died March 14, 1775, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor, where his royal highness requested to be deposited. He was second son of the late prince of Wales, and brother to his present majesty. His royal highness was elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter, and installed in 1762; soon after which he was appointed ranger of Hampton-court Park. A few days before he was of full age, Nov. 17, 1764, his majesty was pleased to grant to him and his heirs-male, the dignity of a duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style, and title of the duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and earl of Connaught. He was admitted into the privy council Dec. 19, 1764; and, Jan. 10, 1765, took his seat in the house of peers. He was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot; and, on the death of his brother the duke of York, had a grant of the custody of the lodge and walks in Cranbourn Chase, in Windsor Forest. In 1768 he was constituted major-general and colonel of the 3d. regiment of foot-guards. In 1770, promoted to the rank of major-general, and to the command of the 1st regiment of foot-guards. In 1771, appointed warden and keeper of New Forest; and, in 1772, advanced to the rank of general

general of his majesty's forces, and died senior field-marshal. He was likewise chancellor of the university of Dublin, and president of the London infirmary. His royal highness was distinguished more by equanimity than splendid or shewy talents; engaging in his manners, he acquired the love of those who had access to his person; respectful to his sovereign, affable to his acquaintance, and generous and condescending to his inferiors, he deservedly enjoyed the confidence of the former, and the unaffected esteem and regard of the latter. He was well educated, a polite scholar, and an accomplished gentleman. The meekness of his disposition influenced every shade in his character, and even his very virtues partook of the moderation that predominated in his temper and disposition. He was the liberal supporter of every institution calculated to promote the interests of society; but the modest reserve and placid serenity of his conduct kept many instances of his generosity out of view. His royal highness never appeared as a public character. He at all times avoided any interference of the intrigues of parties, or the agitation of political topics; thus affording an indisputable proof of his affection as a brother, and his loyal and respectful attachment as a subject. The only instance, we believe, in which his conduct was, during his life, displeasing to his majesty, was on the occasion of his marriage without the privity of his majesty.*

Reasons of state and court etiquette have undoubtedly restrained the impulse of his majesty's feelings, with respect to the distinguished object of his royal highness's choice; but the illustrious descendants of his royal highness have uniformly enjoyed the tenderest and most affectionate attention of their majesties.

From two to ten o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 3, Gloucester-house was thrown open for the public to see the body lie in state. The pressure at the moment of opening the doors was excessive. The horse and foot-guards, stationed to preserve order, had not the least difficult task to perform. The court-yard before the house, and the steps, and hall door, were divided by a temporary railing for persons to enter on one side, and go out on the other, which prevented confusion; but, though every precaution was taken, the pressure was so very great, that many persons were bruised severely in attempting to obtain admission. The different rooms were lighted with wax tapers. The coffin was placed on a stand, under a black canopy, covered, except at the extremity, with a black velvet pall. On it was placed a black velvet cushion, bearing the coronet. The escutcheons were hung below. At the foot of the coffin, a yeoman of the guards was stationed; two mutes, dressed in black, stood one at each side of the foot of the coffin, each having a hand on it; and two more sat, one at each side of the head. Tapers, of a very large size, were burning at some distance, at either side of the coffin; the

* The late duke of Cumberland also married, Oct. 2, 1771, under nearly similiar circumstances; and these marriages produced the memorable statute 12 Geo. III. for rendering all such marriages, without the consent of his majesty and the privy council, null and void.

whole

whole exhibiting a most awful and impressive sight.

On Wednesday, Sept. 4, his remains were removed from Gloucester-house, for interment at Windsor. Before eight o'clock the windows in Grosvenor-street, Park-lane, and that end of Piccadilly next the turnpike, were filled with persons, dressed in deep mourning. The avenues to Park-lane were, before ten, completely choaked up. The 2d battalion of the first regiment of Guards were on duty at seven. The duke of Gloucester's volunteers, commanded by lord Chetwynd, took up their ground next the Guards, in the same order, officers with crape, colours surmounted with crape, and the drums muffled, and after them the St. Clement's corps. About eleven the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the procession, which was for a considerable time impeded by a restive horse, began to move; the music playing the Dead March in Saul, and the Guards presenting arms as it passed along.

1. Mr. France, the undertaker, and five mutes, on horseback.
2. The party of the 14th light dragoons, two and two.
3. Mourning coach, with six footmen in state liveries.
4. Do. four officers of the household.
5. Do. four pages. 6. Do. four grooms.
7. Do. gentlemen porters. 8. Do. do.
9. Do. four chaplains.
10. Do. the duke's aid-de-camp, and a herald at arms.
11. Do. four physicians.
12. Party of light horse.
13. mutes.
14. Hearse with the body drawn by six horses, and attended by a party of light-horse, two and two.
15. State coach, with Mr. Vincent, his secretary, with the ducal crown and cushion; three footmen in state liveries.
16. Duke of York's carriage, with six greys; three servants in rich state liveries.
17. Duke of Clarence's coach, drawn by six bay horses; two footmen in state liveries.
18 and 19. The duke of Kent, and present duke of Gloucester's carriages, with two footmen, each in state liveries.
20. Duke of Gloucester's Volunteers, drums muffled, beating the Dead March, followed by the whole corps, two and two, with arms reversed.
21. Prince William of Gloucester's volunteers, in close order.

At Knightsbridge the funeral procession proceeded on rapidly. The volunteers accompanied it to Kensington. The procession at Hammersmith was joined by a detachment of the 1st regiment of Guards. They were relieved at Hounslow by another party of the same battalion. The road to Windsor was lined with spectators. Every window and every house top was equally thronged. No accident happened. Every thing was conducted with the most perfect order. The great bell at St. Paul's cathedral, began tolling at ten o'clock; and continued with solemn pauses till eleven. The bells of several of the churches in Westminster also tolled.

About half past five o'clock the funeral procession arrived at Windsor. It immediately proceeded to the castle, through the lower court, where it was received by the Royal Horse

Horse Guards Blue, dismounted, and the Windsor volunteers. The people assembled were admitted into the queen's presence-chamber, the walls of which were hung, and the floor covered, with black cloth, and lighted up with twenty-four wax lights, in silver sconces; and two chandeliers, with ten lights each. The coffin, covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons, was placed with the royal ducal coronet and cushion, on a bier, under the state canopy, with five large wax lights, in massy silver candlesticks, on each side. Two mutes were placed at the head, and two at the feet of the corpse. From the great gates of the palace, by the south door of St. George's chapel, the military, consisting of the Royal Horse Guards, and Windsor volunteers, were placed to form a lane for the procession. Every fourth man held a torch. Soon after nine o'clock, (the corpse having laid in state till that time) the procession began to move from the castle to St. George's chapel, in the following order:

A file of grenadiers of First Guards.
Kettle drums and trumpets muffled.
Twenty-one attendants of the chief mourner, in their state liveries.
Pages of his late royal highness.
Physicians.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.
Comptroller of his royal highness's household. — Treasurer of his royal highness's household.
A herald of arms.
The lord chamberlain.
The coronet, upon a black velvet cushion, borne by a herald at arms.

Foot Guards, supporters, two gentlemen of his late royal highness's household.

THE BODY,
covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of his late royal highness's arms, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight general officers.

Foot Guards, supporters, two gentlemen of his late royal highness's household.

Gentleman usher. — Garter principal king at arms, by his deputy. — Gentleman usher.

The chief mourner.
His highness prince William Frederick, in a long black cloak, with the collar of the order of the garter; his train borne by a gentleman of his household.
A gentleman usher.
Grooms of his late royal highness's bed-chamber.

At the south door the procession was met by the choristers, minor canons, senior canons, and the dean, the juniors going first, who fell in immediately after the herald at arms, who preceded the lord chamberlain, and proceeded down the south aisle, up the nave, into the choir, the choir singing Dr. Croft's funeral service (each holding a wax light). The body was then placed upon tressels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, whilst the dean of Windsor read the funeral service. The present duke of Gloucester, as chief mourner, sat on a chair, placed at the head of the coffin, the supporters of the pall standing round the body. The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault. The dean then proceeded

proceeded with the office of burial; which being ended, the deputy of garter king at arms proclaimed his late royal highness's style, and thus concluded the ceremony. The present duke then retired privately to the castle with his attendants; and at two o'clock next day returned to Gloucester-house. During the whole of the ceremony his serene highness evinced the most poignant grief. Whilst the body was depositing in the vault, he retired to the dean's stall, against which he for some time leaned, scarcely able to stand. During the whole of the time, universal sympathy prevailed; whilst every spectator was moved at a ceremony at once so solemn, grand, and truly affecting.

29th. The new-invented life-boat, with which experiments have been making at Weymouth for some time past, is considered to be well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is intended. While sailing from Teignmouth to Weymouth, her stern-ports were all the time open. She is buoyed up by eight cases, four on each side, water tight, and independent of each other. In a storm the boat is dismantled, and rowed by fourteen men, fastened to their seats. As the sea breaks into the boat, it runs out at her stern-ports. It is impossible to sink her. She has fourteen life-lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are washed off the wreck may hold. She brings before the wind, or nearly so, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with sails as any boat of her size. The rudder is on a new principle; she has fourteen grapnels for a wreck, a room ten feet wide, water tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her construction is entirely new.

31st. A window in the cathedral of Lichfield is now filled with stained glass, purchased by the dean and chapter, from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three subjects, "Christ's appearing to the Apostles and Thomas,"—"The Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles," and "The Day of Judgment." The date is 1534, and is one of the finest specimens of this art in the kingdom.

The Society of the Literary Fund have taken a most excellent house in the neighbourhood of Soho, at the recommendation of his royal highness the prince of Wales, who will honour it as president.

There is at present in the river upwards of 200,000 quarters of foreign wheat: a greater quantity than was ever known.

Died.—30th. at Chelsea Hospital, at the age of 105, Robert Swifield, a pensioner; and on the 2d. Abraham Moss, another aged 106.

SEPTEMBER.

2nd. A shocking accident happened to Mr. Mead, at Bocking Water-mill, Essex. Whilst oiling some part of the machinery, his arm was unfortunately drawn in, and so dreadfully mangled, as to render it absolutely necessary to separate the limb entirely from the shoulder.

5th. In sinking a cellar at the corner of St. Peter's lane, in the High Cross-street, Leicester, a quantity of Roman coins were found, some in good preservation; they were inclosed in an earthen vessel, which the workmen broke in digging;

digging; many of them are of Domitian.

6th. The most violent storm that has occurred in or near the capital for many years took place this morning, between five and seven o'clock. The thunder was more than commonly loud and awful, and the lightning bore the resemblance of red and glowing balls of fire.—Many persons felt shaken in their beds, and light articles were moved, in many instances, as if by an earthquake. At Kensington Gore, several trees were split to pieces; a stack of chimneys, belonging to Mr. Morgan, in that quarter, was demolished, as was part of his park-wall, while redoubled showers came pouring from the sky.

Mr. Williams, proprietor of the great copper-works in Buckinghamshire, has been robbed, at various times, lately, of ten tons of copper, value 1000l. Mr. W. suspecting a neighbouring paper-maker's cart to be conveying paper from the mill at unseasonable hours, in order to cheat the excise, had it stopped, when, lo! instead of paper, the cart contained 800 weight of Mr. Williams's copper!

Mr. Fuseli, having accepted the situation of keeper at the Royal Academy, has been under the necessity of relinquishing the professorship of painting; as the laws of the academy do not permit one member to occupy two offices. The election of a professor took place lately, at a general meeting of academicians, when Mr. Opie was unanimously chosen.

The duke of York is appointed, by his majesty, colonel of the first regiment of guards, warden and keeper of New Forest, and ranger of Hampton-court park, vacant by the decease of the late duke of Gloucester. Of the two rangerships abovementioned, that of Hampton-court has the advantage, in point of residence; the pavillion there being an elegant and respectable dwelling. The lodge in the new forest is chiefly respectable for its antiquity, there being not above three or four habitable apartments in it. The pride of this latter place is what is called Keeper's Hall, with its old oak benches and tables, where the forest courts have been held for ages, and still are held.—The king and queen passed several days here in 1789.

A poor woman, about 70 years of age, intending to cross the iron drawbridge, Wapping-docks, mistook her way, and walking into the coffer-dam, was drowned.

The violent thunder-storm, this day, at Canterbury, lasted about 2 hours, and extended very generally and widely. It is described as awfully tremendous at almost every place: in the metropolis, and in the whole of East Kent, it appears to have raged with equal fury, nearly at the same time. Near Hythe, the lightning assumed the appearance of a ball of fire, and dispersed itself in the garden of a small cottage, without doing any damage. At Patrixborn, about six o'clock, it struck the end of the barn of Mr. Dilnot on the point of the roof, passed along the top, to which it set fire, and at the same time penetrated through the thatch to the floor, which, being spread with loose straw, was immediately in a blaze. One side of the barn was filled with wheat, and a waggon full of wheat had been drawn into the barn, which Mr. Dilnot's servants were unloading: neither of them were

hurt.

hurt. Adjoining to this barn was another, returned from it at a right angle; and as no hope existed of being able to preserve the barn on fire, it was left to its fate. The communication with the other was cut off, by pulling down a part; and the rain, pouring down in torrents, checked the flames, and furnished a supply for the engines. The progress of the fire was thus stopped, after having, in the course of two hours, consumed the barn, with the waggon, and nearly all the wheat; also part of a corn-rick, which stood close to the barn. The quantity of wheat destroyed is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be from 50 to 60 quarters. The total loss (independent of the barn, which was not insured,) amounts to about 300l. but is not insured for more than half that sum. The prompt assistance of the neighbourhood, and the alacrity and dispatch with which the engines were conveyed from Canterbury, attended by many of the inhabitants, were materially instrumental in suppressing the flames.

This very dreadful thunder-storm was felt in a forcible manner in Norfolk and Suffolk. The people there do not remember the rain ever to have been so heavy as it was on that day. At Ipswich the water was four feet deep in some of the streets. At Aldborough, a trawling-boat, about a mile from the shore, was upset in the tempest, and two men, named Green and Silvester, were lost. So expert are the fishermen of this place in managing their vessels, that no one ever knew of a trawling-boat being lost before. Their boat was found on the Sunday following, and a subscription was opened for their families. About the same time, a whirlwind took place near Norwich, which carried a boat across a common about 70 yards, and swept away all the cut corn from a field.

8th. At Surfleet, near Spalding, a poor woman, on turning down her bed-cloaths, found a large snake, 3 feet long, which had unwittingly been her bed-mate the preceding night. The reptile was immediately secured; and Mr. James Heardson, of that place, possesses it.

12th. The chapel belonging to the parish of St. Giles's in the fields, situate near Pancras-church, being completed, was this day consecrated, with all due solemnity, by the lord bishop of London, in the presence of the churchwardens, trustees, and other principal inhabitants of the parish. The burial-ground adjoining and belonging thereto was consecreated in June 1803. His lordship was pleased to signify his approbation of the neat manner in which the chapel is finished and fitted up, with the appurtenances belonging to it. Indeed too much praise cannot be given to those who have had the direction of the whole of this concern. The ground is hollow-drained, to keep it dry, so that graves can be dug 14 feet deep. It is laid out with great propriety, different from most others in and about the metropolis. On the same day, his lordship consecrated the new burial-ground of St. Martin's in the fields, situated west of Camden-town.

The bishop of London has lately vested in his five archdeacons, as trustees, the sum of 6,700l. three per cents. yielding an income of 200l. towards establishing a fund for the relief of poor clergymen in his diocese, but not to be connected

with that excellent charity which is already established for the relief of their widows and orphans.

14th. This night an inquisition was taken at St Bartholomew's hospital, on a view of the body of Thomas Aries, who was murdered in Feathers-court, Holborn, on the night of the 11th instant. After the jury had examined the body, which exhibited a shocking spectacle, the following evidence was given:—William Owen, a very intelligent boy, about 13 years of age, deposed, that he lived with his father, in Weston's-park, Lincoln's-inn-fields. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, witness observed William Moss go from Weston's-park to the window of Eliz. Rimes's house, No. 12, in Feathers-court, where he pulled off his jacket, or smock-frock, and looked in; he then went away, and witness followed him to the end of Feathers-court, and lost sight of him until about ten minutes after, when witness saw him scuffling with the deceased, at Rimes's back-door; witness heard blows given, and saw Moss hold up the deceased with one hand, and strike him with the other; after which the deceased fell down, and groaned; and when Moss saw witness, he ran away. Witness then went to the Crown public-house, and exclaimed to the landlord, "For God's sake, go up the court; there is a man murdered!" Afterwards went in search of a surgeon, but was unable to procure one. Witness was well acquainted with Moss's person. Several witnesses corroborated the statement relative to the situation in which the deceased was found. Mr. Hardy, house-surgeon, of St. Bartholomew's, deposed, that on Thursday he opened the body, and there was not any extraordinary appearance internally. A small quantity of water was lodged within the brain and membrane; but witness did not consider the same essential to his death, though it was rather uncommon. Witness could not speak with confidence of what occasioned the death of the deceased; it was, however, his opinion, that he might have been killed by the injury he had sustained. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Moss.—On the 20th the prisoner was tried at the Old-bailey, where the same evidence was given. Judge Heath told the jury there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner of murder; and they accordingly give in their verdict—Manslaughter.

16th. As a gentleman and lady were walking across the fields from Hampstead-road turnpike to Primrose-hill, they met a person of gentlemanly appearance, who rushed on the lady, and grasped her round the neck. The gentleman was astonished at the stranger's conduct, and concluded him to be a lunatic; but while in the act of attempting to disengage him, the unfortunate man fell, and expired in a fit.

17th. The gazette of this night contains a notice from the city of London, of their intention of applying to parliament to provide for the enlargement and better regulating of Smithfield-market; and for making a new street from the north end of Fleet-market to Clerkenwell-green, and thence to the great north road, near the south end of Islington.

19th. A number of hay-stacks, valued at 2000l. were consumed in Nottingham-meadows last week, by one

one of them heating so as to take fire.

21st. This night, about 7, a large warehouse in Lower Sparling-street, Liverpool, was discovered to be on fire. The upper rooms being filled with cotton, corn, &c. the flames raged with unabated violence for several hours, until the whole building was destroyed; and nearly all the property, estimated at 30,000l.

At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Talbot-inn, Borough. It was occasioned by the carelessness of a waggoner, who left his lanthorn in his waggon, which was loaded with slop goods, linens, sugars, and a great variety of articles. A spark from the lanthorn communicated to the straw, and the waggon was instantly in a blaze. It was entirely consumed. Two waggons, which stood near it, were much damaged.

About 10 this night, a fire broke out at Mrs. Robinette's, haberdasher, West-street, Soho, which entirely consumed the same, together with the roofs of two adjoining houses. Considerable apprehension was entertained for the timber-yard opposite, and much confusion occurred among a number of poor families near the spot. It is not known how the conflagration commenced; the family was from home, and, by the time the doors were burst open, the house was enveloped in flames. The damage is estimated at 4,000l.

Richard Harding was tried on a capital charge for forging the ace of spades on cards. It was proved that the prisoner had the plates in his possession for stamping the card, and that he had been seen working them. After a very long trial, the jury returned a verdict of—Guilty.

This evening, as Mr. Isaac Blight, a reputable ship-broker, of Greenland-dock, near Deptford, was sitting in his parlour, a person suddenly opened the door, and fired a pistol at him, the ball from which entered the abdomen, and, passing through his body, the back of the chair in which he sat, and the wainscot behind him, lodged in the wall. Mr. B. died of the wound in the afternoon of the next day. He was perfectly sensible to the last moment of his life, but could give no account whatever of the person of the man who fired the pistol, nor of the motive, having no malice against any man, nor supposing that any man entertained any malice against him. Mr. B. had recently returned from Margate, where he left his wife and family; and was informed by a Mr. Patch, whom he had very lately admitted to a share in his business, and who acted for him in his absence, that, on the 19th, as he was sitting in that part of the room in which Mr. B. usually sat, a shot was fired into the apartment, and a ball passed through the window-shutter, which, from the place where it entered the shutter, must have passed very close to him. He therefore advised Mr. B. to be upon his guard; but the latter, unconscious of having given offence to any man, made light of it, and considered it as an accidental shot from some ship or boat on the river, Mr. B.'s house being situated close to the water-side. Both the balls were extracted, and, being of the same size, it is presumed were fired from the same pistol, which has not yet been found, after the most minute search; but the ramrod of a pistol was found sticking about two inches in the soil in the privy, which appeared dry and hard, contrary to

what it would have been had Mr. Patch made use of the privy, who complained of having a pain in his bowels, and was seen by the servant-maid coming thence, apparently in great confusion, a few moments after the pistol was fired.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder by some person unknown;" and Mr. B.'s remains were interred in Deptford church-yard on the 29th. Mr. Graham, one of the magistrates of the Bow-street police-office, anxious to investigate the mysterious manner in which Mr. B. came by his death, and, if possible, to bring the murderer to justice, went to inspect the premises, and to examine Mr. Patch and the servant-maid, both of whom he caused to be taken into custody, and brought to Bow-street, whence, after undergoing several examinations, the former was fully committed for trial at the next Surrey assizes, and the latter was discharged on condition of appearing to give evidence.

22d. A few days since, at Redbourne, near Derby, during the absence of the parents, who left three small children at home, a fire broke out, which was got under, but the three children were burnt to ashes.

24th. At Parley, Christchurch, Hants, Martin Dean, aged 19, having eaten of some mushrooms, liked them so much, that he determined to procure some: accordingly he got a quantity of toad-stools, and carried them home; when his mother, being also ignorant of the mistake, prepared them for dinner, and, with her husband, went to Ringwood. Martin Dean dressed the supposed mushrooms, and, with his five brothers and sisters, partook of them. The whole family were soon in the greatest agonies; Stephen, one of them, died the day following; and Hannah and Martin the next. The other three continue in a dangerous state.—[The following remedy for the pernicious effects of toad-stools, &c. is practised in France, with success. Excite vomiting; employ laxatives and clysters: after the first evacuations administer one dram of vitriolic (sulphuric) ether in a glass of water of mallows. If the symptoms are alarming, give a clyster made with a decoction of tobacco.]

26th. As the driver of the Cambridge waggon was coming, asleep on the shafts, through the open gate at Waltham-cross turnpike, his legs were so dreadfully crushed as to require amputation, which was followed by a convulsive hiccough, and death.

This day being appointed for hearing (at the police-office at Worship-street) the cases of informations against a great number of printers, to recover penalties, for their having omitted to affix their names to the title-pages of books, as required by the act of parliament, the parties attended about 12. In one of the cases, Mr. Lawes was employed on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. Gurney and Mr. Const for the several defendants.

The first case taken was an information laid by John Bell, of Knightsbridge, clerk to Mr. Shepherd, attorney, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, against Mr. Reynell, bookseller, of Piccadilly, for having, on the 17th of June last, printed, on one side of a sheet of paper, the title-page of a book, intituled, "Poetical Amusements, at a Villa near Bath," without affixing his name to it. There were nine of these

these papers printed; but the informations were laid severally. Mr. Reynell pleaded not guilty.

The witness produced to support the charge, was William Abbott, who swore that he had lived at No. 17, Martlet-court, Bow-street, Covent-garden, and that he had a set of three volumes of the book already mentioned, the title-pages of which were scribbled on and defaced, but not by himself, or in his presence. He got the books from Mr. Eglin, a bookseller, living at No. 6, Church-street, Soho, whose property they were, and was directed by him to address himself to Mr. Reynell, in order to get new title-pages printed for the books, for the sole purpose of laying informations to recover the penalties. When he told his story to the defendant, he said that there were three volumes of the work, but that he might as well strike off two or three sets more, which was accordingly done. He then paid for the printing, endorsed his name and date upon the back, and gave them to Mr. Eglin, his employer. He had not the books then in the office, because he did not think it necessary; but had them still at his own house. He gave in different names and residences to different printers.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Gurney, this Abbott could not name any particular profession he belonged to, but said he dealt in a great number of things, and had left off insuring long ago. He knew that Eglin employed him for the purpose of laying informations; but he could not tell the number of printers on whom he used the same artifice. They might have been a hundred, or more. He was in the habit of having money from Eglin, but got no particular sum for this job. He got about 26 or 27l. of him about that time. He did not expect to be paid for his attendance before the magistrates, nor was he any party to the transaction of Eglin's selling the informations, or making a transfer of his right of information to Bell, the informer, in this case.

Mr. Gurney then informed the magistrates, that though he thought it right to proceed thus far in the examination, he had one short exception to make, which would dispose of the present and several of the other cases. Whenever he was employed to defend clients of this description, he thought it his duty not to tell Mr. Bell, or any of his brother informers, the manner in which he ought to draw informations; but always confined himself to any one objection which was sufficient for the purpose, though he might have, as was the case at present, many others in reserve, if they should be necessary. On referring to the act of parliament, they would find, that it omitted to attach any penalty to the printing only, but to the printing and publishing of a sheet or book. Therefore he contended, that, as the word publishing was not included in the information, and, if it had been, the fact being negatived by the evidence, this case did not come within the true construction of the act of parliament.

Mr. Nares said, that, under the present circumstances, he thought it right for the bench to give an opinion at once. It could never be the wish of the magistrates there, nor, indeed, of any magistrates, to encourage such shameful informations as these, by which a set of honest and respectable men were innocently entrapped into an inadvertent

infraction of the law, and afterwards called upon to pay enormous penalties. It therefore became them to pay regard to such a favourable construction of the act of parliament, as the enacting clauses would bear them out in. He had by him a note of Mr. Justice Blackstone, on a trial before Mr. Baron Perryn, upon the act of Queen Anne, for the preservation of the game, in which an exception was taken, that there was an interval of three hours between the proceedings, and that, therefore, it could not be held to be only one. The court, however, determined, that, notwithstanding the interval, it should be considered as the same transaction; but, as the note observed, the court was then deciding on the meaning of a remedial statute, but might not have given the same construction to the words, had it been an information for the recovery of penalties. It appeared to him, he said, that, on a liberal construction of the act, no penalty, in this case, attached upon the printing only, as there was no publication in the question. There was also another objection, which struck him, against a conviction in this case. The act of parliament required, that the printer's name should appear upon the first and last pages of every book; but here the printing was not itself a sheet, nor any thing else but a part of a book; and, as the book was not produced, *non constat*, that the intention of the act was not complied with, and the printer's name not annexed according to its directions.—Upon the whole, the objection seemed to him to be fatal to the information.

Mr. Moser, the other sitting magistrate, fully concurred in the opinion of his colleague, and expressed his abhorrence of such nefarious practices.

The counsel in support of the prosecution did not offer a single observation against this decision of the magistrates, which disposed of 14 other cases, in the same predicament; and on which Bell said he would withdraw the informations. The number of informations, under the act, against printers in the metropolis, exceeds 1000; and are, in all probability, as numerous, in proportion, throughout the country.

28th. At a common hall this day, the livery returned James Shaw and Charles Flowers, esquires, as proper persons to serve the office of lord-mayor of London; and the aldermen, on a scrutiny, elected Mr. Shaw.

At King's Cliffe, two children died suddenly, after having ate a large quantity of blackberries.

Died.—17th. The day she completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garland, relict of Mr. G. formerly a respectable Lisbon Merchant.

OCTOBER.

1st. This day the corning-house of the new powder-mill, at Roslin, near Edinburgh, containing upwards of 40 barrels of gunpowder, blew up with a dreadful explosion. Two of the workmen perished. One man was thrown across the River Esk; the other to the top of a precipice overhanging the water. Both have left helpless widows, one the mother of 7 young children.

A water-party, consisting of Mr. Hoare, George Peters, esquire, of Jesus-college, Cambridge, eldest son of Mr. P. the banker, of White Hart-court,

Hart-court, (partner with Mr. Mildred, whose son met a similar fate, September 21,) and captain Clarke, of the royal navy, set off this day from London for Gravesend, in Mr. Hoare's sailing-boat. Off Woolwich, at noon, or a little after, the boat got aground, when captain Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters, went into a small boat, with a rope, in order to haul the sailing-boat afloat. This they accomplished, and had returned so near to their companions, that Mr. Peters, with too much eagerness and impatience, stood up to fling the rope on board; in the act of doing which, he lost his balance, and upset the boat.—The current was very strong, and the sailing-boat refusing to come round, Mr. Hoare could lend them no assistance. Mr. Peters, unable to swim, was repeatedly supported by his gallant friend, capt. Clarke, who, with his well-known humanity, paid too little attention to himself. After repeated and inaffectual efforts to save Mr. Peters, captain Clarke's strength became exhausted, and he was seen gradually to sink. At that awful moment a boat put off to their assistance, and saw part of the body of capt. Clarke still floating; but, before they could reach the spot, he sunk, with his friend, to the bottom. Their bodies, after remaining four hours in the water, were found, and conveyed to the house of Mr. Peters's father, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square.—Captain Clarke was well known and universally respected in the service. During the Egyptian expedition, he commanded the Braakel, of sixty-four guns, and afterwards protected our factory at Smyrna. During the above expedition, his humanity gained him the esteem of general sir Ralph Abercrombie, when at a considerable expence, and whilst himself and most of the officers of the Braakel were severely indisposed, capt. Clarke was the means of saving the lives of 350 of our wounded soldiers, who were brought off the plains of Egypt, and had been sent away by many of the other ships.—This gallant officer gave them up his own cabin, and fed and nursed the maimed with his own hands. He then went to the commander in chief, lord Keith, and procured surgeons sufficient to attend them. The death of such an officer will be long and severely felt. At an early hour on the 6th, their remains were interred in a vault in St. Andrew's church, Holborn.

3d. A curious circumstance occurred this day:—A young woman applied to the parish-officer of Lambeth, for some money for the maintenance of her child. Some delay taking place, the impatient female left the house, and finding an elegant chaise and horse at the door, mounted the vehicle, and drove to Union-hall, where she demanded an order. The officers, astonished at her equipage and the demand, desired her to return. She observed, it was of no use; that the parish-officer would not give her her due, and therefore she had taken his carriage, to compel him. At length she was prevailed upon to return with an order which she got for the payment of the money. Upon her return, she was met by Mr. Astley, junr. of the Amphitheatre, (to whom the chaise actually belonged) who immediately turned her out; observing, that she had over-acted her part, and requested that she might never more attempt to perform upon his stage.

4th.

4th. At a general meeting held this day at the exchange in Leicester, convened by the mayor, at the request of the physicians and clergy of that ancient borough, it was unanimously agreed to commence a subscription for establishing a humane society on the plan of that which has so long been successfully established in London; Dr. Hawes, the treasurer of that benevolent institution, with that philanthropy for which he is so eminently distinguished, having assisted in its promotion, and countenanced it with his patronage.

5th. So destructive has the small-pox lately proved at Hull, that 268 persons, chiefly children, have died in the course of 28 days only!

The body of John Archer, late a seaman on board his majesty's ship Theseus, captain Temple, was taken up at Chatham, after it had been buried, in consequence of suspicion having arisen that he died through excess of punishment. The jury met, adjourned several times, and examined a number of witnesses, whose evidence appears contradictory. A sergeant of marines has gone so far as to state, that the man was very severely and repeatedly punished; and that, at the time punishment was inflicted on him, the man could not walk, but was brought up from below by several men, and laid down across a gun, not being able to stand upright, and was flogged in that situation. The surgeon of the ship, on the contrary, states, that the man has not been severely treated, and that, when he was called to see him, his case appeared so lenient, that his attendance was not required. The jury, however, have delivered the solemn verdict of—wilful murder.

10th. Their majesties came to town, for the first time since their return from Weymouth. About 2 o'clock, a council was held at the queen's house; when an order was made for further proroguing parliament until the 28th of November. It was generally thought, however, that a further prorogation of parliament would take place until the 21st of January, when it will meet for the dispatch of business.

14th. A large meteor, like a ball of fire, fell near the north-west part of Shrewsbury, this evening, about nine. The light produced by it was very great.

An experiment of a new-invented machine for destroying ships at anchor was tried in the Downs, and succeeded in the most complete manner. A large brig was anchored abreast of Walmer-castle, about three quarters of a mile from the shore. Two or three gallies then rowed off, and placed the machine across the cable of the brig, which, by the running of the tide, was soon forced under her bottom, about the centre of the keel, where it attaches itself. In a few minutes, the clock-work of the machinery having performed its operation, a small cloud of smoke was seen to rise from the vessel, which in a moment after was blown to atoms, without any noise or appearance of fire. In about 27 or 28 seconds, not a vestige of the brig was to be seen, as the fragments were then level with the water's edge. General Don, with a number of military and naval officers, went with sir Sydney Smith to Mr. Pitt's, at Walmer-castle, to witness the experiment, and expressed the utmost astonishment at the destructive powers of the invention.

15th. A great number of large porpoises have been lately tumbling about

about the Sound, into Catwater, Mill-bay, and Hamoaze. The fishermen consider this omen as portentous of some great hurricane. They have been shot at, but none killed, their backs being impenetrable to musket-shot.

20th. The very extensive paper-mills, belonging to Mr. Hamilton, at Wansford, Northamptonshire, were this night entirely consumed by fire, supposed to have happened through the carelessness of a boy having left a candle, which communicated to a quantity of rags.

This day divine service was performed at St. Dunstan's church in the west, for the first time since the repairs, which have cost 1,300l.—There are few churches in England of greater antiquity than this. It is said to have been built soon after the death of the saint whose name it bears, in 1087. It fortunately escaped the fire of London, which approached very near it. In 1701, the arched roof was taken down, and a square one built, ornamented with deep mouldings, &c. The pulpit, organ, gallery, and roof, are again rendered handsome by gilding and painting. The figure of a pelican feeding its young, over the altar, has been re-painted. The columns of the Ionic order, between which are the Creed and Lord's Prayer, also a globe between two bibles, denoting the spreading of the gospel over the world, are beautified; and the fine pictures of Moses and Aaron have been cleaned. The outside of the church is also repainted; and the whole may now be considered a public ornament.

21st. On this day was fought the ever-memorable naval fight of Cape Trafalgar, on the coast of Spain, in which, with the loss of the Immortal Nelson on the part of the British empire, the united navy of France and Spain endured an irreparable blow.*

24th. The men employed in pulling down the church of All-saints, Lewes, discovered a monument that had been long concealed between a large Gothic arch and one of the main columns that supported the edifice. This antique relic was formed of plaister, in the shape of a coffin, and exhibited a rude painting of two infants, who had doubtless been there interred many centuries past. The figures represented were of two different colours, and tolerably fresh.

25th. The hurricane of this day was so tremendous, at Plymouth, that many persons were carried off their legs. A centinel, in the dock-yard, was blown off into the Tamar, and was drowned.

NOVEMBER.

1st. The French papers of the 29th ult. state, that capt. Wright, who was last year taken off the coast of Brittany, and has since been confined in the Temple, cut his throat with a razor on the 27th ult. upon hearing of the surrender of the Austrians. Private letters from Paris, however, of the 7th November, mention that the death of captain Wright did not take place till the 1st November. The Paris papers can know nothing of any transactions that take place in the Temple, but from the government. The government knew he was alive on the 29th; but he died three days afterwards. There cannot exist a doubt of the falshood of the assertion that captain Wright was guilty of suicide; the moral temper of his mind, his

* Vide Appendix, for the particulars, and "History of Europe."

his enterprise and confidence, which ever grew with the occasion for their exercise—his enthusiasm and ardency of spirit, which raised him far above despair; his reliance on the protection of his country; his knowledge and contempt of the vapouring, gasconading character of the French press; and, above all, his obedience to the dispensations of his God, would guard him from the commission of such an act. He was apprised of measures adopted for his release; and, at the period of the last accounts from him, he looked with patience and confidence to that consummation. A private letter from Paris, of the 9th November, states, that the second surgeon of the Temple lately blew out his brains; but previously sent to three foreign ambassadors at Paris, for an account of the sufferings and death of captain Wright, for whom he had the greatest attachment. According to his statement, captain Wright had twice suffered tortures, after refusing Buonaparte's offer of being appointed an admiral in France, if he betrayed the confidence of his own government; and when Talleyrand promised to send him back to England, he was already mutilated, and under the care of this surgeon. His death is said to have been the same as that of general Pichegru, by the string of a Mameluke, after having endured with heroism all the tortures that French cruelty could perpetrate. The murder of the worthy and gallant captain Wright was not wanting to blacken the character of the assassin of D'Enghein, or the murderer of Jaffa: but it illustrates the sanguinary nature of the ruffian who has usurped the throne of France; and shews us, that, even in the moment of victory, his heart pants for the luxury of new crimes, unrestrained by the laws of God or man.—The following are now given as the real particulars of the death of the Duc D'Enghein. As soon as the prince was secured in the French territories, Bonaparte was informed that he was taken; upon which he immediately said, with earnestness, "*Est il mort?*" (Is he dead?) He was informed that the prince was in prison; and Buonaparte again said, with increased emotion, "*Est il mort?*" He was then told some particulars respecting the seizure of the prince; to which he gave no reply, but a more emphatic repetition of his question, "*Est il mort?*"—At length the persons to whom this significant interrogatory was addressed, began to perceive its meaning; the prince was then hurried through the mockery of a trial, and shot in the court-yard of the place in which it was held, as he was passing down the steps. As the prince was not immediately killed by the fire, the bayonet was employed to put an end to his life.

The tolls of the iron bridge at Sunderland were let at 2080l. being 400l. advance on last year.

Baron Jacobi, the Prussian ambassador at our court, has instructed Mr. Freytag, the Prussian consul, to warn all masters of ships belonging to Prussia against entering any of the ports of France, Spain, or Holland, lest they should thereby be brought into danger.

4th. Richard Patch, who stood committed to the gaol of Newgate, by Aaron Graham, esq. on suspicion of the wilful murder of Mr. Blight, was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, and informed by the clerk

clerk of the arraigns, that his trial would take place at the next assizes for the county of Surrey.

His royal highness the duke of York has directed the following general order to be issued:—

His royal highness the commander in chief has signified his command, that the inspection of the volunteer corps should be made with the most minute attention, and proper returns by the general officers commanding brigades, in the following three classes, viz.

First, As being fit to act with troops of the line.

Second, As advancing in discipline.

Third, As being deficient in discipline. With a statement of the deficiencies, and whether the absent are with leave, from sickness, without leave, or are wanting to complete.

The modest dispatches of lord Collingwood left little hope of saving any of the prizes taken on the 21st ult.; but three Spanish and one French ships of the line have been recovered, and carried to Gibraltar.*

The statement of the combined fleets at Cadiz now stands thus:—

Ships of the line captured, and carried to Gibraltar, . . .	4	
Destroyed in and about the scene of action, including those sunk, burnt, and blown up,	16	
Taken by sir R. Strachan, . .	4	
Escaped into Cadiz in perfect state, ...	3	9
Mere wrecks, ...	6	
Total—		33

The lords of the Admiralty have paid the highest tribute in their power to the memory of lord Nelson. Orders have been issued from the board for laying down a first-rate man of war in one of the king's yards, to be named "The Nelson;" she is intended to be one of the finest ships in the service.

6th. A fire broke out at 2 in the morning, at Mr. Thorne's, baker, Edmonton, occasioned by laying a load of hay on the crown of the oven the day before. It consumed a range of stabling and a horse, and a large quantity of gun-stocks, belonging to Mr. Gough, gun-maker, which were uninsured.

12th. This day was opened to public view, in St. Paul's cathedral, a monument in commemoration of the late general Thomas Dundas, who died in the West-Indies during the last war. This monument was voted by parliament, as a testimony of national gratitude, for his signal military achievements. It consists of a colossal statue of Britannia placing a wreath of laurel on the bust of the general, which is erected on his tomb. Britannia is associated with a figure of Sensibility. To the right of the last-named figure is the Genius of Britain presenting an olive-branch, in allusion to the object of our exertions in war, viz. a just and honourable peace. Some military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an alto-relievo representation of Britannia in the act of protecting Liberty from Anarchy and Hypocrisy. This work is executed by Mr. Bacon, sculptor of marquis Cornwallis's colossal statue, sent to Calcutta, and of the large national monument lately erected in Westminster-abbey, to the memory of Captains Harvey and Hutt.

23d. This evening, in consequence of a general illumination at Ewelme, Oxon, the house of the Rev.

* Vide Appendix for the account of the victory at Trafalgar.

Rev. Mr. Halse caught fire. The flames soon reached the tower of the church adjoining; but, owing to the exertion of the volunteers, the fire was extinguished without much damage.

26th. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the lord-mayor laid before the court his majesty's answer to their address of congratulation on the victory obtained over the fleets of France and Spain, off Trafalgar; which was read, and ordered to be entered on the journals.

The thanks of the court were unanimously voted to the late lord-mayor.

A committee was afterwards appointed to procure models or designs for a monument to be erected in the Guildhall of the city of London, to perpetuate the memory of that illustrious hero lord viscount Nelson.

The thanks of the court and the freedom of the city, and a sword of 200 guineas value, were voted to vice-admiral lord Collingwood; and the freedom of the city, and swords of 100 guineas value, were also voted to each of the rear-admirals, lord Northesk and sir Richard Strachan, bart.

A letter from the honourable Mrs. Damer was read, containing a very liberal offer to execute any monument, according to such model as might be approved of, to be erected in Guildhall.

The court unanimously voted their thanks to her, and referred her letter to the committee to consider its contents.

This day the stupendous aqueduct of Pontcysylte, upon the Ellesmere canal, was opened with great solemnity. This aqueduct passes over the river Dee, at the eastern extremity of the romantic and well-known vale of Llangollen. The morning threatened to be unfavourable; but, before noon, the day cleared up, and the sun shone, adding, by its lustre, to the beautiful sight of various carriages, horsemen, and persons, descending, by every road, path, and approach, leading towards that great work. Before 2 o'clock, the aqueduct having been filled, the procession began. The earl of Bridgewater's barge led the way, in which was his lordship and the countess; sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. sir Foster Cunliffe, bart. col. Kynaston Powell and lady, and several other ladies and gentlemen. In the prow of the barge, the serjeant-major of the Shropshire volunteers, in full uniform, carried a flag, on which was painted a representation of the aqueduct, the Dee, and the valley, with the following inscription:

"Here conquer'd Nature owns
Britannia's sway,
While Ocean's realms her matchless
deeds display."

Next followed other members of the committee, and Mr. Telford, the projector of the aqueduct and general agent to the company, in col. Kynaston-Powell's barge, carrying two union-jacks. In the third was the numerous band of the Shropshire volunteers, in full uniform, playing "God save the King," and other loyal airs. The fourth boat was filled with numerous ladies and gentlemen, the agents, clerks, and the heads of the departments employed in the execution of the work, and decorated with a handsome flag, on which was inscribed,

"Success

"Success to the iron trade of Great Britain,
Of which Pontcysylte aqueduct is a specimen."

The fifth and sixth boats were filled with various persons, crowding, with anxiety, to have the satisfaction of thinking that they had been amongst the first to pass the aqueduct. As soon as the first barge entered the cast-iron water-way, which is 126 feet above the level of the river Dee, the artillery company of the Shropshire volunteers fired 16 rounds, from two brass field-pieces, which were taken at Seringapatam, and presented to that regiment by the earl of Powis. In the intervals of the discharge from the guns, the procession received the repeated acclamations of the numerous workmen, and a prodigious concourse of spectators. As the barges entered the basin on the north end of the aqueduct, five waggons, drawn by one horse, and containing two tons of coal each, the produce of Mr. Hazledine's collieries at Plaas-Kynaston, were brought along the iron railway, and deposited upon the wharf, in order to their being (with more, which had been previously brought there) loaded into two boats, which had followed the procession for this purpose. The company from the barges landed, and the earl of Bridgewater, as chairman of the committee, conducted the ladies and their friends to a house belonging to the company, where they partook of a cold collation; after which, Mr. Hunt, of Boreatton, one of the committee, delivered an eloquent and impressive oration, explaining the origin and object of this work, and drawing a comparison between this and the ancient and modern aqueducts. The company went back to their barges, and the procession returned in the same order as it came. The two boats laden with coals followed the procession; the first having a handsome flag, thus inscribed:

"This is the first trading-boat which passed the great aqueduct of Pontcysylte, loaded from Plaas-Kynaston collieries, on the 26th day of November, 1805."

The discharge from the guns, as the procession returned, the plaudits of the spectators, (calculated at full 8000) the martial music, the echo reverberating from the mountains, magnified the enchanting scene; and the countenance of every one present bespoke the satisfaction with which they contemplated this very useful and stupendous work.—From the aqueduct, the committee and their friends proceeded to the inn at Ellesmere, where upwards of fifty gentlemen, with a number of their most respectable tenants, who had been invited, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, with the earl of Bridgewater as chairman; and, after much loyalty and conviviality, on his lordship's retiring, his health was immediately given, not only as chairman of the committee and meeting, but as lord of the extensive and rich manor which gives the name to this canal; as a worthy successor to the father of British canals, and as an active promoter of the improvements in the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of Great Britain. That every person might be apprised of the dimensions and magnitude of this work, a card was distributed, previous to the first passing the aqueduct, containing as follows:

Inscription

Inscription upon the south side of the Pier next to the south side of the river.

The Nobility and Gentry of
the adjacent Counties,
having united their efforts with
the great commercial interests of
this country, in creating an inter-
course and union between
ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES,
by a navigable communication of
the three Rivers
SEVERN, DEE, AND MERSEY.
for the mutual benefit of Agriculture
and Trade, caused the first stone
of this Aqueduct of
PONTCYSYLTE,
to be laid on the 25th day of July,
1795,
when Rich. Myddelton, of Chirk,
esq. M. P. one of the original
patrons of the
ELLESMERE CANAL,
Was Lord of this Manor,
and in the reign of our Sovereign
GEORGE THE THIRD,
when the equity of the laws, and
the security of property,
promoted the general welfare of the
Nation; while the Arts and Sci-
ences flourished by his
patronage, and
the conduct of civil life was improv-
ed by his example.
The Navigation over this Aqueduct
was opened 26th November,
1805.

Dimensions.	Ft.	In.
Length of the iron work	1007	0
Height from the surface of the rock, on the south side of the river, to the top of the tide-plates,	126	8
Breadth of the water-way within the iron work,	11	10
Number of stone pillars, besides abutments, 18.		
Distance of ditto from each other at the top,	45	0
Depth of the iron plates for canal part,	5	3
Length of the earthen embankment, south side of the river,	1508	0
Height of ditto, at the south abutment,	75	0

Thomas Telford was the engineer.
Mat. Davidson superintended the work.
John Simpson executed the masonry.
Wm. Hazledine executed the iron-work.
Wm. Davis executed the earthen embankment.

At Pontcysylte, during the procession, a couple of sheep were roasting near the Aqueduct, on which, with an ample addition of beef and ale, the numerous workmen were to dine in the adjacent foundery, where the iron-work was cast. The Artillery company and band of music were plentifully regaled both at Pontcysylte and Ellesmere.

29th. Mr. Griffin, gardener to John Manners Sutton, esq. at Kelham-house, has cut, during the present season, 22 queen pines, weighing together 118lb. 3oz.

DECEMBER.

5th. At Moulton, co. Lincoln, the choir of singers, who have been associated 55 years, attended service there, and sung the three first verses of the 9th psalm, and the four first and the seventh verses of the 98; after which the rev. William Maugham (in the 80th year of his age)

age) preached an excellent sermon from the 1st verse of the 98th psalm; and the choir sung God save the king, in full chorus. They then, attended by the principal inhabitants of the village, retired to the Carpenter's Arms to dine, and celebrate their annual feast; when the 55th rump of beef was served up on the occasion. The leader of the choir has sung 63 years in the above church; and the spectators had the unusual sight of four generations enjoying the merriment of their companions. The old man led the band; his son sung the counter-tenor; his grandson bass; and four great-grandsons, treble!

This day being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, it was observed with the utmost solemnity in every part of the empire. All the churches and chapels were crowded; all distinctions of sects were done away; and christian and Jew, catholic and protestant, all united in the expression of one feeling of piety and gratitude to the Almighty. In most of the churches and chapels, collections were made for the wounded, and for the widows and orphans of the gallant men who died in the service of their country, and they exceeded even the most sanguine expectation. All ranks, from the highest to the lowest, vied with each other in their patriotic gifts; remembering the last signal of our departed hero, "that England expects every man to do his duty."

The new church at Dodington, co. Gloucester, built at the sole expence of C. Codrington, esq. M. P. (whose magnificent seat it adjoins) was consecrated by the bishop of Bath and Wells, proxy for the bishop of Gloucester; an excellent discourse was delivered by the rev. Mr. Jones, the rector. The church is a most elegant structure, in the Grecian order. It consists of a dome and four aisles; the walls represent rich palfry, verd antique marbles, with rich mouldings in bronze, &c. in the four angles under the dome are as many immense fluted columns, of entire blocks. The pavement under the dome is formed of marble, granite, brass, &c. divided into compartments. After the consecration, there was a grand christening of the only son and heir of Dodington. The doors of the mansion were then thrown open, and upwards of 500 persons, gentry, tenants, &c. partook of every thing that English hospitality could afford. At dinner, the fine silver fountain and nymph made their appearance, full of rich nectar. 'Long life to the heir of Dodington,' was given, with three times three: 'peace to the ashes of brave Nelson,' and 'captain Codrington,' who commanded a man of war in the battle of Trafalgar, was given with three cheers.

6th. W. Andrews, a letter-sorter in the post-office, was capitally convicted at the Old-bailey, of secreting a letter, containing 180l. in notes, in the month of September of last year. The prisoner had an excellent character from several gentlemen belonging to the post-office, and was on that account recommended to mercy.

9th. This day was opened, in the north transept of St. Paul's cathedral, a monument to the memory of captain G. Blagdon Westcott, of the Majestic, who fell in the battle of the Nile, in 1798. The captain is represented dying in the arms of Victory, who holds the

crown of laurel over his head. This groupe is placed on a pedestal, in the form of a sarcophagus. In front is a figure, in a recumbent posture, representing the Nile. The sphinx and palm-trees, farther indicate the Egyptian shore. On each side of the sarcophagus, ships are engaged in action, one of which is the L'Orient blowing up. This monument, which is a companion to the one to captain Burgess, by the same artist, was the last production of the late eminent sculptor, Thomas Banks, esq. R. A.

10th. A novel and important decision was this day made in the prerogative court of Dublin. A Mr. Lynch, a Roman Catholic barrister, applied to be admitted to practise in the different ecclesiastical courts of Dublin. His claim was founded on the statutes which admitted Roman Catholics to the bar; and his counsel contended he was entitled to this privilege without taking the usual oaths against popery, transubstantiation, &c. Dr. Duigenan, the judge of the court, gave it as his opinion, that the legislature never intended, by any of the acts for repealing the popery laws, to give Roman Catholics a power of practising in ecclesiastical courts, whose authority they denied. The petition of Dr. Lynch was therefore rejected.

A fire broke out in the back kitchen of Mr. Hagar, in Hoe-street, Walthamstow; but, by the great exertion of the neighbours, was prevented from doing much damage.

12th. This day George Scholey, esq. one of the late sheriffs of London, was unanimously elected alderman of Dowgate Ward, in the room of the late Paul Le Mesurier, esq.

About eight o'clock this evening, a fire was discovered in the premises of Mr. Gillet, printer, in Salisbury-square; it was not long before the engines arrived. When they came, they could not be brought near enough, the house was so surrounded with old houses in narrow courts. In Sailsbury-square, the firemen proved successful in their endeavours to save the houses adjoining. By 12, the whole of Mr. G.'s premises, front and rear, were destroyed. Too much praise cannot be given to the 3d and 4th regiments of loyal London volunteers, who, with some parties of other corps, were on constant, severe duty from 8 to 12, affording every facility to the firemen, and protecting the property. Part of Mr. Gillet's property was saved, together with the property of some adjoining houses. The central house of the Jennerian society is greatly damaged.

Sir Charles Morgan laid before his majesty the proceedings of the court martial on colonel sir John Eamer, of the east London militia. Sir John is honourably acquitted of all the charges; and his majesty has ordered the following officers to be displaced from the regiment: lieutenant colonel Jennings, major Wilson, captain Ayres, (the prosecutor) adjutant Walker, and surgeon Tupper.

19th. The remains of the late alderman Le Mesurier were brought from Homerton, near Hackney, and interred in Christ-church, Spitalfields. The alderman being colonel of the artillery company, that respectable corps mustered early in the forenoon, at the artillery ground, from whence they marched to Homerton, with their colours, flags, and band playing; and about three o'clock

o'clock they returned to town with the funeral procession, in the following order:

A party of sharp shooters, two and two.

Two mourning coaches, with officers in them.

The whole artillery company, with arms reversed, and crape tied to the top of the colours.

Drums muffled, and the fifes playing the dead march.

The colonel's charger, led, covered with black, carrying the sword, sash, hat, and boots.

The hearse.

Four mourning coaches and six, followed by seven private carriages.

The procession was very solemn, and the crowd at the church very great. Minute guns were fired from the field-pieces in the artillery ground for two hours.

20th. A few days since, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Woodcock, cabinet-maker, at Preston, which destroyed his premises. The loss is estimated at 2400l.; 1500l. of which was insured.

A fire broke out this evening, about six o'clock, in the warehouses of Messrs. Hedart and Hardy, chymists, in Queen-street, Cheapside. The warehouses and dwelling house were completely destroyed before 8 o'clock.

21st. About noon this day, a fire was discovered in one of the offices of sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart. of Brayton-house, Cumberland. In a short time the whole elegant and commodious offices, composing a spacious square (excepting the coach-house, which was detached from the rest) were consumed, together with a quantity of grain, hay, &c.

Being St. Thomas's day, the several Wardmotes were held as usual, for the choice of the common council. The lord mayor attended on this occasion at 4 several wards: Portsoken, Dowgate, Candlewick, and Farringdon Without; and, by his urbanity of manners, and firmness of decision, gave universal satisfaction. Very few alterations have taken place in the city senate.

This evening the patriotic fund amouted to upwards of 74,000l.; of which 45,000l. arises from contributions at churches, chapels, and other places of worship.

It is with the deepest regret, we announce the loss of the Aurora transport, on the back of the Goodwin-sands: she had on board 250 men and nine officers of the 26th regiment, besides the master and sailors. Trunks have been picked up with the 26th regiment marked on them; but the troops, &c. are supposed to have perished. The following are the names of the officers who were on board her: major Davidson, captains Hoggins and Cameron, lieutenant Browne, ensign Dalyell, quarter-masters Campbell and Robertson, lieutenant and adjutant Hopkins, and surgeon Deval.

A singular and awful visitation occurred a few days ago at Hebden-bridge, near Hallifax. As the corpse of the wife of a labouring man lay in the coffin, previous to interment, the afflicted husband drew near to take a last farewell—he suddenly dropped down, and before medical assistance could be procured, expired.

A few days ago, as William Baker, gamekeeper to the right hon. lord Selsey, of West Den, in Sussex, was walking in his lordship's woods, called Bridger's Ditches, he was shot through the body by poachers.

23d. The trial of vice-admiral sir Robert Calder, for not bringing the French fleet to action a second time off Ferrol,* commenced on board the Prince of Wales this day at Portsmouth. The evidence for the prosecution occupied the court only one day. The witnesses examined in support of the charges were admiral Stirling, captains Martin, Durham, and Inman, and Mr. Craddock, master of the Glory.

Vice-admiral sir George Montague, president of the court, called upon sir Robert Calder for his defence; and the points which he insisted on for not renewing the engagement were, that the enemy's force was superior to his, and at a considerable distance, with a heavy swell on that day—that his fleet was not fully prepared for a fresh action—that he had only 14 sail of the line, without frigates, and the enemy 18 sail, with frigates—that if he had attempted to engage the enemy, the Windsor Castle (crippled ship), and two Spanish prizes, might have been exposed, and perhaps taken. But, above all, the admiral had apprehensions, that while pursuing the combined fleet, the Ferrol or Rochefort squadron might appear, and his fleet become an easy prey to the united force of the enemy. Under all these circumstances, he judged it most prudent, and for the good of the country, not to attempt to engage the combined fleet on the 23d and 24th of July last.

On Thursday the 26th, Mr. Greetham, the judge advocate, read the sentence of the court, to the following effect:

"In consequence of the letter of admiral sir Robert Calder to the lords of the admiralty requesting an investigation of his conduct on the 23d and 24th of July last, after the action with the French and Spanish fleets, and while in sight of the enemy; and in consequence of the instructions thereupon directed to admiral Montague, to hold a court martial, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the said admiral sir Robert Calder on the said days, and to try him for not having done his utmost to take or destroy every ship of the enemy which it was his duty to engage: This court has entered upon the said enquiry; and, after duly considering the conduct of the said admiral sir Robert Calder, and hearing and deliberating fully upon all the evidence laid before us respecting the same on the days aforesaid; we are of opinion that the charges against the conduct of the said admiral sir Robert Calder, on the above days, in presence of the enemy, in not having done his utmost to take and destroy every ship of the enemy, which it was his duty to engage, are fully proved. The court are of opinion, that such conduct on the part of admiral sir Robert Calder, was not the result of cowardice or disaffection, but of error in judgment, for which he deserves to be severely reprimanded—and he is hereby severely reprimanded accordingly."

Upon the sentence being pronounced, sir Robert Calder appeared deeply affected—he turned round, and retired without a word. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and, on descending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, scarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the sentence pronounced upon him. He is in his sixtieth year; forty-six of

* For an account of this action, vide Appendix.

of which he has passed in the service of his country.

30th. The vault in which lord Nelson is to be interred, is immediately under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral. The first preparation is a circle of about 10 feet diameter, from the foundation, and 3 feet deep, cased with brick-work. The mausoleum consists of a stone, 9 feet long, and 3 wide at the bottom; the two sides, of stone, of equal length; the ends are also of stone. The whole braced together with strong copper bolts, two inches and a half in diameter. The lid is to be also of stone. The preparations in the cathedral, for the accommodation of the public, to see the awful spectacle, exceed any thing of the kind ever before witnessed.

A correspondence has just appeared, which took place in May last, relative to a general exchange of prisoners; from which it appears, that propositions were several times made by our government to that of France, on this subject. At length the French agent returned an answer, dated Sept. 3d, in which he says, "nothing can be done upon the subject without a formal order from the emperor; and, under the present circumstances, his imperial majesty cannot attend to the business."

BIRTHS *in the Year* 1805.

Jan. 1st. At Springkell, in Scotland, lady Heron Maxwell, a son.

9th. At Sudbrook-park, near Richmond, lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

At the Residentiary-house, in the Minster-yard, York, the wife of the rev. Archdeacon Markham, a son.

12th. In St. James's-square, countess Talbot, a son.

14th. At Grange, co. York, lady Amelia Kaye, a son.

15th. In Portland-place, the countess of Mansfield, a daughter.

16th. The wife of Dr. Birch, dean of Battle, a son.

20th. At his house in Norwich, the lady of sir Richard Beddingfield, bart. a son.

In Grosvenor-square, the marchioness of Bath, a son.

30th. At Walmer, in Kent, viscountess Mahon, a son.

Feb. 5th. The wife of brigadier-general Crosbie, of Northlands, Sussex, a son.

13th. At his lordship's house in Curzon-street, lady Henry Fitzroy, a daughter.

17th. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the hon. George Villiers, a son.

20th. At Edinburgh, lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

22d. At Stockholm, the queen of Sweden, a princess.

23rd. In Edward-street, Portman-square, the lady of sir William Blackett, bart. a son.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, the wife of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. a son.

At Eyewood, co. Hereford, the countess of Oxford, a daughter.

At his lordship's seat at Wretham, lady Paget, a son.

At Wharton-place, in Kent, the lady of sir John Head, bart. a son and heir.

In Weymouth-street, the lady of the hon. brigadier-general Stewart, a still-born child.

In Manchester-square, the wife of Thomas Grimestone Estcourt, esq. M. P. a daughter.

In Grenville-street, lady Anne Maxwell, a daughter.

Lady King, a son and heir.

March 3d. At Hilton, near Edinburgh, the lady of sir William Johnston, bart. a daughter.

5th. At his lorship's house in Arlington-street, the countess of Sefton, a son.

6th. In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the wife of James Colquhoun, esq. M. P. a son.

14th. In Upper Norton-street, Portland road, the countess of Varreux, a daughter.

19th. In Grosvenor-square, lady Lovain, a daughter.

24th. At his lordship's house on Spring-garden-terrace, viscountess Dunlo, a son.

25th. In York-place, the lady of sir Home Popham, bart. a son.

27th. At her house in Queen Anne-street West, the hon. Mrs. Poyntz, a son.

30th. At Wilton, the lady of the hon. John Wodehouse, a daughter.

At Wilmar, near Waterford, the hon. Mrs. Jephson, a daughter.

At Knutsford, co. Chester, the lady of the hon. William Monkton, a son.

The wife of Christopher Codrington, esq. of Codrington-park, M. P. for Tewkesbury, a son and heir.

At Lathom-house, in Lancashire, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Bootle, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Lady viscountess Kirwall, a son.

April. 1st. At his lordship's house, Gredington, in Flintshire, lady Kenyon, a son and heir.

3d. At the duchess of Rutland's, in Sackville-street, Lady Catharine Forester, a daughter.

6th. At his lordship's house in Bloomsbury-square, lady Ellenborough, a daughter.

7th. In Cumberland-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the countess of Charlemont, a daughter.

At Rome, lady Cloncurry, a son and heir.

10th. At Haverfordwest, the wife of major-general Gascoyne, M. P. a son.

11th. At the royal hospital, Dublin, the wife of col. Anstruther, a daughter.

14th. At Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Melville, a daughter.

15th. At his lordship's house in Hanover-square, lady Le Despencer, a daughter.

24th. At her house in the Stable-yard, St. James's, the duchess of Bedford, a son.

28th. In Blake-street, York, the wife of brigadier-general Hodgson, a son.

At Woodburn, in Scotland, lady Dunne, a son.

At Castle Bernard, in Ireland, the countess of Bandon, a son.

At Caulk-park, co. Derby, the lady of sir Henry Harpur, bart. a son.

In Charles-street, St. James's, the wife of Robert Ward, esq. M. P. a son.

May. 4th. In Lincoln's inn-fields, the hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, a daughter.

8th. At Beaudesert, near Lichfield, lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

10th. In Park-street, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, esq. M. P. a daughter.

13th.

13th. The lady of lieut. col. sir Robert Wilson, a son.

At Mystole, in Kent, the lady of the rev. sir John Fagg, bart. a daughter.

14th. Lady Jane Long, a daughter.

At Sunderland, the wife of major-general Leighton, a son.

21st. At the house of John Ballentine, esq. banker, at Ayr, in Scotland, the hon. Mrs. Roger Rollo, a third son.

23d. At Bradby-hall, co. Derby, the countess of Chesterfield, a son and heir.

25th. At the duchess-dowager of Rutland's, in Sackville-street, lady Elizabeth Norman, a daughter.

31st. In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the countess of Westmeath, a daughter.

At Winchester, the lady of sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. M. P. a son.

Near Southampton, the lady of captain sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, R. N. a son.

At Tooting, Surry, the wife of capt. Curric, R. N. a daughter.

At Crouch-end, Middlesex, the wife of lieut. col. Symes, a daughter.

At Nottingham-place, the wife of lieut. col. Davis, a daughter.

The wife of lieut. col. Wheatley, of the 1st foot-guards, a daughter.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, the wife of major-general Burr, a daughter.

In Orchard-street, lady Anna Beresford, a daughter.

June. 1st. At the earl of Derby's, in Grosvenor-square, lady Stanley, a daughter.

3d. The princess royal of Denmark, a daughter.

4th. In Cavendish-square, the lady of sir James Graham, bart. M. P. a daughter.

8th. Mrs. George Dawson, of twins; being the third successive time that she has been delivered of a similiar number.

11th. At Shute, Devon, the lady of Sir William Pole, bart. a daughter.

15th. In Baker-street, Portman-square, lady Caroline Parnell, a son and heir.

23d. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the duchess of Montrose, a daughter.

27th. At Winchester, the wife of George Henry Rose, esq. M. P. a daughter.

29th. At Sion-hill, lady F. Spencer, a daughter.

30th. At Salisbury, the wife of brigadier-general Slade, a son.

At Owston, near Doncaster, the wife of colonel Coke, M. P. a son.

At Edmondsham-house, co. Dorset, the wife of brigadier-general Monro, a daughter.

At Canterbury, the wife of col. Taylor, of the 20th dragoons, a daughter.

At Binfield-grove, Berks, the wife of col. Buckeridge, a son.

In Devonshire-street, the wife of lieutenant colonel Buller, a daughter.

In Durweston-street, the wife of col. Knox, a son.

July 2d. At Culzean-castle, in Scotland, the countess of Cassilis, a daughter.

3d. At the earl of Bristol's, in St. James's-square, lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, a son.

7th. At her residence in Park-place, Camberwell, Surry, Madame Jerome Buonaparte, a son.

In South-street, Mary-la-Bonne, lady Caroline Stewart, a son.

11th. The lady of the hon. and rev. R. Hill, of Betton, co. Salop, a daughter.

17th. At Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Captain Hunter, a daughter.

23d. In Sloan-street, Knightsbridge, the wife of vice-admiral Whitshed, a daughter.

27th. At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the lady of the hon. and rev. Tho. de Grey, a son.

28th. At Fulham, Middlesex, lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

At New Posso, in Scotland, the lady of sir James Nasmyth, bart. a son.

At Kilruddery, in Ireland, the countess of Meath, a son.

At Tyrone, co. Galway, lady H. French St. George, a daughter.

At Barrington, the lady of the hon. J. Dutton, a daughter.

At Ampton, near Bury, the lady of lord Charles Fitzroy, a son.

At Escot house, Devon, the lady of sir John Kennaway, bart. a son.

At Bath, the wife of col. Brownlow, a son.

In Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, the countess of Berkely, a son.

Aug. 1st. At Loftus-hill, near Dublin, the hon. lady Emily Henry, a daughter.

2d. At Cork, the wife of major O'Brien, relict of vice-admiral sir A. Dickson, a son.

4th. At H. Hope's, esq. at Ealing, Middlesex, the lady of vice-admiral sir Charles Pole, a daughter.

At his lordship's seat on Gogmagog-hills, co. Cambridge, the lady of lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, a daughter.

6th. At Amport-house, Southampton, the Marchioness of Winchester, a daughter.

At Woodcote-house, near Alresford, Hants. the wife of col. Conynghame, a daughter.

24th. At Castlemartyr, co. Cork, the seat of her father-in-law, the earl of Shannon, viscountess Boyle, a daughter.

25th. Madame de Rechauson, lady of the Swedish minister at this court, a daughter.

29th. At the Castle of Hetzedorf, the empress of Germany, an archduke, baptized Charles Francis Joseph.

At Clonbrock, co. Galway, Ireland, lady Clonbrock, a daughter.

At the seat of her uncle, Lawrence Edward St. Lo, esq. at Little Fontmill, near Southampton, Mrs. Harriet Allen, a son and heir, who, in all probability, will inherit the whole of the unentailed estates of the St. Lo family.

At Bath, the lady of sir Robert Gore Booth, bart. a son and heir.

Sept. 1st. At Gilmerton, in Scotland, the lady of sir Alex. Kinloch, bart. a son and heir.

2d. At Howick, the lady of the hon. Cha. Grey, M. P. for Northumberland, a son.

At Holme-Pierrepont, the lady of the hon. C. H. Pierrepont, M. P. for Nottinghamshire, a son.

3d. In Lower Grosvenor-street, lady Amherst, a son.

4th. In Berkeley-square, lady Theodosia Bligh, a daughter.

In Welbeck-street, the lady of sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, bart. a daughter.

7th. At his house, Broomfield, the wife of William Wilberforce, esq. M. P. for Yorkshire, a son.

9th. In Bedford-square, the wife of James Langham, esq. M. P. for St. Germain's, a son.

17th. At Edinburgh, the wife of vice-admiral Deans, a daughter.

19th. In Berkeley-square, the countess of Westmoreland, a son.

20th. In Stanhope-street, Mayfair,

fair, the lady of sir Henry Peyton, bart. a son.

In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of admiral sir Hyde Parker, a daughter.

21st. At Ramsgate, Kent, the hon. Mrs. Borough, a daughter.

25th. At Taplow, the hon. Mrs. Grenfell, wife of Pasco G. esq. M. P. for Marlow, a daughter.

At St. Petersburg, the lady of his excellency Alexander Crighton, M. D. F. R. S. physician to their imperial majesties, the emperor and dowager empress of all the Russias, and physician in chief for the civil department of the empire, &c. a daughter.

27th. At his lordship's house in St. James's-square, the countess of Bristol, a son.

28th. At Hall-place, the seat of sir William East, bart. the lady of sir William Clayton, bart. a son, who died in 4 hours.

29th. At Sansom-house, in Berwickshire, the wife of gen. Francis Dundas, a son.

30th. At Hagbury-place, Surry, lady Margaret Walpole, a son.

At Cork, the lady of lord Clarina, a son.

At Chester, the wife of captain Schomberg, R. N. a daughter.

Oct. 2d. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of the hon. James Abercromby, a daughter.

At sir William Maxwell's, at Monteith, in Scotland, the wife of lieutenant colonel Maxwell, M.P. a son.

8th. At his house near Deal, in Kent, the lady of capt. sir John Johnstone, bart. of Westerhall, in Scotland, a daughter.

13th. At his house in Upper Charlotte-street, Mrs. Lucena, wife of the Portuguese consul-general, a daughter.

14th. In Portland-street, lady H. Stuart, a daughter.

15th. In Merrion-square, Dublin, the lady of the hon. George Knox, a son and heir.

20th. The lady of the hon. and rev. William Capel, of Watford, Herts. a daughter.

21st. In Stanhope-street, May-fair, countess Conyngham, a son.

At his seat, St. John's Lodge, in Herefordshire, the wife of general Cuyler, a daughter.

25th. At Tortworth court, co. Gloucester, lady Francis Moreton, a daughter.

29th. At Argyle house, Edinburgh, lady Charlotte Campbell, a daughter.

30th. The lady of sir Wm. Elliot, bart. Stobbs, Scotland, a son.

31st. At Great Lingford, Bucks. the lady of the hon. and rev. Mr. Cathcart, a daughter.

At Thoresby-park, co. Nottingham, the hon. Mrs. Bentick, wife of capt. B. of the royal navy, a son.

At Gormanstown-castle, Ireland, viscountess Gormanstown, a daughter.

At Dublin, the lady of the hon. and rev. J. Pomeroy, a son.

In Scotland, viscountess Duncan, a son and heir.

At Stainton, in Cleveland, co. York, lady Charlotte Baillie, a son.

Nov. 2d. In Merrion-square, Dublin, the lady of the right hon. sir Lawrence Parsons, bart. a son.

3d. At Hunton, Kent, the wife of the rev. Robert Moore, son of the late arch-bishop of Canterbury, a daughter.

5th. At Balchristie-house, in Fifeshire, the wife of major-general Moncrieff, a son.

7th. At the countess of Winterton's, in Upper Seymour-street, lady Elizabeth Richardson, a son.

At

At the parsonage of Great Wickingham, Norfolk, the lady of the hon. William Fitzroy, a son.

8th. At Suffield-house, Norfolk, the lady of the hon. major Petre, a son.

9th. At Ochtertyre, in Scotland, lady Mary Murray, a daughter.

12th. In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of lieutenant-colonel Browne, of the 12th light dragoons, a son.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Walkden, clerk of St. James's chapel, Hampstead-road, three daughters, all likely to live.

18th. In Charlotte-square, the lady of sir Jn. Sinclair, bart. M. P. a son.

25th. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the wife of col. Heneage, a son.

27th. At Donegal-house, Belfast, the marchioness of Donegal, a son.

Dec. 2d. At his lordship's house in St. James's-square, the countess of Clonmell, a daughter.

4th. At his lordship's seat, Bishop's Court, near Exeter, Lady Graves, a daughter.

7th. At his seat in Northumberland, the lady of the rev. lord Charles Ainsley, a son.

At Capt. Halliday's, in Grosvenor-place, lady Elizabeth Halliday, a son and heir.

9th. At Redbourn-hall, county of Lincoln, the lady of lord William Beauclerk, a son.

12th. In New Norfolk-street, the lady of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. a son, who died the next day.

18th. At his lordship's house in Grosvenor-place, lady Garlies, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Paget, a daughter.

In Great Cumberland-street, the lady of the hon. C. B. Agar, a son.

In Manchester-square, the lady of the hon. John Scott, a son.

At Kelston, county of Somerset, the lady of Sir John Hawkins, bart. a son.

In Bedford-square, the wife of Robert Dallas, esq. M. P. a daughter.

MARRIAGES *for* 1805.

Jan. 1st. At Ipswich, Major Ray, aid-du-camp to general Warde, to Miss Dalton.

2nd. At Bath, John Surtees, esq. to Miss Hawkins, sister to Sir J. Hawkin's, bart. of Kelston, county of Somerset.

3rd. At Oxford, the rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M. A. son of the late sir Thomas H. bart. of Hursley Lodge, and fellow of Winchester College, to Sophia Elizabeth, second daughter of Martin Wall, M. D. Clinical professor in the university of Oxford.

7th. At St. George's Hanover-square, colonel Cooper, son of the late sir Grey Cooper, to Miss Charlotte Honeywood, daughter of Sir J. Honeywood, bart. of Evington, Kent.

At Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, the hon. Henry Erskine, to Mrs. Erskine Munro, eldest daughter of Alexander Munro, esq. and relict of the late James Turnbull, esq. advocate.

8th. At North Berwick, lord viscount Duncan, to Miss Janet Dalrymple, second daughter of the late Sir H. Dalrymple, bart. of Bargany and North Berwick.

9th. At Thwing, Peter Acklom, esq. of Beverley, to Miss Maria Cowslip Topham, youngest daughter of Major Topham, of Wold Cottage, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

12th.

12th. Major John Baddeley, of David-street, Portman-square, assistant barrack-master general, to Miss Grace Smith.

At Moccas Court, county of Gloucester, Thomas Frankland, Lewis, esq. of Harpton Court, high sheriff of the county of Radnor, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Sir George Cornewall, bart. M. P. for the county of Hereford.

14. At Yoxford, Dr. Turner, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Blois, daughter of Sir John Blois, bart. of Cockfield-hall, county of Suffolk.

At Vogrie, in Scotland, major-general Moncrieff, to Miss Dewar.

17th. At Newton St. Cyres, John Truscott, esq. a lieutenant in the East India Company's service at Bengal, and son of the late admiral Truscott, to Miss Mary Lambert Gorwyn, of Drewsteignton, county of Devon.

19th. At Leeds, colonel Strawbenzee, of Spennithorne, county of York, to Miss Buckle, of Wakefield.

22nd. Major Montagu Hotham, of the 14th foot, assistant-quarter-master-general in the North Inland District, to the eldest daughter of Thomas Bird, Esq. of Norton-Lodge, county of Worcester.

23rd. Rev. John Glasse, rector of Burnham, Norfolk, to Anna Maria, third daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Long Melford, county of Suffolk.

24th. At Easby, near Richmond, county of York, Robert Challoner, esq. of Gisborough, to the hon. Frances Laura, third daughter of lord Dundas.

26th. William Boothby, esq. aid-du-camp to the duke of Cumberland, and captain in the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Jenkinson, daughter of John Jenkinson, esq. of Winchester.

27th. At Dublin, the hon. George Knox, son of lord viscount Northland, and M. P. for the University of Dublin, to Miss Anne Staples, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, of Donmore, in Queen's county.

29th. Edward Morris, esq. barrister at law, and M. P. for the borough of Newport, in Cornwall, to Mary, youngest daughter of the hon. Thomas Erskine.

31st. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, lieutenant Shewen, R. N. to Miss Parker, niece to admiral Thornborough.

Feb. 4. Anthony Buller, esq. son of the late John Buller, esq. of Morval in Cornwall, and nephew of the late Judge Buller, to Miss Isabella Lemon, daughter of Sir William Lemon, bart. M. P. for Cornwall.

7th. Robert Wolseley, esq. second son of Sir William Wolseley, bart. and lieutenant colonel of the Second Staffordshire Militia, to the only daughter of the late rev. archdeacon Hand.

9th. By special licence, at her father's house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the earl of Clonmell, to lady Harriet Greville, second daughter of the earl of Warwick.

14th. At St. Mary-le-Bonne, the hon. capt. Edward O'Brien, R. N. and nephew to the marquis of Thomond, to the hon. Miss Hotham, daughter of lord Hotham.

16th. At Brighthelmstone, —— Osborne, esq. to Miss Ward, daughter of the hon. Mr. and Lady Arabella Ward, and niece to the earl of Glandore.

18th. At Gloucester, capt. Tonyn, of the 48th foot, son of general Tonyn, to Miss Rudge.

23rd.

23d. At Exmouth, Devon, brigadier-general Thewles, to Frances, second daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, esq.

25th. At St. Mary-le-bonne, Henry F. Greville, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 4th dragoon guards, to lady Lambert.

27th. At Bath, rear-admiral Scott, of Spring Hill, near Southampton, to Mrs. Crouder, relict of James Crouder, esq. of Jamaica.

28th. At Dawlish, the reverend Charles Robinson, youngest son of Sir George Robinson, bart. to Miss Charlotte Pennyman, of Rise Cottage, Devon, daughter of sir James Penneyman, bart.

March 7th. The honourable capt. Paget, fourth son of the earl of Uxbridge, and captain of his majesty's ship Endymion, to Elizabeth Arabella, second daughter of Henry Monk, esq.

12th. Salisbury Price Humphreys, esq. captain in the royal navy, to the eldest daughter of John Tirel Morin, esq. of Weedon-lodge, near Aylesbury.

15th. At Bath, James Henry Brooke, esq. in the East-India company's service, to Miss Anne Patton, daughter of col. R. Patton, governor of St. Helena.

16th. By special licence, the rev. Charles Drake Barmont, rector of Bigby, co. Lincoln, to lady Boynton, relict of the late sir Griffith B. bart. of Burton-Agnes, co. York.

17th. At Exmouth, Devon, the earl of Ormond and Ossory, to Miss Price Clarke, only surviving daughter of J. H. Price C. esq. by his late wife, who was the sole heiress of Godfrey Clarke, esq. of Sutton-hall, co. Derby.

21st. At Sylattin, co. Salop, lieutenant-colonel Gatacre, of Gatacre-hall, to Miss Lloyd, of Swanhill, near Oswestry.

26th. Capt. Croft, R. N. second son of Stephen C. esq. of Stillington, to the eldest daughter of Hall Plumer, esq. of Bilton-hall, near York.

29th. C. B. Wyatt, esq. surveyor-general of the province of Upper Canada, in America, to Miss Rogers, of Frith-street, Soho.

April 2d. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Augustus Hamilton, esq. son of vice-admiral H. and great-grandson of James, fourth duke of Hamilton, to Miss Hyde, daughter of the late judge H. and great-grand-daughter of Edward, eighth duke of Somerset.

4th. At St. George's, Hanover-square, capt. Henry Waring, of the royal navy, to Miss Margaret Franks, only daughter of John Henry F. esq. of Misterton, co. Leicester.

5th. At Brunswick-chapel, Portman-square, by special licence, Griffin Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Hotham, daughter of gen. H.

6th. At St. George's, Hanover-square, capt. Bishopp, son of sir Cecil B. bart. to lady Charlotte Townshend, eldest daughter to the earl of Leicester.

At Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, capt. Wilkie, of the 38th foot, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late sir Jn. Hales, bart. of Mundale, co. Lincoln.

Dr. Robert Patrick, inspector of the hospitals in the southern district, to Harriet, second daughter of the hon. lieut.-general Gardiner, of Lichfield-close.

13th.

13th. At Montreal, in America, col. Bowes, of Yorkshire, col. of the 6th foot, to the second daughter of Sir John Johnson, bart.

15th. By special licence, in St. George's chapel, Dublin, by the bishop of Waterford, John M'Clintock, esq. of Drumear, co. Louth, to lady Elizabeth Trench, daughter of the earl of Clancarty.

16th. Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring-park, to the hon. lady Sykes.

Francis Mason, esq. captain of the Ratler sloop, to the hon. Miss Selina Hood, second daughter of the hon. colonel H. of Catherington, Hants, and grand-daughter of lord viscount Hood.

18th. At Bath, B. C. Stephenson, esq. to Maria, second daughter of the late rev. sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

23d. At Wingeworth, near Chesterfield, the rev. George Hutton, B. D. vicar of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Charlotte Gladwin, daughter of the late gen. G. of Stubbing, co. Derby.

25th. Sir Thomas Tancred, bart. of Sidney-lodge, Southampton, to Harriet, second daughter of the rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford.

27th. At Pancras, major Macdonald, assistant quarter-master-general, to the only daughter of the late Charles Graham, esq. of Williamsfield, Jamaica.

29th. At Edinburgh, Alexander Maconochie, esq. advocate, to Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Blair, esq. of Avontoun, solicitor-general of Scotland.

30th. At Gretna-green, Stephen Phillips, esq. to the hon. Julia Maria Petre, daughter of lord P.

May 10th. At Edinburgh, James Buchanan, esq. to lady Janet Sinclair, eldest daughter of the earl of Caithness.

14th. The earl of Dalhousie, to Miss Brown.

At Gatton church, in Scotland, capt. Ker, of the 1st foot-guards, to the eldest daughter of col. Hay, of Upper Gatton.

15th. At Heytesbury, Wilts, Richard Beadon, esq. son of the bishop of Bath and Wells, to Arrabella, second daughter of sir William A'Court, bart. of Heytesbury-house.

18th. At St. Anne's, Westminster, three brothers, named William, Edward, and George Warner, of Tottenham-court-road, to three sisters, daughters of Mr. Stanard, of Ryder's-court, Leicester-fields.

At Doncaster, the rev. Henry Prowse Jones, to Miss Sarah Hussey Shafto, youngest daughter of sir Cuthbert S. of Barrington-hill, Northumberland.

20th. Re-married, by special licence, John Henry marquis of Lansdown, to lady Gilfard, relict of sir Luke G. bart. of Castle-Jordan, co. Meath.

21st. At Edinburgh, lieutenant-colonel Lauriston, of the East India company's service, to Miss Marion Cranfuird, daughter of the late Arch. Marion C. of Ardmillan.

22d. At St. George's, Hanover-square, major-general the hon. Edward Paget, third son of the earl of Uxbridge, to the hon. Miss Bagot, sister to the present lord B.

25th. Benjamin Bathurst, esq. secretary of legation to the court of Stockholm, to Miss Call, daughter of the late sir John C. bart.

June 1st. At St. George's, Hanover-square, major Nesbit, to Miss Blake, of Audley-street.

3d. The hon. William Lamb, son of lord viscount Melbourne, to lady Caroline Ponsonby, only daughter of the earl of Besborough.

4th. John Henry Searle, esq. of Mount-Boone, co. Devon. to the only daughter of the late sir Paul Jodrell, of the East-Indies.

10th. Lieutenant-col. Bailey, to Miss Mary Anne Silke, of Colchester.

12th. At St. George's, Hanover square, viscount Hampden, to Miss Browne, sister of lady Wedderburn.

14th. At Kingston-Lisle, Berks, the hon. George Bowes, of Paul's Walden, Herts, brother to the earl of Strathmore, to Miss Mary Thornhill, daughter of Edward T. esq.

15th. At Pancras-church, lieut. Woodgate, R. N. to lady Honoria Lambert, daughter to the earl of Cavan.

17th. At Ballendean, co. Perth, sir John Hope, bart. of Craighall, to Miss Anne Wedderburn, daughter of the late sir John W. bart. of Ballendean.

19th. By special licence, capt. Robert Dudley Oliver, R. N. to Miss Saxton, daughter of sir Charles S. bart. commissioner of his majesty's navy.

25th. At Cortachie-house, in Scotland, John viscount Arbuthnot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the hon. Walter Ogilvy.

28th. Capt. Vincent, (who in his majesty's sloop Arrow, so gallantly defended the valuable Malta convoy against two French frigates) to Miss Norman.

July 2d. At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Doyne, of the county of Wexford, to Mrs. Uniacke, relict of Robert U. esq. and daughter of the right hon. John Claudius Beresford; also Mr. White, banker, to Miss Beresford, youngest sister of the first-mentioned lady.

3d. John Willett Willett, esq. of Merly-house, co. Dorset, M. P. for New Romney, to Miss Wilson, of Wimpole-street.

6th. Thomas Strangways Horner, esq. of Mells-park, colonel of the Frome and E. Mendip cavalry, to the eldest daughter of sir John Coxe Hippisley, bart.

8th. Lieutenant-colonel Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late sir John Whitefoord, bart. of Whitefoord, Scotland.

17th. Mr. Charles Newbery, of Mincing-lane, Cornhill, to the eldest daughter of Richard Archdall, esq. M. P. for Dundalk.

20th. At Melbourne-house, Whitehall, earl Cowper, to the hon. Miss Lamb, second daughter of viscount Melbourne.

At the earl of Carhampton's, at Cobham, Surrey, lord Grantham, to lady Henrietta Francis Cole, youngest daughter of the late earl of Enniskillen.

Hon. col. Acheson, M. P. eldest son of lord Gosford; to the only daughter of Rt. Sparrow, esq. of Warlingham-hall, Suffolk.

At the earl of Barrymore's, in Sackville-street, the duc de Chartres, to Miss Coghlan, sister to the countess of Barrymore.

22d. At Bath, the right rev. the bishop of Killala, to Mrs. Obins, of that city.

At North Shields, Mr. Edward Shaftoe, of Durham, youngest son of sir Cuthbert S. knight, of Bavington,

vington, co. Northumberland, to the eldest daughter of Mr. G. Garthorne, of London, banker.

At Loftus-hill, near Dublin, sir Edward Baker Littlehales, bart. to lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of the duke of Leinster.

23d. William H. Fellows, esq. M. P. of Ramsey-abbey, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Emma Benyon.

At Chiswick, Robert Joseph Chambers, esq. eldest son of the late sir Robert C. chief judge of Calcutta, to Miss Polhill, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, only daughter of the late Nathaniel P. esq. of Howbury, co. Bedford.

27th. At Castlecoote, the seat of the earl of Belmore, near Enniskillen, Charles Watson, esq. eldest son of the bishop of Landaff, and major of the third regiment of dragoons, to Miss Maria Lowry Corry.

28th. By special licence, at the marquis of Abercorn's seat, the Priory, the earl of Aberdeen, to lady Catherine Hamilton, the marquis's eldest daughter.

At Dublin, by special licence, lieutenant-general Floyd, colonel of the eighth dragoons, and second in command of the forces in Ireland, to lady Denny, widow of the late sir Barry D. of Tralee-castle, co. Kerry.

At Bristol, lieutenant-colonel Leighton, of the Shropshire militia, to the hon. Louisa Anne St. Leger, fourth daughter of the late lord viscount Doneraile.

August 13th. At Winchester, Francis Freeling, esq. of the general Post-office, to the eldest daughter of sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

17th. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the hon. and rev. Dr. Marsham, sir John Buchanan Riddell, bart. to lady Frances Marsham, eldest daughter of the earl of Romney.

19th. At Christchurch, Hants, John Lewis Francis Cæsar Defage Vaunmale, a French nobleman, and a knight of Malta, to Miss Barbara Matilda Dumolin, of Burton, near Christchurch.

21st. G. Evans, esq. of Portrane, co. Dublin, to the only daughter of the late sir John Parnell.

25th. At Abbey-church, near Clonmell, in Ireland, lieutenant-general sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and M. P. for Queen's County, to Miss Bagwell, daughter of colonel B. of Marlefield, M. P. for the county of Tipperary.

27th. Rev. Thomas Gery Cullum, eldest son of sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. to Miss Eggers, only daughter of Henry Eggers, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

29th. By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the marquis of Waterford, to lady Susan Carpenter, daughter of the late earl of Tyrconnel.

At Whitchurch, co. Oxford, the rev. Edward Vansittart, second son of George V. esq. M. P. for Berks, to Miss Gardiner, daughter of Samuel G. esq. of Combe-lodge.

Sept. 2. Nathaniel Bryan Hodgson, esq. of Brafferton-hall, co. York, to Jemima Eleonora, youngest daughter of major-general Sowerby, of Doncaster.

3d. At Hempstead, near Gloucester, Ralph Price, esq. second son of sir Charles P. bart. and M. P. for the city of London, to Miss Charlotte Savery Hardy, youngest daughter of the late col. H.

5th. At Chislehurst, in Kent, brigadier-major Ferrand, to the only daughter of brigadier-general Twiss, of the royal Engineers.

13th.

At Colwich, co. Stafford, James Macdonald, esq. only son of the lord chief baron, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Sparrow, esq. of Bishton, in the said county.

12th. At Farnham, in Surrey, I. Louis Couchet, esq. to lady Fleming, widow of the late sir Richard Worsley, bart. Her ladyship assumed the name of Fleming (that of her father) in consequence of a grant from his majesty.

14th. At Knaresborough, co. York, the rev. T. H. Coles, B. A. nephew to sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, bart. and vicar of Honnington, co. Lincoln, to Miss Harriet Brooke Oliver, of Wigmore-street.

17th. At Lainshaw, in Scotland, lord Ashburton, of Devon, to Miss Selby Cunningham, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Lainshaw.

23d. At Farcham, Hants. lieutenant-colonel Mannorch, inspecting field-officer of the yeomanry, and volunteer corps in the south-west district, to Miss Bruce, sister of capt. B. of the royal navy.

25th. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Knight, esq. of Lea-castle, co. Worcester, to the hon. Miss Wynn, eldest daughter of lady Headley.

27th. At Bath, John Haley, esq. of Lansdown-place, to Mrs. Richardes, youngest daughter of the late James Rivett, esq. M. P. for Derby.

Oct. 8th. Walter Jones, esq. M. P. for Coleraine, in Ireland, to Miss Catherine Iremonger, daughter of the Rev. Lascelles, I. prebendary of Winchester.

12th. At Pancras, Richard Price, esq. third son of sir Charles P. bart. M. P. for the city of London, to Miss Elizabeth Heyman, second daughter of Henry H. esq. of Queen-square.

15th. By special licence, by the bishop of Rochester, at Beckenham, in Kent, lieutenant-colonel J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d foot, secretary to the commander in chief, to Mrs. Bennet.

At Plasnewydd, in Wales, the earl of Enniskillen, to lady C. Paget, daughter of the earl of Uxbridge.

17th. At Powderham-castle, Devon, the seat of viscount Courtenay, lord Edward Somerset, brother to the duke of Beaufort, to the hon. Louisa Courtenay, sister to viscount C.

18th. At St. George's, Hanover-square, sir Robert Peel, bart. M. P. for Tamworth, to Miss Clerke, sister to sir Wm. C. bart.

22d. At Burnham, Norfolk, James Monro, esq. of Hadley, co. Middlesex, to Caroline, youngest daughter of sir Mordaunt Martin, bart.

23d. At Edinburgh, brigadier-general the hon. Alexander Hope, to Georgina, youngest daughter of George Brown, esq. of St. Andrew's-square.

31st. John Robert Gregg Hoppwood, esq. of Hoppwood-hall, co. Lancaster, to Miss Byng, one of her majesty's maids of honour, daughter of the hon. John B. and niece to viscount Torrington.

Nov. 1st. Thomas Sheridan, esq. eldest son of R. B. S. esq. M. P. to Miss Callander, daughter of sir John C. bart. of Preston-house-hall, near Edinburgh.

7th. At Rochfort, co. Westmeath, in Ireland, major-general Mervyn Archdall, M. P. for the county of Fermanagh, to the eldest daughter of Gustavus H. Rochfort, esq.

11th.

11th. At Bath, capt. C. Turner, of the 23d Light Dragoons, and aid-de-camp to general Floyd, to Miss Stevenson, eldest daughter of the dean of Kilfenora.

At Mary-la-bonne church, G. H. Bellasis, esq. eldest son of general B. of Bombay, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Maude, esq. of Kendal.

14th. Rev. Charles Ekins, eldest son of the dean of Salisbury, and one of the canons of that cathedral, to Miss Mary Ford, daughter of John Ford, of Queen Anne-street, West.

16th. At the house of the earl of Westmorland, in Berkeley-square, by special licence, lord viscount Duncannon, son of the earl of Besborough, to lady Maria Fane, third daughter of the earl of Westmorland.

19th. At Edinburgh, the hon. Edward Stewart, son of the earl of Galloway, to the hon. Catherine Charteris, daughter of lord Elcho.

21st. At Bally-Ellis, co. Cork, the hon. Robert Trench, captain in the 93d regiment of foot, and youngest son of the late earl of Clancarty, to the honourable Letitia Susannah Dillon, sister of lord Clonbrock.

24th. At Cork, Robert Henry Sturgeon, esq. captain in his majesty's royal staff corps, and nephew to the late marquis of Rockingham, to Sarah, youngest daughter of J. P. Curran, esq. barrister at law.

25th. By special licence, at Kimbolton-castle, Charles Palmer, esq. of Luckley-park, Berks, to lady Madelina Sinclair.

26th. At Mary-la-bonne church, George Reid, esq. eldest son of George R. esq. of Watlington-hall, Norfolk, to Louisa, fourth daughter of sir Charles Oakley, bart.

30th. Matthew Richard Onslow, esq. eldest son of sir Richard O. bart. admiral of the red, to Miss Seton, eldest daughter of the late Dan. S. esq. lieutenant-governor of Surat.

Dec. 3d. At Plymouth, William Rathbone, esq. captain of his majesty's ship Santa Margaritta, to Miss French, of Loughrea.

6th. At Clifton, near Bristol, major Malkin, of the 21st Light Dragoons, to Miss Spode, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, daughter of Josiah S. esq. of Fenton, in the Staffordshire Potteries.

10th. William Davies, esq. of Penylan-park, to Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of lord Robert S.

At Rippon, co. York, Charles Dulbiac, esq. major of the 4th (or queen's own) regiment of dragoons, to Miss Dutton, daughter of John D. junr. esq. of the Grange, near Rippon.

11th. John Buller, esq. M. P. for E. Looe, to Miss Augusta Eliza Nixon.

12th. At St. George's, Hanover-square, lord viscount Hereford, to Miss F. Cornewall, daughter of sir George C. bart.

13th. Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. M. P. for Bridgenorth, to the second daughter of Thomas Boddington, esq. of Clapton.

16th. Sir Charles Edward Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth, co. Cambridge, to the only daughter of Thomas Dickinson, esq. of West Retford, Notts.

PROMOTIONS *in the Year* 1805.

Jan. 1st. Major-generals Philip Martin, William Borthwick, sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Harry Burrard, Charles Lenox, John Adolphus Harris,

ris, Arthur Ormsby, Henry Read, William John Arabin, George Don, sir J. Francis Craddock, K. B. lord Charles Fitzroy, Napier Christie Burton, Richard Rich Wilford, Edward Morrison, sir Charles Asgill, bart. Thomas Garth, Vaughan Lloyd, Pierre count de Meuron, sir J. St. Clair Erskine, bart. Lucius Barber, to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels Henry viscount Gage, on half-pay of the 93d foot; Charles William Este, of the 65th foot; Roger Aytoun, on half-pay of the late 72d foot; George Rochfort, of the royal invalid artillery; James Webber, on half-pay of unattached officers; colonel Francis Grose, of the New South Wales corps; Henry Richmond Gale, on half-pay of the late 20th light dragoons; John Spens, on half-pay of the late 95th foot; George Earl of Crawfurd, on half-pay of the late 92d foot; William Scott, on half-pay of the late 80th foot; Robert Tipping, on ditto; Archibald Campbell, on half-pay of the late Breadalbane fencibles; Alexander Trotter, on half-pay of the late 73d foot; Francis Fuller, of the 59th foot; James Affleck, of the 16th light dragoons; George Vaughan Hart, of the 75th foot; John Robinson, of the 7th garrison battalion; George Warde, of the late horse-grenadier guards; the hon. Thomas Maitland, of the 5th garrison battalion; Richard Bright, of the royal marines; William Ramsay, of the Ceylon regiment; James Campbell, on half-pay of unattached officers; John Skerret, of the Newfoundland fencibles; Hildebrand Oakes, of the 1st garrison battalion; Colin Campbell, of the 6th foot; George Prevost, of the 60th foot; Stain Park Dalrymple, of the 71st foot; William Waller, of the 3d dragoons; Mervyn Archdall, of the 12th light dragoons; John Coape Sherbrooke, of the 4th garrison battalion; sir William Clarke, bart. of the 84th foot; Gordon Drummond, of the 8th foot; James Hale, of the 21st light dragoons; William Payne, of the 3d dragoon guards; the hon. Edward Bligh, aid-de-camp to the king; William earl Craven, of the 9th garrison battalion; lord William Bentinck, aid-de-camp to the king; Edmund earl of Cork, of the 16th garrison battalion; Coote Manningham, of the 95th foot; Henry George Grey, aid-de-camp to the king; the hon. Edward Paget, ditto; Arthur Wetham, ditto; Brent Spencer, ditto, to be major-generals in the army.

Lieut.-colonels William Grant, of the royal invalid artillery; James Croker, on half-pay of unattached officers; Lewis Bayly Wallis, on half-pay of the 95th foot; John Hope, of the 60th foot; John O'Toole, on half-pay of the late Irish brigade; count Sutton Clonard, on ditto; George Meyrick, on half-pay of the 130th foot; sir Montagu Burgoyne, bart. on half-pay of the 21st light dragoons; Robert Uniacke, on half-pay; Allen Cameron, of the 79th foot; Andrew lord Blaney, of the 89th foot; the hon. Stephen Mahon, of the 7th dragoon-guards; Daniel Hoghton, of the 8th foot; John Sullivan Wood, of the 8th light dragoons; Daniel O'Meara, on half-pay of the late 12th West India regiment; the hon. George Cranstoun, of the 64th foot; James Phillips Lloyd, of the 86th foot; Francis baron Rottenburgh, of the 60th foot; James Mercer, of the 22d foot; John Robert

Robert Napier, on half-pay of the 95th foot; the hon. Charles Colville, of the 13th foot; Frederick Charles White, of the 1st foot-guards; Thomas Brinley, of the 4th foot; Henry de Berniere, of the 9th foot; Gore Browne, of the 40th foot; Lewis Lidenthal, of the queen's German regiment; Barnard Foord Bowes, of the 6th foot; Roger Coghlan, of the 82d foot; Robert Anstruther, adjutant-general to the forces serving in Ireland; to be colonels in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels Henry Fane, of the 1st dragoon-guards; Robert Bolton, of the 13th light dragoons; Robert Cheney, of the first foot-guards; the hon. William Monson, of the 76th foot; George Anson, of the 15th light dragoons; Kenneth Alexander Howard, of the Coldstream foot guards; to be aides-de-camp to the king.

Majors Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 31st foot; James Campbell, of the 94th foot; John Gordon, of the 92d foot; sir Edward Michael Ryan, knt. of the second garrison battalion; William Kelly, of the 24th foot; John Campbell, of the first dragoon guards; John Macleod, of the 5th garrison battalion; Hercules Scott, of the 78th foot; the hon. William Collyear, on half-pay of the late 28th light dragoons; Percy Groves, of the 3d foot; Henry Elliot, of the 70th foot; Robert Kelso, of the 22d foot; Nicholas Forster, of the 5th West India regiment; Overington Blunden, of the 12th light dragoons; John Nugent Smyth, of the 55th foot; John Lamont, of the 92d foot; William Fuller, of the 10th light dragoons; William Howe de Lancey, assistant quarter-master general; William Froome, of the 48th foot; Peter Kingston, of the 6th dragoon-guards; Henry Torrens, of the 86th foot; Benjamin D'Urban, of the 89th foot; Daniel White, of the 29th foot; William Spread, of the 37th foot; John Locke, of the 24th light dragoons; William Carter, of the 8th West India regiment; to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.

Captains—Joseph Fell, of the 10th garrison battalion; Peter Kettlewell, of the late royal Irish artillery; Forster Coulson, of ditto; Richard Uniacke, of ditto; Robert Samuel Francis, of ditto; Robert Thornhill, of the royal artillery; Thomas Fleming, of the 30th foot; George J. Hamilton, of the late royal Irish artillery; Luke G. Tomkins, of the 27th foot; William Charles Shortt, of the 41st foot; Philip Stewart, of the 3d foot; Charles Fane, of the Coldstream-guards; Edward Sebright, of the 1st foot-guards; H. R. Featherstonhaugh, of ditto; Archibald Campbell, of the 94th ditto; George Ramsey, of the royal artillery; Edward W. Drozier, of ditto; John Lemoine, of the royal artillery; William Skyring, of ditto; William Cox, of ditto; Spencer C. Parry, of ditto; Robert Evans, of ditto; David Meredith, of ditto; John Ashley Sturt, of the 80th foot; William Fenwick, of the 34th foot; George D. Robertson, of the 30th foot; Alexander Anderson, of the 33d foot; Alexander M'Donald, of the 15th garrison battalion; Daniel Watling, of the 2d West India regiment; John Bronwin, of the 64th foot; Donald Macpherson, of the 92d foot; John Watling, of the 39th foot; William Stewart, of the 37th foot; William Shewin, of the 9th garrison battalion; Robert Smart, of the 31st foot; C. W. Le

Geyte, of the 45th foot; hon. George Matthew, of the 17th foot; William Miller, of the royal artillery; Benjamin Blomefield, of ditto; William Robe, of ditto; George Salmon, of ditto; Francis Weller, of the 13th foot; Richard T. Bingham, of the 1st foot-guards; Charles Maxwell, of the 67th foot; Holt M'Kenzie, of the 41st foot; Robert Wright, of the royal artillery; Charles Madden, of the 44th foot; Henry Cox, of the 81st foot; Molyneux Marston, of the 48th foot; Dennis O'Farrell, of the 18th foot; Maurice Charles O'Connell, of the 1st West India regiment; Garrett Fitzsimmons, of the 17th foot; William J. O'Conner, of the 60th foot; Daniel Mahony, of the 58th foot; John Henry Fitzsimmons, of the 65th foot; Joseph Maclean, of the royal artillery; James Phillips, of the Coldstream-guards; William White, of the 60th foot; John James, of the royal Marines; Samuel T. Dickens, of the royal Engineers; John Harris, of the royal artillery; Phillip H. Nicholl, of the 17th foot; hon. John De Courcy, of the 1st foot-guards; Robert Smyth, of the 18th foot; John Quayle, of the royal artillery; George viscount Forbes, of the 30th foot; Francis H. Doyle, of the 12th garrison battalion; J. B. Garstin, of the 65th foot: John Maclean, of Champagne's regiment; John Clark, of the 48th foot; Henry Bird, of the 5th foot; Andrew F. Barnard, of the 1st foot-guards; hon. Leeson Blackwood, of the 60th foot; Henry Westenra, of the 12th light dragoons; J. Scott, of the 73d foot; George Bowles, of the 8th foot; Anthony French, of the 21st foot; T. O'Dell, of the 3d foot; Thomas Williamson, of the 30th foot; Harris W. Haile, of the Nova Scotia fencibles; Edward Darley, of the 62d foot; Archibald Campbell, of the 84th foot; Ralph James, of the 44th foot; Henry Wright, of ditto; Thomas Murray, of the 18th foot; David Leeky, of the 45th foot; David Ross, of the 38th foot; Thomas Wilkinson Haswell, of the 3d foot; Thomas Fotheringham, of the 3d foot-guards; Philip Capoll, of De Rolle's regiment; Anthony Mohr, of ditto; Thomas Smith, of the 14th light dragoons; Henry Nixon, of the 44th foot; William Henry Bunbury, of the 35th foot; to be majors in the army.

3d. Major-general the right hon. Thomas Maitland, appointed governor and commander-in-chief in and over the settlements in the island of Ceylon, in the Indian seas, and the territories and independencies thereof.

11th. Right hon. Henry lord Mulgrave, sworn one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

12th. Right hon. Henry Addington, created viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon.

14th. Right hon. Henry viscount Sidmouth, sworn lord president of his majesty's most honourable privy council, *vice* the duke of Portland, retired on account of ill-health.—Right hon. Robert earl of Buckinghamshire, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster.—Right hon. John Hookham Frere, right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, right hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and the right hon. John Sullivan, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

25th. Francis Gore, esq. appointed captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Bermuda or Somers islands, in North America.

Feb.

Feb. 2d. Right rev. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich, recommended by *congè d'elire*, to be elected archbishop of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. Moore, deceased.

5th. Sir John Colpoys, K. B. and admiral of the blue, appointed treasurer and receiver-general of the royal hospital at Greenwich, *vice* captain Jervis, deceased. Right hon. William Hay, earl of Erroll, appointed knight-marshall of Scotland, *vice* sir Robert Laurie deceased.

20th. Vicary Gibbs, esq. his majesty's solicitor-general, knighted.

21st. The most rev. father in God Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury, sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

22d. Edward Thornton, esq. appointed his majesty's minister-plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and resident with the Hans Towns.

23d. The hon. and rev. E. Legge, L.L. B. appointed dean of his majesty's chapel royal in the castle of Windsor, dean of Wolverhampton, and registrar of the knights of the most noble order of the garter, thereunto annexed, *vice* Dr. Sutton, bishop of Norwich, translated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The hon. and rev. J. Marsham, D. D. appointed prebendary of his majesty's free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, *vice* Legge, resigned.

Rev. John George Beresford, commonly called lord John George Beresford, dean of St. Macartin's, Clogher, promoted to the bishoprick of Cork and Ross, *vice* Dr. Thomas Stopford, deceased. Rev. Richard Bagwell, M. A. promoted to the deanry of the cathedral church of St. Macartin's, Clogher, *vice* Beresford, resigned.

March 1st. Lord Henry Stuart, appointed his majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the elector of Wirtemberg; the hon. William Hill, envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the circle of Franconia; the hon. John King, secretary of legation to the elector of Wirtemberg; Benjamin Bathurst, esq. secretary of legation to the King of Sweden; and Andrew Allen, jun. esq. consul for the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

9th. Rev. Henry Bathurst, L.L.D. recommended, by *congè d'elire* to be elected bishop of Norwich, *vice* Dr. Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury.

13th. Right hon. Francis lord Napier, appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Rev. Philip Fisher, elected master of the charter-house, London, *vice* Ramsden, deceased.

The bishop of Durham, elected visitor of Baliol-college, Oxford, *vice* the late archbishop of Canterbury.

D'Ewes Coke, esq. barrister-at-law, appointed (by the duke of Rutland) deputy recorder of the borough of Grantham, *vice* Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, resigned.

Charles Saxton, esq. barrister-at-law, elected recorder of the borough of Abingdon, Berks, *vice* sir Robert Burton resigned.

April 21st. Joseph Sydney Yorke, esq. of the royal navy, knighted.

27th Sir Charles Middleton, bart. admiral of the white, created baron Barham, of Barham-court and Teston, co. Kent; and in default of male-issue, the dignity of a baroness

to Diana Noel, wife of Gerard Noel, esq. of Exton park, co. Rutland, only daughter of the said Charles Middleton, bart. and the dignity of a baron to her lawful heirs-male.

William Bligh, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief in and over New South Wales.

30th. Right hon. Charles lord Barham, appointed first lord of the admiralty, *vice* lord viscount Melville.

May 1st. Right hon. Charles lord Barham, sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

9th. James Lind, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

June 15th. Cornelius Smelt, esq. appointed governor of the Isle of Man.

July 10th. Right hon. John Jeffereys, earl Camden, declared lord president of his majesty's most hon. privy council, *vice* viscount Sidmouth resigned. Right hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called lord viscount Castlereagh, sworn one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, *vice* earl Camden. Right hon. Dudley lord Harrowby, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, *vice* the earl of Buckinghamshire, resigned.

15th. Charles Blair, esq. appointed consul-general at Naples.

Rev. George Butler, B. D. fellow of Sidney-sussex-college, Cambridge, elected head-master of Harrow school, *vice* Drury.

Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. chaplain to the Prince of Wales's household, appointed librarian to his royal highness.

William Elias Taunton, esq. barrister at law, elected deputy-recorder of Oxford, *vice* the late hon. Charles Bagnall Agar, who resigned.

Edward Johnson, esq. appointed (by his majesty's postmaster general) comptroller of the two-penny post-office, *vice* Walcot deceased.

Rev. Richard Birch, North Fambridge R. Essex, *vice* Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, promoted to the chancellorship of the diocese of Ferns, with the rectory of Kilscoran, co. Wexford, in Ireland, *vice* Dr. Butson, promoted to the bishoprick of Clonfert; and the rev. Thomas Griffinhoofe, Mayland v. co. Essex, *vice* Birch.

Rev. Thomas Zouch, of Sandall, near Wakefield, to a prebend of Durham cathedral, *vice* Dr. Bathurst, bishop of Norwich.

Rev. William Yates, of Sidney-sussex-college, Cambridge, and Fulham-park, Middlesex, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) one of his chaplains in ordinary.

Rev. R. Mornes, of Britford, to a prebend of Salisbury cathedral.

September 7th. Field-marshal his royal highness Frederick duke of York, K. G. appointed colonel of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, *vice* the duke of Gloucester, deceased. Lieutenant-general his royal highness Adolphus Frederick duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be colonel of the coldstream regiment of foot-guards, *vice* the Duke of York. General his royal highness Edward duke of Kent, K. G. to be field-marshal of the forces.

14th. His royal highness Frederick duke of York, appointed keeper of his majesty's forest and warren of Windsor, and lieutenant of the said forest; also warden and keeper of the New Forest, co. Southampton, and of the manor and park of Lindhurst, and the hundred of Rudbergh; all *vice* the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

17th.

17th. George Watson, esq. appointed a commissioner for managing his majesty's revenue of excise, *vice* Fisher, deceased. James Hume, and John Williams, esqrs. appointed commissioners for managing his majesty's customs, *vice* Boone, resigned, and Stiles, deceased.

October 5th. Sir Francis John Hartwell, of Dale-hall, co. Essex, knt. lieut.-gen. John Doyle, colonel of his majesty's 87th regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of the island of Guernsey; Robert Wigram, of Walthamstow-house, co. Essex, esq. lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the 6th regiment of Loyal London Volunteers; Claude Champion de Crespigny, of Champion-lodge, in Camberwell, co. Surrey, and LL. D. Manasseh Lopes, of Maristow-house, co. Devon, esq. with remainder to his nephew, Ralph Franco, esq. John Geers Cotterell, of Garnons, co. Hereford, esq.; William Hillary, of Danbury-place, co. Essex, and of Rigg-house, co. York, esq.; and Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, co. Perth, esq.; created baronets of the united kingdom.

Right hon. Charles Long, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council of Ireland.

22d. Lieutenant-general Henry Bowyer, appointed general and commander of his majesty's forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Island station, *vice* Myers, deceased.

November 2d. William Robertson, esq. appointed one of the lords of session in Scotland, *vice* David Ross, esq. of Angerville, deceased.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint

Major-generals Andrew Cowell, James Ferrier, Joseph Dusseaux, Colin Mackenzie, Archibald Robertson, John Dickson, Miles Staveley, John Money, Thomas Murray, James Edward Urquhart, George Churchill, Eyre Power Trench, George Beckwith, Thomas Roberts, hon. sir G. J. Ludlow, K. B. Sir John Moore, K. B. Richard Earl of Cavan, Sir David Baird, knt. hon. Henry Astley Bennett, hon. Frederick St. John, Sir Charles Ross, bart. John Whitelocke, Hay M'Dowall, lord Charles Henry Somerset, John Despard, William Anne Villettes, William Wemyss, to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels Stapleton Cotton, of the 16th light dragoons; Samuel Dalrymple, of the 3d foot guards; William Johnstone, of ditto; Rowland Hill, of the 90th foot; hon. W. Stapleton, on half-pay of the late 31st light dragoons; Denzil Onslow, on half-pay of the late 97th foot; John Murray, of the 84th foot; William Twiss, of the royal engineers; hon. Charles Hope, of the 7th dragoon guards; Richard Mark Dickens, of the 34th foot; sir George Pigot, bart. on half-pay of the 130th foot; Frederick Maitland, of the 29th foot; John Leveson Gower, on half-pay of the late 10th garrison battalion; Martin Hunter, of the New Brunswick fencibles; John lord Elphinstone, of the 26th foot; Richard earl of Donoughmore, on half-pay of the 112th foot; John Abercrombie, of the 53d foot; sir George Charles Braithwaite Boughton, bart. on half-pay of the late 113th foot; to be major-generals in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels Thomas Mahon, of the 9th light dragoons; John Shaw Maxwell, on half-pay of the late 23d light dragoons; William Thomas Dilkes, of the 3d foot-

guards; Henry Rudyerd, of the royal invalid engineers; John Oswald, of the 35th foot; John Gaspard Le Marchant; James Hadden, of the royal artillery; James Catlin Craufurd, of the 91st foot; William Doyle, of the 62d foot; John Hatton, of the 66th foot; Pinson Bonham, of the 69th foot; John Burnet, of the 17th foot; William Anson, of the 1st foot guards; John Bouchier, of the late royal artillery in Ireland; Isaac Brock, of the 49th foot; lord Evelyn Stuart, of the 22d foot; Robert Nicholson, of the royals; George William Ramsay, of the 60th foot; Robert Craufurd, on half-pay of the 60th foot; to be colonels in the army.

November 9th. His majesty has been pleased to grant to the rev. William Nelson, D. D. now lord Nelson, brother and heir to the late lord viscount Nelson, who, after a series of transcendant and heroic services, fell gloriously, on the 21st of October last, in the moment of brilliant and decisive victory, the dignity of a viscount and earl of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, styles, and titles of viscount Merton and earl Nelson, of Trafalgar, and of Merton in the county of Surrey; the same to descend to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and, in default thereof, to the heirs male, successively, of Susannah, wife of Thomas Bolton, esq. and Catherine, wife of George Matcham, esq. sisters of the late lord viscount Nelson. His majesty has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Cuthbert Collingwood, esq. vice-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland.

His majesty having been pleased to order the rank of admirals of the red to be restored in his majesty's navy, the following flag-officers were this day promoted in pursuance of the king's pleasure, viz. Admirals of the white to be admirals of the red, from Robert Roddam, esq. to the hon. William Cornwallis. Admirals of the blue, to be admirals of the white, from Charles Buckner, esq. to sir Henry Harvey, K. B. Vice-admirals of the red, to be admirals of the blue, from Isaac Prescott, esq. to sir Charles Morice Pole. Vice-admirals of the white, to be vice-admirals of the red, from John Brown, esq. to John Holloway, esq. Vice-admirals of the blue, to be vice-admirals of the red, from George Wilson, esq. to Cuthbert Collingwood, esq. Vice-admirals of the blue, to be vice-admirals of the white, from James Hawkins Whitshed, esq. to sir Robert Calder, bart. Rear-admirals of the red, to be vice-admirals of the white, from James Richard Dacres, esq. to sir. Richard Bickerton, K.B. Rear-admirals of the red, to be vice-admirals of the blue, from George Bowen, esq. to Robert M'Douall, esq. Rear-admirals of the white, to be vice-admirals of the blue, from Billy Douglas, esq. to Edward Thornborough, esq. Rear-admirals of the white, to be rear-admirals of the red, from James Kempthorne, esq. to sir Isaac Coffin, bart. Rear-admirals of the blue, to be rear-admirals of the red, from John Aylmer, esq. to Richard Boger, esq. Rear-admirals of the blue to be rear-admirals of the white, from Jonathan

than Faulkner, esq. to sir Thomas Louis. The under-mentioned captains were also appointed flag-officers of his majesty's fleet, viz. from John M'Dougall, esq. to Philip D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon, to be rear-admirals of the blue.—Richard Goodwin Keats, esq. Edward Buller, esq. and the hon. Robert Stopford, to be colonels of his majesty's royal marine forces, *vice* George Martin, esq. Sir Richard John Strachan, bart. and sir William Sydney Smith, knt. appointed flag-officers.

15th. John Clerk, esq. advocate, appointed, by the prince of Wales, his royal highness's solicitor-general for Scotland, *vice* William Robertson, esq. now lord Robertson.

19th. The most hon. Richard marquis Wellesley, K. P. permitted to receive and wear the insignia and order of the crescent, which the grand signior has transmitted to him.

21st. Right hon. Edward earl of Powis, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and declared lieutenant-general and general-governor of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, *vice* Earl Hardwicke.

23d. General the right hon. lord Cathcart, invested with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the thistle, his lordship having previously received the honour of knighthood from his majesty.

25th. His royal highness Edward duke of Kent, appointed keeper and paler of the house and park of Hampton Court, and mower of the brakes there, and of the herbage and pannage of the said park, with the wood called browsings, windfall wood, and dead wood, happening in the said park; and of all the barns, stables, outhouses, gardens, and curtileges, belonging to the great lodge in the said park, together with the said lodge itself, &c. during his majesty's pleasure.

26th. James Willis, esq. appointed a commissioner for managing his majesty's customs, *vice* Agar, deceased.

30th. Sir C. Green, knt. major-general of his majesty's forces, col. of the regiment of York light infantry volunteers, and governor of Surinam; and George Prevost, esq. major-general of his majesty's forces, governor of the island of Dominica, and lieutenant-colonel of the 60th (or royal American) regiment of foot; created baronets.

December 7th. Rev. Thomas Rennell, D. D. appointed dean of Winchester, *vice* Dr. Robert Holmes, deceased.

DEATHS *in the Year* 1805.

Jan. 1st. At Nantcribba-hall, in Montgomeryshire, George Devereux, viscount Hereford, and a baronet, premier viscount of England; born April 25, 1744, succeeded his brother Edward Aug. 21, 1783, married Dec. 15, 1768, his cousin Marianna, only daughter and heiress of George Devereux, esq. of Tregoyd, in Brecknockshire, by whom (who died April 10, 1797), he had thirteen children, of whom one son and five daughters are living. He is succeeded in title and estates by his son Henry, now viscount Hereford.

2nd. At Baylis, near Salt-hill, suddenly, in his 72d year, Alexander Wedderburn, earl of Rosslyn, baron of Loughborough; an elder brother of the Trinity-house, and a trustee of

of the British museum. He was born Feb. 13, 1733, and married Dec. 31, 1767, Betty Anne, daughter and sole heiress of John Dawson, esq. of Morley, Yorkshire, by whom, who died in 1781, he had no issue; and Sept. 12, 1782, he married Charlotte Courtney, youngest daughter of William viscount Courtney, and aunt to the present viscount, by whom he had a son, born Oct. 2, 1793, since dead. His lordship had been long subject to the gout, and in a delicate state of health. He resided at his seat at Baylis for the benefit of the air; but for some weeks past he was so much recovered as to visit round the neighbourhood; and, on the preceding night, accompanied the countess to her majesty's fête at Frogmore. Next morning he rode on horse-back to visit several of the neighbouring gentlemen; and, after his return to Bailis, went in his carriage to Bulstrode, to visit the duke of Portland, and returned home apparently in perfect health. After dinner he complained of a violent pain in his head, and very abruptly arose from table, saying he was almost distracted, and desired immediate medical assistance to be sent for. He was put to bed, and expresses sent for his physicians; but at one the ensuing morning he expired in the greatest agony. Sir James Sinclair Erskine, bart. nephew to the late earl, succeeds to the titles and estates, and Miss Erskine, sister to the present earl, who lives with the countess of Rosslyn, is, by his majesty's sign manual, to have place, pre-eminence, and precedency, as the daughter of an earl of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

3d. At his house in Park-street, Westminster, aged 67, Charles Townley, esq. of Townley-hall, co. Lancaster, F. R. S. F. S. A. and one of the trustees of the British museum. He was the eldest son of William Townley, esq. and Cecilia his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Ralph Standish, of Standish, esq. by lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry duke of Norfolk. He has left by his will 4000l. to build, at Standish, a museum to receive his valuable collection of antique statues, marbles, coins and MSS.; which, if his bequest is not complied with, are to go to the British museum, which must be deemed the properest depository for them. His house in Park-street, Westminster, was almost entirely filled with rude and bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, intermixed with some of the most beautiful specimens of Greek and Roman models. The servants had directions to exhibit the collection to all individuals of respectability who desired to see them. His collection of ancient medals was extremely valuable; and among his MSS. one of Homer was collated in a late edition. His Etruscan antiquities have been illustrated, in two vols. 4to, by a Frenchman of the name of D'Ancarville, who affixed to the mythological representations a number of metaphisical and hieroglyphic meanings.

At Paris, M. Chappe, the inventor of the telegraph. According to the French journals, he drowned himself in a well, from weariness of life, after having first written the following words on a piece of paper: "I kill myself, because I am weary of a life that burthens me—I have nothing to reproach myself with."

4th.

4th. At his house in Portland-place, aged 57, sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. M. P. for Thirsk, in Yorkshire. He was the 3d baronet; and married, in 1782, Miss Frances Howell, daughter of James H. esq. of Elm, co. Norfolk, by whom he has left five children. He succeeded, in August 1795, his great uncle and godfather, sir Gregory Page, by will; and by virtue of his majesty's sign manual, added to his own the name and arms of Page. At the general election in 1784 he was chosen member for Thirsk, which he has represented ever since. He lately stood a trial with the maker of an iron bridge over a stream in his garden, suggested by Mr. Cartwright to lady T. which amounted to 900l.; and it is said, that his chagrin at this event brought on his death. On examining his secretaire, his executors found 16,700 guineas. His remains were interred in the family vault in Bedfordshire; and he is succeeded by his eldest son, Gregory Osborne, born Sept. 28, 1785.

5th. At his house in Hanover-square, sir John Gallini, a knight of the holy Roman empire. About 8 o'clock in the morning he rang his bell, and, on his servant entering his chamber, ordered his breakfast to be prepared immediately, his chaise to be at the door at 9, and his chariot in waiting at 3. A few minutes after giving these directions he complained of not being well, and said, "I shall rest till 9 o'clock." In half an hour he rang his bell again, and ordered immediate medical assistance, as he had a violent pain in his stomach. Drs. Hayes and Wood immediately attended, but at 9 o'clock he expired without a groan. On the morning of the 4th he attended his pupils as usual; and in the evening was at Covent-garden theatre. Sir John was a native of Italy; and at the age of 25 made his appearance at the Opera-house, then under the management of Mr. Du Burgh, as a dancer. The ensuing season he was made principal dancer; and, in a few seasons, became ballet-master, and then stage-manager of the Opera-house, and gave lessons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the late earl of Abingdon's family, where lady Elizabeth Bertie, his lordship's eldest sister, became enamoured of him, and married him; but they have lived separate several years, on account of her health, and she died Aug. 17, 1804.

6th. At his mother's house at Twickenham, Middlesex, the hon. George Augustus William Curzon, eldest son of the late hon. Penn Asheton Curzon, and the baroness Howe, born May 14, 1788.

7th. At his seat at Stanmer, Sussex, Thomas Pelham, earl of Chichester (so created June 23, 1801, it having been some time extinct in the family of Donegal), baron Pelham, of Stanmer Sussex, 1768, on the death of Thomas the late duke of Newcastle, and surveyor-general of the customs in the port of London. He was born Feb. 28, 1728; died in his 87th year; and is succeeded in titles and estates by his son, Thomas lord Pelham, married to lady Mary Osborne, sister to the duke of Leeds. The vault of the Pelham family, at Laughton, in which his remains were deposited, is so remarkably dry, that the velvet which covers the coffins of the late duke and duchess of Newcastle is scarcely discoloured.

9th.

9th. At her seat at Middle-hill, near Box, co. Somerset, lady Aylmer, widow of Henry lord A. (after whose death, in 1785, she successively married Mr. Howell Price and Mr. Bowles), and mother of the present lord Aylmer.

At his seat at Stanford-court, in Worcestershire, sir Edward Winnington, bart. M. P. for the borough of Droitwich, in that county. He was a gentleman eminent for his attainments in literature; an amiable, entertaining, and instructive companion, affectionate and indulgent in all his domestic relations; an ornament to his native county, and to all his connexions. His death is a severe calamity to his family and friends, and a general loss to society. He married the hon. Anne Foley, aunt of the present lord Foley, by whom he has left nine children, of whom the eldest, Thomas Winnington, esq. succeeds to his titles and estates.

10th. This afternoon, at his seat, Summer castle, near Spital, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, aged 70, sir Cecil Wray, bart. In his public career he was formerly distinguished as the opponent of Mr. Fox in the representation of the city of Westminster; and, in private life, was remarkable for the practice of virtues which rendered him the admiration of all who knew him, and will preserve his memory from oblivion as long as society is capable of estimating departed worth. His extensive charities have procured him the prayers of all the poor in the vicinity of his residence. As a landlord he was a rare instance of liberality; and was never known to advance his rents. Indeed, his chief pleasure was to see his poor neighbours happy, and his tenants affluent; and, a few days before his death, he solemnly exhorted his successor to the principal part of his estates to seek gratification from the same source. He had no children. Mr. Wray, who succeeds him, is a distant relation, and was lately an officer in the North Lincoln militia.

14th. At Shoreham, Sussex, in his 28th year, by a fever which baffled the skill of the faculty, William Henry Benet, esq. captain in the North Hampshire militia, and only son of sir William Benet of Fareham, the last male of a very ancient and respectable family.

16th. Mr. George Rousseau, a domestic in the establishment of his royal highness the Prince of Wales. On the coroner's inquisition, John Phillips, esq. surgeon to his royal highness's household, stated, that on the 9th inst. he was called upon to visit the deceased, whom he found in a state of great agitation, with excessive vomiting. Deceased complained of great giddiness in his head, and declared that his palate was affected with the taste of copper, and that he was poisoned. He was removed from Carleton-house, to Clapton, when his fever increased, and he died on the 16th. Witness added, that after opening the body, doctors G. Pearson, G. Blaine, and himself, were of opinion, that the primary complaint was in the head. Witness added, he understood that the deceased had taken milk, as was his usual custom; he was shortly afterwards seized with violent sickness and pain. The vessel in which the milk had been boiled was examined, but no traces of poison could be discovered, nor could it be discovered that poison had been taken by that which was excreted from the stomach; still he thought nothing

nothing could have produced the effects which were exhibited upon the stomach and brain, but arsenick, corrosive sublimate, or some mineral poison. Charles Peck, esq. his royal highness's maitre d'hotel, deposed, he had been in the habit of visiting the unfortunate gentleman from time to time, until his removal; he always declared he had been poisoned, and intimated a sort of suspicion that an officer employed under him had been the cause; but he observed, shortly after he was seized with the symptoms above described, he had desired the suspected party to taste some of the milk; he had done so, and was seized with the same symptoms as the deceased. Mr. John Gascoigne, the clerk of his royal highness's stables, affirmed, the person referred to by the deceased was of a respectable and moral character. The jury returned their verdict—wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

17th. At Exeter, lady Milner, wife of sir William M. Milner, M. P. for York.

At Plaistow, Essex, Mrs. Thelluson, widow of the late Peter T. esq. of Brodsworth, co. York.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, aged 78, the right hon. sir. Richard Heron, bart. of Newark, co. Nottingham, so created July 25, 1778. He is succeeded by Mr. now sir Robert Heron, bart. of Stubton, co. Lincoln.

About four o'clock in the morning, at his palace at Lambeth, after much severe illness, and in his 74th year, the right hon. and right rev. John Moore, D. D. lord archbishop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England, a lord of trade and plantations, president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, and of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, a trustee of the British museum, a governor of the charter-house, visitor of All Souls and Merton colleges, Oxford, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. This amiable prelate was a native of the city of Gloucester, where his father was a butcher, and in circumstances that would not permit him to give his son that liberal education which he desired and deserved. He was therefore brought up at the free-school of his native city; and, on account of the docility of his behaviour and promising tatents, some friends procured him an humble situation in Pembroke college, Oxford, whence he some time afterwards removed to Christ Church, in that university. By some lucky circumstances, wholly without request, or the least expectation of his own, he was recommended to the duke of Marlborough as a private tutor to the marquis of Blandford. But this appointment was not without humiliation: the pride of the duchess would not yield to Mr. Moore's filling a seat at the first table, and, in consequence, he was degraded to the second. But this mortification did not continue long, as this haughty dame, when she became a widow, actually courted the very same tutor to receive her hand! Mr. Moore declined the advantage of the connexion from a strong principle of honour; and, so sensible was the duke of the generosity of his conduct, that, as the first token of his gratitude, he settled an annuity of 400l. upon him, and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment.

Mr. Garvas Storr, of Leeds, one of the people called quakers. To delineate the character of this truly good man with justice is not only difficult but impossible. With an income of several hundreds per annum, his personal expences, we are credibly informed, have not exceeded 30 pounds a year; the surplus he bestowed upon the poor, not through the medium of agents, but with his own hands ministering to their necessities. For this purpose he performed weekly circuits of several miles extent through the adjacent villages, where he explored the wretched abodes of misery, investigated their various necessities, and administered advice, bedding, cloathing, and money, in the most judicious manner; and during his last illness, he expressed his firm belief that the same divine power, which had stimulated him thus to alleviate the distresses of his fellow-creatures, would raise up some others to supply his place. His spare habit, his venerable grey locks, his plain and rather coarse cloathing, with the sanctity of countenance and general appearance, produced in beholders the idea of one of the ancient prophets.

19th. The coachman of Mrs. Marshal, of Brucegrove, Tottenham, who had lived in her family 14 years, and was upwards of 60, having contracted a habit of drinking, on receiving from her a gentle reproof, assured her he would never do it again, nor leave her house till he was carried out of it. He went out, bought a strong cord, which he waxed well, and was found by the gardener hanging, early in the morning, from the rails of the stair.

20th. At her house in Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 86, Martha baroness de Starck, relict of Charles Sigismund baron de Starck, late of Mittle Hoff, in Prussian Silesia, and sister to the late dean of Winchester, and to the present admiral sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. of Worthy, Hants, and aunt to Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Whitbread, and Mrs. Sheridan.

At Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, the dowager viscountess Palmerston. She was daughter of Benjamin Mee, esq. of Bath, and second wife to the late and second viscount, who died April 17, 1802, by whom he had one son, Henry John.

21st. The infant son of the hon. R. Ryder.

At the guild-hall of York, a few minutes after a verdict of guilty had been found against one Blackburn, for stealing, Mr. P. Brown, of York, one of the jurors, who suddenly dropped down in the jury-box and expired.

22d. At Penton-house, co. Lincoln, aged 89, Edmund Turnor, esq. In 1753 he married Mary, only daughter of John Disney, esq. of Lincoln, by Frances daughter of George Cartwright, esq. of Ossington, co. Nottingham, by whom he has left issue, Edmund Turnor, esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. and M. P. for Midhurst; George Turnor, rector of Penton, and vicar of Milton Ernis, co. Bedford; John Turnor, esq. barrister at law of the Inner Temple; and Charles Turnor, vicar of Wendover; and four daughters; Elizabeth Frances, the wife of Samuel Smith, esq. of Woodhall-park, co. Hertford; Mary Anne, relict of sir William Foulis, bart.; Diana, wife of sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. and Frances, unmarried. His remains were interred in the family vault at Stoke Rochford.

24th.

24th. At Wanlip, co. Leicester, very much lamented, dame Catherine Susanna Hudson, wife of sir Charles Grave H. bart. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Palmer, esq. of Wanlip (the last heir-male of that ancient family); was born April 2, 1742, and married in 1764. Two sons and two daughters survive her.

The hon. Penniston Lamb, son of lord Melbourne, and M. P. for Hertfordshire, to which he was elected at the general election in 1802.

25th. At Bath Easton, Grace lady Croft, daughter of —— Bramston, esq. and relict of sir Archer C. bart. who died 1758, being the second who bore the title.

At his apartments in Greenwich hospital, after a short illness, sir Richard Pearson, knt. lieutenant-governor of that institution. He had served several years in the royal navy, and commanded the Serapis in the memorable engagement with Paul Jones, and for his bravery and good conduct therein was knighted.

26th. At his house in Benton-street, Berkeley-square, in his 49th year, sir Francis Whitworth, lieutenant-colonel of the royal artillery.

Universally and sincerely lamented, captain Jervis, of his majesty's ship the Tonnant, who was unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of his barge, as he was proceeding to sir Charles Cotton (who commanded before Brest in the absence of admiral Cornwallis) with intelligence respecting the enemy's squadron. This gallant gentleman was nephew to the earl of St. Vincent, whose illustrious name and titles, in the course of nature, he would have inherited.

At his seat near Biddeford, Devon, after a lingering illness, Henry Downe, esq. formerly a captain in the army, and late lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the North Devon volunteers.

28th. At Greenock, in his 88th year, captain Alexander Morison, of the late North Carolina Highlanders, well known for his zeal and activity in the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, as well as in the American revolution. He assisted Mr. M'Pherson, not only in collecting the traditions, but in digesting, translating, and editing Ossian.

At Basford, in Staffordshire, the seat of her son, George Blount, esq. the hon. lady Blount, widow of sir Walter B. bart. of Mawley-hall, co. Salop. Her ladyship going into the dining room a few minutes before the rest of the family, her cloaths caught fire, and she was so terribly burnt before she could receive assistance, that she expired almost immediately.

In Pall-mall, Mrs. Shakespear, wife of Arthur S. esq. M. P. for Richmond, and sister to sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.

In Canada, aged 102, Vtyenti Fohis, a native of China, and brought to America in early youth. He is said to have descended from the race of the ancient Chinese Emperors; and being of strong powers of mind and body, instituted in Canada a society by the name of "Rousticouche," in imitation of those of his native country, and in Europe; several branches of which are now in existence in the united states. Some of the objects of these societies are to obtain and preserve the curiosities of nature, to forward the arts and sciences, and to practise Olympic games, &c. It was in the act of attempting to throw an iron

iron spear, weighing 60 pounds, at a mark 20 feet off (and which he effected) that he came by his death, having produced a violent hæmorrhage.

Suddenly, at Paris, M. Roser, painter. He was born in Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, in 1737. Nature herself had made him a painter. He first chose landscapes for the exercise of his art, and had Loutherberg for his master. At the age of 27 years he went to Paris, where he quitted landscape painting, to devote his abilities to the repairing of pictures, in which he occupied himself with success till the end of his life. He has repaired pictures by Corregio, Titian, Raphael, and other great masters; and among the rest Raphael's Virgin of Foligno, which was in very bad condition when it arrived from Italy. He was equally modest and disinterested, and the only person who was ignorant of the value of his talents. He, for his amusement, made copies of several *chef d'œuvres* of the Flemish school, in which may be perceived the able imitator and not the servile copyist.

Feb. 2d. Aged 70, Thomas Banks, esq. R. A. whose abilities as a sculptor added lustre to the arts of his country, and whose character as a man reflected an honour on human nature.

At Fingask, in Perthshire, aged 88, sir Stuart Threipland, bart. senior member of the royal college of physicians of Edinburgh.

3d. In Winchester close, in the prime of life, sir Thomas Rivers Gay, bart. He succeeded his father, the rev. sir Peter Rivers, prebendary of Winchester, 1790.

4th. At Newport, near Exeter, the hon. Samuel Mitchell, president of his majesty's council at Grenada. He had spent the greatest part of his useful life in that island, which, during a period of dangerous revolt, the wisdom of his measures, and the promptitude with which they were executed, prevented from falling into the hands of the French. For this conduct, so highly honourable to his character, he received a vote of thanks from the council, and the grateful tribute of all those who were interested in this important event.

At New York, the hon. John Sloss Hobart, judge of the district court of New York, and one of the revolutionary judges during the American war.

5th. At his house on Ditton common, captain Thomas Geary, of the royal navy.

6th. This evening Mrs. Lidderdel, many years a resident in Windsor castle, and sister to Dr. Jones, bishop of Kildare, in the momentary absence of her servant, by some means set fire to her cloaths; by which means she was burnt in so dreadful a manner that she expired about three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

7th. At Whershead-lodge, the dowager lady Harland, relict of vice-admiral sir R. Harland, bart.

8th. John, youngest son of T. Thoroton, esq. M. P. of Flentham-house, Notts.

9th. At Stratford-on-Avon, on her way to London, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Hans Hamilton, esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, and only daughter of the late alderman Lynam, banker of that city.

At Haverfordwest, Elizabeth, daughter of major-general Gascoyne, M. P.

11th. At Bristol Hot wells, where

where she had been some time for the benefit of her health, Miss Georgina Hunloke, daughter of the late sir Henry H. bart.

14th. At Irnham, co. Lincoln, after a long and painful illness, the hon. Maria Christiana Arundell, eldest daughter of the right hon. lord Arundell, of Wardour, and wife of J. E. Arundell, esq. of Irnham. She was born Aug. 10, 1764.

At his house in Orchard-street, Portman-square, regretted by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, general Stephenson.

15th. At Aylesford, in Kent, Charlotte dowager countess of Aylesford, youngest daughter of Charles duke of Somerset. She was married to Heneage, late earl of Aylesford, October 6, 1750, and bore him eight sons.

At Castle Grant, in Scotland, lady Grant, of Grant.

16th. Mr. Henry Quin, a gentleman well known in the fashionable circles of Dublin, shot himself through the heart with a pistol as he lay in bed. He quitted a party at lady Glandore's at two this morning, and appeared afterwards in good spirits at the Kildare-street Club-house. No reason has been assigned for this fatal act. Mr. Q. was remarkable for his taste for scarce books, of which he possessed a most valuable collection. He was son of the late Dr. Quin, and brother of lady Monk; and is a melancholy instance of the fatal effects of that *ennui* into which an active mind is apt to sink from the want of a solid and rational employment suited to its powers. He inherited from his father an estate of 500l. a year; which, added to a place of 800l. a year in the castle of Dublin, put him in possession of ample means; if it be considered that he had no family, and was not of expensive habits. He bespoke the case of pistols, with one of which he shot himself, a few days before the fatal event, and was very particular in his directions that they should be of the largest bore. The ball passed through his heart, through the bed, and lodged in the wall at the bed-side. The report of the pistol was not heard by any of the domestics, and his death was neither known nor suspected until the next morning, when his elder brother called on business; and, having entered the bed-chamber, found him dead, and in a state which justified the conclusion that he never moved after the shot. He had often lamented, in the course of his life, that he had not been brought up to a profession, but had never betrayed any symptoms of a disordered mind. The Jury, under these circumstances, brought in a verdict of suicide. At the time of his death he had 1000l. in his banker's hands.

17th. At his house in Queen-street, Edinburgh, sir James Stirling, bart.

18th. At his father's house at Haughton, near Darlington, John Byron, esq. second son of the hon. and rev. Richard B.

While standing in St. Gregory's church-yard, Norwich, Mr. J. Franklin, a respectable inhabitant of that city. During this awful event, one of the most infamous robberies was committed which ever disgraced the annals of human depravity. At the moment the young man was sinking into eternity some villain plundered him of a pair of twill bags, containing property to a considerable amount, with which he got off.

The wife of Mr. Buck, a respect-

able inhabitant of Hingham, Norfolk. While putting her boiler on the fire, the flames caught her cloaths, and she was so dreadfully burnt as to expire soon after.

20th. Of the yellow fever, on board the Theseus, on the Jamaica station, William Honeywood, esq. of the royal navy, eldest son of the rev. Dr. H. prebendary of Exeter, and nephew of sir J. H. bart. M. P. for Honiton. He was a young man whose virtues and talents promised to render him an honour to his profession.

At Navestock, in Essex, of an inflammation, a few hours after the birth of a surviving son, and when she had just completed her 21st year, lady Maria, wife of Nathaniel Micklethwaite, esq. and only daughter of the countess of Waldegrave.

22d. In his 93d year, at his seat at Raphoe, co. Donegal, in the North of Ireland, the right rev. Dr. Hawkins, bishop of Raphoe. He was the father of admiral Whitshed, who assumed that name in compliance with the will of the late Mr. Whitshed, of Old Burlington-street, who bequeathed to him all his fortune.

After a lingering illness of nearly two years, lady Harewood, wife of lord Harewood, of Harewood-house, in the West Riding of the county of York. On the 28th her remains were interred in the family vault at Harewood church. The funeral was quite private, and passed along the park to the church without going through the town. Seldom have the remains of a lady of rank been conveyed to the mansions of the dead with so little ostentation, or so much real sorrow.

23d. At her house in Charles-street, St. James's-square, aged 72, the countess dowager of Dartmouth, mother of the present earl. Her remains were interred in Trinity chapel, Little Minories.

At Kirkmichael-house, in Ayrshire, Anne Whitefoord, fourth daughter of the late sir J. Whitefoord, bart.

At her house, head of St. John's-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Jean Chalmers, relict of captain Francis Pringle.

25th. At his house near Bray, co. Wicklow, William Rowley, esq. He retired to his room at nine o'clock on the preceding night; and when his servant entered his room in the morning, he found his master stretched on the floor, senseless, and the bed undisturbed. From these circumstances it is supposed Mr. R. was seized with an apoplexy soon after he had retired for the night. He was father to S. C. Rowley, esq. M. P. for Kinsale.

At his house in the Circus, Bath, after a very short illness, much lamented, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of major-general H.

Dug out of the ruins, by the firemen, Mr. Mayo, of No. 8, Quebec-street, near Oxford-street, in a most shocking state, and conveyed to the bone-house for the coroner's inquest. The fire was discovered by the neighbours, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning of the 23d. The door being forced open, it burst from the doors and windows with great violence. Several fire-engines shortly after arrived; but the only service they could now render was the preservation of the adjoining buildings, as the house of Mr. Mayo was in a very short time burnt to the foundation. The unfortunate Mr. Mayo was a carpenter; and since the death of his wife, had

had retired from business, and abstracted himself totally from society. He took some refreshment at an adjoining public-house the preceding evening, and was then heard to say that he was quite wearied of life. His despondency was so great, that he would not permit even a domestic to reside in the house with him. He was above 50 years of age.

At Berlin, aged 53, after a month's illness, Frederica Louisa, dowager queen of Prussia, daughter of the late Landgrave (Louis IX.) of Hesse-Darmstadt.

At his son's house in Percy-street, Rathbone-place, aged 76, Wm. Buchan, M. D. fellow of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, and a character of considerable eminence in the medical profession.

"His well-known work, intituled Domestic Medicine, is constructed on a plan similar to, but more extensive than, that adopted by Dr. Tissot, in his *Avis au Peuple*. The first edition of it, consisting of above 5000 copies, was sold in a corner of Great Britain before another could be gotten ready; and its subsequent republication and dispersion has been very extensive. We have been told that he parted with the copy-right to the booksellers for 700l. and that the sale of it produces them at least that sum annually. It has drawn upon him the persecution and dislike of the less liberal part of the faculty, while it has made him the idol of nurses and midwives; and, when it is considered that the intention of its publication was not to supersede the use of a physician, but to supply his place in situations where medical assistance could not be easily obtained, and to render the medical art more extensively beneficial to mankind, the jealousies and fears of the faculty are surely unbecoming the professors of a liberal science. The learned Dr. Duplanil, of Paris, physician to the count d'Artois, published, some years ago, an elegant translation of this work, in five volumes, with very ingenious and useful notes, which rendered the work so popular on the continent, that it has been translated into all the modern languages of Europe."

At Bath, in his 85th year, the hon Thomas Pownall, of Everton-house, co. of Bedford, F. R. and A.S.S. secretary to the commissioners for trade and plantations, 1745, formerly lieutenant-governor of New Jersey, 1755, in the room of sir Danvers Osborne, bart. to whom he was secretary; captain-general and governor in chief of Massachusett's Bay, *vice* William Shirley, 1757, where he was succeeded by Francis Bernard, esq; and captain-gen. and governor of South Carolina, *vice* Lyttleton, 1759. He was appointed director-general or comptroller, with the rank of colonel in the army, in Germany, 1762, from which he retired 1763. He formerly represented the borough of Minehead in parliament, where he spoke on the bill for quieting the minds of his majesty's subjects in America; and on many other occasions distinguished himself in the house of commons. He was author of several works, held in great esteem. He left directions to be buried in Walcot church, Bath, and that he might be laid in an oaken coffin without ornament or inscription; that eight men should carry him to the grave without any pall; and that a new suit of cloaths should be given to them of any colour they might like. He was to

be attended only by his housekeeper and man-servant. His body has been opened, and it is ascertained that his death was not occasioned by any decay of the system, but by a gangrene that had formed about the heart, which had stopped the circulation.

In South Audley-street, aged 86, the hon. Frances Boscawen, relict of admiral B. and mother to the duchess of Beaufort and lord Falmouth. She was only daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, esq. of St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent; married to the admiral in December, 1742, and had by him three sons and two daughters; of whom two of the former died, and the youngest, George Evelyn, succeeded to the title of Viscount Falmouth; and the two daughters, Frances, married to the hon. John Levison Gower, brother to earl Gower, and Elizabeth, married to the late duke of Beaufort.

28th. At his house in Bedford-square, aged 53, George Shum, esq. 35 years M. P. for Honiton, Devon, and partner in alderman Combe's brewhouse.

At his seat in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, aged 62, Clotworthy Skeffington, earl of Massareene, viscount Massareene, and baron of Loughreagh. He was born Jan. 28th, 1742; was admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1758, with a clergyman named Seth Pollard, fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, for his tutor, but who really taught him nothing but what himself delighted in, rowing on the river down to Ely. He went to France on the conclusion of the peace with the late king, where he contracted debts which his estates were more than sufficient to discharge; but rather than apply his income to this use, he preferred remaining in prison 25 years, the term at the expiration of which, by the then existing laws of France, he would be at liberty, without payment, from every claim, and which term the revolution hastened. He effected his escape from the Chatelet, where he was long confined, by marrying Mademoiselle Mary Anne Borcier, daughter of the governor, who, with her sister and her husband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. Having got out of France with difficulty, being nearly stopped at Calais, in May 1789, on landing at Dover, he was the first to jump out of the boat, and, falling on his knees, thrice exclaimed, "God bless this land of liberty!" In his early days he figured very conspicuously in the walks of fashion. When making the grand tour, soon after his coming into possession of his family titles and estates, his lordship, unfortunately, at Paris, became acquainted with a native of Tripoli, in Syria, who, from his artful sophistry, prevailed upon the noble lord to co-operate with him in a plan he had formed of supplying the kingdom of France with salt, to be brought from the coasts of Syria; and held out such apparent advantages to be derived therefrom, as induced the credulous young nobleman to enter into engagements for the payment of such sums of money as might be necessary for the accomplishment of the object. In a very short time after, the Syrian adventurer set sail for Tripoli, and returned to Paris in due course of time, with such flattering accounts of the success of the expedition as led lord Massareene to plunge himself into those

those calamities which proved the bane of the comforts which, from his noble birth, he had a just right to expect. After being some years confined in the grand Chatelet at Paris, in a most unpleasant situation to a man of any rank in life, the natural love of liberty so far prevailed as to lead his lordship to lay a plan for his escape to his native country; but the carriage which was waiting for his reception, was kept so long hovering about the prison, that it caused suspicion among the goal-keepers. His lordship was apprehended just as he was entering the carriage, and immediately sent into a dungeon many feet below the surface of the river Seine, upon which the Chatelet is built. He remained there in such a state of wretchedness that his beard grew to a most immoderate length, and rendered him a striking picture of the vicissitudes of human life. According to the arrangements made by his lordship, the debt would have been paid in the course of two years more. He was married twice at Paris, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Aug. 19, 1789. His lady died at Greenwich, in October, 1800. On dissection, part of her lungs were found decayed, and her heart preternaturally enlarged. His lordship is succeeded in titles and estates by the hon. col. Skeffington, his brother.

Lately, at Paris, aged 78, M. Verniquet, architect, known to the public by an excellent plan of that city, the labour of more than ten years.

March 1st. At his house on Hermes-hill, Pentonville, after a short illness, aged 80, Francis De Valangin, M. D. of Fore-street, Cripplegate, and licenciate of the college of physicians. He married to his second wife a sister of the wife of the late Mr. Sandford, a brewer, at Newington, who brought him a handsome fortune. His daughter, who died about 20 years ago, was deposited in a very handsome tomb in his garden at Pentonville, whence she was removed to the family vault in Cripplegate church, where her father is also deposited. He was author of "A treatise on diet, 1768," 8vo.

At his lodgings in Claypeth, Durham, Mr. George Appleby, brother to the late sir William A. knt.

At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 81, general Pattison.

2d. After a few days illness, aged 2 years and 6 months, William Douglas Blackett, eldest son of sir W. B. bart.

3d. At her house in Lower Brook-street, aged 82, Bridget, countess-dowager of Morton, relict of the late James earl of Morton, and daughter of sir John Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland.

5th. At Naples, prince Belvidere.

Interred this day, in the churchyard at Slaugham, Sussex, the remains of Mrs. Knowles, who desired that she might be borne to the grave by eight men, to be dressed in new black round frocks, with the shoulder-straps marked in white E. K. (the initials of her name), the day on which she died, and her age, with black neckcloths and black stockings. This singular request being literally complied with, its novel appearance drew together a great concourse of the country-people.

At his estate in Holland, aged 63,

Frederick Christian Henry, Baron de Tuyll, brother to the countess of Athlone.

8th. At Canterbury, (of which city he was a native,) in his 59th year, Mr. John Burnby, attorney at law; a man of very eccentric character, imprudent, intemperate, and, of late years, in distressed circumstances. He published, in 1772, in 8vo. "An Historical Description of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury;" reprinted in 1783, with corrections and additions by the late rev. John Duncombe. "A Letter to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Deal, in Kent, respecting the great Increase of their Poor Rates, Canterbury, 1778," 8vo. "An Adress to the People of England, on the Increase of their Poor Rates, 1800," 8vo. "Summer Amusement; or, Miscellaneous Poems, 1783," 8vo. His wife, from whom he had for some time been separated, died in 1786; and the youngest of his two sons (Tho. B.) an excellent officer, was lost in 1801, in the Invincible man of war, of which he was a lieutenant.

9th. At Florence, in his 76th year, the Abbé Felix Fontana, the celebrated director of the cabinet of natural history, founded by the late emperor Leopold, when grand duke of Tuscany, and author of a Treatise on Poison, in 2 vols. 4to. and other valuable works. He passed some months in London about 1779. He was buried close to the coffin of Galileo.

11th. Lady Fawcett, widow of Dr. George Stinton, chancellor of Lincoln, who died in 1783. Married to the late lieutenant general sir William Fawcett, K. B. while adjutant-general, 1786. She has left all she received from the doctor to his relations; all from the general to his; and divided her own fortune between her own relations and the generals.

At Batsford, co. Gloucester, of an apoplectic fit, which he survived but a few hours, Philip De la Motte, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment of light dragoons; and author of an ingenious and valuable publication, intituled, "The principal, historical, and allusive Arms born by the Families of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; with their respective Authorities. Collected by an Antiquary. With Biographical Memoirs of those to whom they were first assigned, either for Valour, Loyalty, public Services, or on account of memorable Circumstances and Events, corresponding with, and adding Testimony to our National History; and a Representation of the Arms on near Two Hundred Copper Plates, 1803," 4to. He was a gentleman of the most unaffected modesty; and possessed a heart alive to every feeling of benevolence.

13th. At his house in Devonshire-place, sir Walter Rawlinson.

14th. By jumping from a one-horse chaise, this evening, Miss W. Toft, daughter of a merchant, who resides in Camden-town, with whom she was returning from Greenwich. The horse became restive in the Lower Deptford-road, and Mr. T. alighted to ease the bit, when the animal started off at full speed. The young lady dropped the reins, and made a leap, when her cloaths became entangled in the wheel, which passed over her neck, and caused almost instantaneous death.

15th. In Gay-street, Bath, after a long and painful illness, which she bore

bore with exemplary patience and resignation, Mrs. Bertie, wife of rear-admiral B. and daughter of the late James Modyford Haywood, esq.

16th. At her lodgings in Durweston-street, lady Mary Cochrane, sister to William earl of Dundonald.

At Knightsbridge, in her 94th year, Mrs. Burton, relict of colonel Francis B. and mother of Francis B. esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.

At Inverneil, in Argyleshire, aged 68, sir James Campbell, knt.

Aged 37, after a lingering illness, Miss Monckton, eldest daughter of the hon. John M. of Fineshade, co. Northampton.

17th. At his lordship's house in Hertford-street, May-fair, in her 9th year, lady Charlotte Bingham, second daughter of the earl of Lucan.

19th. At Paris, Admiral Bruix, commander of the Boulogne flotilla.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Preston, daughter of sir George P. and aunt to sir Robert P. of Valleyfield.

At Hadley, co. Middlesex, aged 89, the rev. David Garrow, who had kept a flourishing school there many years. He was brother of William Garrow, M. D. of Barnet, who died 1795, and father of Mr. G. the very eminent counsellor (and now M. P. for Gatton in Surrey,) and of Edward G. esq. of Totteridge, many years in the East-Indies, and last year sheriff of Hertfordshire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Cheshunt, and the other was living single with her venerable parent.

At his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, aged 98, Thomas Pratt, esq. brother to the late and uncle to the present earl Camden. He was appointed, in October 1765, one of the clerks of the treasury, and keeper of the papers and records of the treasury; and was, at his death, one of the three chief clerks of the treasury.

20th. This day the body of the unfortunate John Wordsworth, esq. late captain of the ill-fated Earl of Abergavenny East Indiaman, was taken up on the beach near Weymouth, and on the next day, conveyed in a hearse to the parish-church of Wyke-Regis, followed by a great number of the principal inhabitants of Weymouth, and there interred.

21st. At Bath, in his 43d year, John Edwards Fremantle, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the royal Bucks Militia.

Of a wound received on the 20th of February, at Bhurtpore, capt. Adam Steel, of the Bombay grenadier battalion.

22d. At Paris, in his 79th year, Greuse, the celebrated painter.

24th. At Vienna, in his 46th year, universally lamented, Aloys Joseph, regning prince of Lichtenstein. By his will he has secured to all his domestics and dependants their salaries and pensions during life. He has left 1,200,000 florins annual revenue; and is succeeded by his only brother, prince John of Lichtenstein. On the 27th, the body was laid in state, in public, and on the 28th was conveyed to Moravia, and buried in the family vault.

25th. At Fontainbleau, Madame de Toulongeon; by whose death the family of D'Aubignè has become extinct. Two persons, principally, have made this family illustrious: Agrippa D'Aubignè, famous for his

courage, for his attachment to calvinism, and above all, by the friendship of Henry the Fourth; and being ancestor of Madame de Maintenon.

At his house at Handsworth, near Birmingham, after a lingering illness, in his 68th year, Mr. Francis Eginton, justly celebrated for his ingenious discovery of painting and staining of glass, after the manner of the ancients, in which his numerous works will long continue monuments of his unrivalled abilities. A good specimen of it may be seen in the window of Stationers-hall, presented to that company by the late alderman Cadell.

27th. At his house in Portland-place, Martin Bladen Hawke, lord Hawke, baron of Towton, in Yorkshire, and LL. D. He was eldest son of the gallant admiral, and first baron; born in 1745, and married, 1771, to Cassandra, youngest daughter of sir Edward Turner, bart. of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire; by whom he had issue Cassandra Julia, Edward Hervey, Martin Bladen Edward, and Annabella. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Shoreham, in Hampshire, where those of the brave admiral were deposited. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son, the hon. Edward Hervey Hawke, who is married to the heiress of the late colonel Hervey, of Wormersley, in Yorkshire, and has taken the name and arms of Hervey, in addition to his own. His lordship was revered, and will be lamented, not only for his exemplary domestic virtues, but for his unremitting diligence and attention as a magistrate in his neighbourhood.

At Upper Dunstable house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 46, Dame Dinah the wife of sir Robert Baker, bart. She was the daughter and only child of George Hayley, esq. alderman and M. P. for the city of London, and niece to the celebrated John Wilkes.

29th. Within a few days of completing his 59th year, Edmund Lechmere, esq. of Hanley, co. Worcester, nephew to the late, first, and only lord Lechmere, high sheriff 1733, representative in parliament 1735, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that county. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Blundel Charlton, of Ludford, co. Hereford, by whom he had two sons, Nicholas and Edmund; the latter died 1798; and second, Elizabeth Whitmore, who died in 1803, by whom he had one son, Anthony.

At Mount Tiviot, in Scotland, Miss Jane Elliot, daughter of the right hon. sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, late lord justice clerk.

April 1st. At his lodgings in Exeter, of a consumption, in his 26th year, major Wm. Erskine, of the 71st foot, youngest son of the late James E. esq. of Cardross, in Perthshire.

2d. In York-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Horsley, wife of the bishop of St. Asaph.

7th. At his apartments in High-street, Mary-le-Bonne, Mr. Joseph Dix. He was a very remarkable character, was hump-backed, wore a cocked hat with the flaps all down, and an old brown coat, &c.; lived on his income, which was 50l. a year, which he spent chiefly in liquors, being a very little eater; and on cold, dull, and rainy days, used to lie in bed with all his cloaths on, and a three-cornered cocked hat and spectacles. He said lying in bed saved

saved victuals, as it took away his appetite, and that the heat was more equal. He was a very ingenious man, having travelled into most foreign parts; used to mix medicines for himself (being well skilled in that art) as well as for many others; never went to church or chapel, nor said any more prayers than "God bless me;" ridiculously conceiving that it was tormenting the Almighty with that which he knew. He was an excellent scholar, and spoke several languages fluently; a very cheerful, pleasant companion for old or young; and is much lamented.

8th. At Bristol hot-wells, captain William Walker, of the late 28th of light dragoons, son of William W. esq. of Erdington-hall, co. Warwick.

At his house on Woolwich common, Kent, major Lawrence Hadley Newton, of the royal artillery.

9th. At Stone Dean, near Beaconsfield, Charles Molloy, esq. youngest son of the late Geo. Cook, esq. M. P. for Middlesex.

At Stroud, co. Somerset, F. Franklin, a respectable young man. Returning home from Bisley on the evening of the 7th, he slipped down with velocity, and having a walking-stick in his hand, the pointed end of it struck the orbit of one of his eyes with great force, and occasioned so much injury to the brain, that he lingered till this day, when he expired in the most excruciating agony.

10th. At Hampton-court palace, aged 98, lady Hester Edwards, grandmother to the present earl Cholmondeley. She was daughter and heiress of sir Francis E. bart. of Grete, and of the college in Shrewsbury, and married to George second earl, Jan. 19, 1746-7.

At Hill-house, Surrey, in his 32d year, capt. William Augustus Halliday, of the queen's regiment of foot, second son of the late major and lady Jane H. of the Leasowes, in Shropshire, and brother to capt. H. of Grosvenor-place.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, the lady of the hon. Philip Roper.

13th. Mr. John Wright, of Worksop. Returning home, the preceding night, from visiting a friend in that neighbourhood, he was thrown from his horse, and one of his feet remaining entangled in the stirrup, he was dragged, at full speed, the distance of a mile before his release could be effected. He was conveyed, speechless, to the nearest house, where he expired at 5 o'clock this morning.

At Kettering, in the prime of life, Mr. John Keep, jun. His death was occasioned by lifting from the ground, and carrying to a certain distance, a sack of turnip-seed, weighing upwards of 3 cwt. for a trifling wager, which he resolutely performed, though not without fatally injuring himself.

Aged 48, John Scudamore, esq. M. P. for Hereford. He was taken ill in the house of commons, during the debate respecting lord Melville, on the 8th. Several of his friends repeatedly pressed him to go home and send for medical assistance, which he refused, and to this his death is attributed.

At Debden-hall, Essex, after 3 days illness, lady Vincent, wife of sir Francis V. bart. of Stoke D'Abernon, co. Surrey, daughter of the hon. Edward Bouverie, and sister to lady Loughborough. This amiable young lady was in her 25th year, and had been only three years married.

14th.

14th. At the house of William Armit, esq. in Grafton-street, Dublin, Mrs. Tydd, only sister to the late sir John T. bart.

15th. At his villa at West End, Surrey, in his 55th year, of apoplexy, George Carpenter, earl of Tyrconnel, and vicount Carlingford. By his first wife, lady Frances Manners, sister to the late duke of Rutland, he had no children; by his second, Miss Delaval, daughter of lord D. he has left an only daughter, lady Susan Carpenter. In private society he was universally beloved. He succeeded his father, the first earl, 1762, and is succeeded by his brother, the hon. Charles Carpenter.

16th. At Edinburgh, lady Catharine Forbes, widow of the late James lord Forbes, and mother of the duchess of Athol.

At St. Petersburgh, aged 47, George Tatter, esq. chargè d'affaires of his majesty for the electorate of Hanover at the court of St. Petersburgh.

At his lodging at Hammersmith, Middlesex, by cutting his throat, Mr. Lonsdale, formerly keeper of the tap at the Opera-house, Haymarket. A short time ago he was, by his creditors, thrown into Newgate, which, with the loss of his licence, made so forcible an impression on his mind as to occasion derangement, and cause him to commit the rash action.

17th. At the Salisbury-arms, at Hatfield, on his way to London, aged 66, sir Philip Monnoux, bart. of Sandy-place, co. Bedford, many years an active magistrate for that county.

At Tiverton castle, Devon, sir Thomas Carew, bart.; whose loss, as a father and friend, as it is at present severely felt, will be long and lastingly lamented.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on his way to embark for Bombay, in the East Indies, capt. Thomas Iliffe, of the 7th regiment of Bombay infantry, and son of the late rev. Tho. I. of Kilby, co. Leicester. The sudden departure of the East India fleet put it out of his power, by any offers to boatmen, to overtake them; and the disappointment of his prospects had such an effect on his mind that he terminated his life with a pistol.

20th. At Paris, the son of lord Elgin, late his Britannic majesty's ambassador at Constantinople.

21st. At his mansion, Thorneshouse, near Wakefield, co. York, James Milnes, esq. M. P. for Bletchingly; whose urbanity of manners and inflexible integrity in public and private life endeared him to a very extensive circle of acquaintance.

At Bathford, aged 68, John Halliday, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset, and many years M. P. for the borough of Taunton.

22d. At Midgham, Elizabeth, wife of William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham, Berks, only surviving sister of the late earl of Sandwich. Her eldest son is M. P. for St. Alban's, and married the only sister and heiress of lord viscount Montagu. She had another son, who is in the army, and three daughters, married to lord Jn. Townshend, the earl of Cork, and the hon. Courtenay Boyle.

At Edinburgh, sir James Colquhoun, bart. sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire.

By an accidental and fatal fall from the staircase, aged 56, Mr. Thomas

Thomas Simpkin, proprietor of the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, and recently master of the vintners' company.

25th. Rev. Erasmus Middleton, a methodist clergyman, rector of Turvey, co. Bedford, editor of "Biographia Evangelica," 4 vols. 8vo. the style of which is particularly disagreeable; a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, an indifferent compilation; funeral sermons for Thomas Jackson and William Binns, The living was in the gift of the earl of Peterborough, 1764. He was one of the six young men expelled the university of Oxford, many years ago; which circumstance gave rise to Macgowan's satire of The Shaver.

At Orton, co. Murray, the hon. Arthur Duff, youngest brother to the earl of Fife.

At Dublin, sir William Leighton, bart. of the banking-house of Leighton, Needham, and Shaw.

The body of a Mr. Bailey, of Holt, co. Somerset, who had been missing six weeks, was found in the canal near Swinsdon. The skull had been perforated, as with a pistol-ball, and a stone tied about the neck to sink the body.

At Osbaston, near Monmouth, aged 90, Dame Morris. She had had her coffin prepared many years previously to her decease, and kept it in her house, devoted to the purposes of holding the necessaries of life, &c.; and when it came to be appropriated to its real use, it was found nearly filled with apples, which of course gave place to the good old dame's body.

Mr. Joseph Welch, well known to the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster school, having lived assistant to Mr. Ginger (bookseller to that seminary), for the last 40 years. He was long in the habit of selling a MS. list of the scholars, which, in 1788, he printed in a quarto volume intituled, "A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, as they were elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the Foundation by queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present time, including the Admissions into the first-named College, from 1663. To which is prefixed, A List of Deans of Westminster, Deans of Christ Church, Oxford; Masters of Trinity College Cambridge; and Masters of Westminster School. By Joseph Welch."

At Staiths, near Whitby, Signor Rossignol, who appeared in London about 25 years ago, at the celebrated Breslaw's, in Cockspur-street, opposite the Hay-market, London. His exhibition consisted of tutored birds. A number of little birds to the amount (we believe) of 12 or 14, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table, in the presence of the spectators, and there they formed themselves into ranks, like a company of soldiers. Small cones of paper, bearing some resemblance to grenadiers' caps, were put upon their heads, and diminutive imitations of muskets, made of wood, secured under their left wings. Thus equipped, they marched to and fro several times, when a single bird was brought forward, supposed to be a deserter, and set between six of the musqueteers, three in a row, who conducted him from the top to the bottom of the table, on the middle of which, a small brass cannon, charged with a little gun-powder, had been previously placed; and the de-

deserter was situated in the front of the cannon. His guards then divided; three retiring on one side, and three on the other, and he was left standing by himself. Another bird was immediately produced; and a lighted match being put into one of its claws, he hopped boldly on the other to the tail of the cannon, and, applying the match to the priming, discharged the piece without the least appearance of fear or agitation. The moment the explosion took place, the deserter fell down, and lay apparently motionless, like a dead bird; but, at the command of his tutor, he rose again. The cages being brought, the feathered soldiers were stripped of their ornaments, and turned into them in perfect order.—After he had quitted Breslaw, his next performance consisted in counterfeiting the notes of all kinds of singing-birds; when he assumed the name of Rossignol (*Anglicè*, nightingale), and appeared on the stage at Covent-garden theatre, where, in addition to his imitation of the birds, he executed a concerto on a fiddle without strings; that is, he made the notes in a wonderful manner with his voice, and represented the bowing by drawing a small truncheon backwards and forwards over a stringless violin. His performance was received with great applause, and the success he met with produced many competitors, but none of them equalled him. It was, however, discovered, that the sounds were produced by an instrument, concealed in the mouth; and then the trick lost all its reputation. He died in a state of great penury.

At Brighthelmstone, the second daughter of J. M. Lloyd, esq. M. P.

At St. Kew, co. Cornwall, from the pernicious effects of an ointment with which a quack-doctor rubbed some ulcers in his legs, Henry Lollard, lately a strong hale man. It is suspected that it contained arsenic, he being seized, soon after it was applied, with violent vomiting, which speedily put a period to his life.

In consequence, as is supposed, of swallowing a halfpenny some time ago, it being found, on opening his body, in a black and rusty state, a young man, son of Mr. Read of Canterbury.

At his house in Crown-street, Bishopsgate-street, aged 33, Mr. Joseph Badman, cheesemonger. His loss, so severely felt by his widow, was increased by the loss of her elder child on the day of her husband's funeral; and, on the funeral of her eldest, she lost her only remaining child.

May 2d. Suddenly, at lord Auckland's apartments in Greenwich hospital, Tho. Eden, esq. brother to his lordship, leaving a widow and eight children.

Burnt to death, by a spark setting fire to her cloaths, Mrs. Esther Tanner, of Paddington, an infirm old lady, who had been confined to her room several years, and, having been placed in an arm-chair, as usual, the people of the house were alarmed by a cry of fire from the street, and, on entering the room, found the furniture on fire, and Mrs. T. dead.

4th. At Malta, Mr. Grantham, assistant surgeon of the 27th foot. He was killed on the spot in a duel with lieutenant Fairclough, of the same regiment.

5th. At her father's in Arlington-street,

street, of a decline, aged 4 years, the youngest daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glynn, bart.

6th. At the Prince of Wales's Coffee-house, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Francis William Barlow, esq. M. P. for the city of Coventry, and captain in the first regiment of dragoon guards.

In Harley street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Jones, widow of the bishop of Kildare.

7th. At her house in Bruton-street, aged 78, Lady Walpole, wife of baron W. of Wolterton, Norfolk, and only surviving daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire.

At his house in Berkeley-square, in his 69th year, the most noble William Petty, marquis of Lansdown, earl of Wycombe, viscount Calne, baron Wycombe in England, earl of Shelburne, viscount Fitzmaurice, baron Dunkerron in Ireland, K. G. 1782, and a general in the army. Born May 2, 1737; M. P. for Chipping Wycombe, 1761; succeeded his father, John, the late earl, May 10, 1761; created marquis of Lansdown, county of Somerset, Nov. 30, 1804; married Feb. 3, 1765, lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of John earl Granville, by lady Sophia Fermor, daughter of Thomas earl of Pomfret, and by her, who died Jan. 5, 1771, had issue John Henry earl of Wycombe, born Dec. 6, 1765; and William, who died, Jan. 27, 1778. He married secondly, July 19, 1779, lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John earl of Upper Ossory, who died Aug. 7, 1789, by whom he had Henry, born July 2, 1780; and Louisa, born Dec. 8, 1781, died young. His lordship was of the privy council, and commissioner of trade and plantations 1763; took his seat in the Irish parliament 1764; appointed aid-du-camp to the king, 1760, with the rank of colonel of foot, and major-general of his majesty's forces in 1765. He was secretary of state under lord Chatham's second administration, but resigned in consequence of the affairs of Corsica. In the administration of the marquis of Rockingham, he was secretary of state with Mr. Fox. On the death of the marquis, 1782, he succeeded to the premiership, as first lord of the treasury, and introduced Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-two years of age, to the office of chancellor of the exchequer; but this administration, which brought about the peace of 1782, was not of long duration, having been obliged to give way to the coalition ministry of Lord North and Mr. Fox.

His lordship filled a large space in society, as a statesman, an orator, an accomplished gentleman, an excellent landlord, a liberal patron of the arts, and a most amiable man in private life. He was considered a deep politician, but his state of health has not, for a considerable time, permitted him to take an active part in the business of politics. The house and gardens in Berkeley-square were purchased by his lordship in 1765, from the late earl of Bute, for 23,000l. in an unfinished state. His extensive entailed estates, both in England and Ireland, amounting to more than 35,000l. per annum, devolve on his eldest son, who succeeds to the titles of marquis of Lansdown, earl of Wycombe, and earl of Shelburne; but 10,000l. per annum, and nearly 100,000l, in specie, are willed to his other son, lord Henry Petty, the present chancellor of the exchequer. His remains were deposited in the family

family vault, at High Wycombe, Bucks.

8th. Aged 89, Richard Smallbroke, esq. LL. D. chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield, he was the second son of the bishop of that name, who filled this church with his family and relations.

At his house in Ludlow, county of Salop, aged 60, Charles Johnstone, esq. only brother to Sir R. B. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness, county of York, and half brother to the late marquis of Annandale.

9th. At Weimar, of a nervous fever, the celebrated German Poet, Frederick Schiller, born at Ludwigsburg, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, Nov. 10, 1759. He has left a widow and four children, under age, the Duke of Weimar has undertaken to provide for them.

In Somers Town, near Pancras, suddenly, count de Boittrieul, a French emigrant. He was taken ill with a bowel complaint while eating his supper, and immediately retired to bed, attended by a man servant, who, on entering the chamber very early in the morning, found his master dead, with his feet on the floor, and the upper part of his body leaning on the bed. He was an aged man, had been a distinguished favourite at the court of the late king of France, and had suffered long imprisonment in that country, under the tyranny of Robespierre, whence he at last escaped in an open boat from Dieppe.

14th. At his house on Sloane terrace, Chelsea, aged 46, Robert Bisset, LL.D. well known as a literary character. Chagrin, under embarrassed circumstances, is thought to have broken his heart. He was master of an academy in Sloane-street, Chelsea, and published, "Sketch of Democracy, 1796," 8vo; "Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial Account of his Literary and Political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Coadjutors, and Opponents, 1798," 8vo. "The former of these, a work of considerable literary merit, contains a review of all the democratical states of antiquity; and asserts, from the testimony of experience, that democracy is a pernicious government. As the biographer of Mr. Burke, Dr. B. is respectable and as yet unrivalled. He has taken extraordinary pains to prove the consistency of that great character; and, where success is probably beyond the reach of human powers, who shall wonder at his failure? To Dr. B. the public is also indebted for an edition of the Spectator, with illustrative notes and very ingenious lives of the authors, in 8 vols. 8vo. 1796." New Memoirs of Living Authors.

15th. The wife of Mr. Mattyear, an eminent market gardener, residing at Fulham, county of Middlesex. Mr. M. went to London early in the morning on business, and parted from his wife on affectionate terms, and she afterwards breakfasted with her children, without shewing any symptoms of a distressed or deranged mind. Immediately after breakfast the unhappy woman retired to one of the outhouses, and cut her throat in so shocking a manner, as to occasion almost instant death. About a minute or two after leaving the house she was discovered in this dreadful situation by a servant, who immediately gave an alarm, and caused medical aid to be procured, but in vain. No cause whatever can be assigned

assigned for this horrid act. She was an amiable woman, much respected by her neighbours and friends, and beloved by her husband and children.

In Saffron-street, Saffron-hill, Martha Winter, who cut her throat with her husband's razor. Those who appeared to give their evidence before the coroner's jury, could say no more than that the deceased and her husband lived in the utmost harmony. She had borne him two children, one of whom was about two years of age, and the other only seven weeks. It appeared, that the man in whose house they lived owed some rent; and the deceased dreaded that their effects would be seized upon, as she appeared to be very uneasy about it the preceding day. On the morning of the melancholy catastrophe, before her husband went out, at half past six, she got up, and put on her petticoat, tied her neck-kerchief, then kissed him, and said, "God bless you! God bless you! I know we'll not be left a bed to sleep on." The husband answered, "Make yourself easy, we shall fare as well as the other lodgers." He then went to work, and, at his return to breakfast, about half past eight, found her stretched on the floor, quite dead.

20th. At her house in Merrion-square, Dublin, in her 89th year, as much regretted now dead, as beloved while living, the countess dowager of Massareene. She was the daughter of Henry Eyre, esq. of Derby, and married, in 1741, to viscount Massareene, who was created an earl in July 1756, and died in 1757. Her ladyship had been a most beautiful woman; and retained her vivacity and accomplishments to the last. She was charitable in the extreme, and the patroness of merit, however humble the garb. Her only surviving daughter is the countess dowager of Leitrim.

24th. In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 81, the rev. John Skynner, sub-dean of York.

Mr. Foote, banker, one of the firm of Martin and co. Lombard-street, who fell a sacrifice to his passion for sailing, and was considered one of our first rate amateurs in that science. He had just got a new pleasure-boat built, one of the most elegant of the day, and, accompanied by his sister and two servants, went, the beginning of the week to Gravesend, to indulge in his favourite amusement. This morning they embarked as usual, and sailed up and down, under the most flattering auspices of wind and weather; when, on a sudden, a breeze from the land upset the boat, which instantly sunk. Miss Foote was buoyed up by her cloaths, and floated on the water, until she was taken up in a state of insensibility. The servants were also saved. Mr. Foote was a very handsome and amiable young man, about 28 years of age, and brother to captain Foote of the royal navy. He was very athletic, and considered the best amateur rower on the river. On the evening of the 31st, two watermen of Gravesend picked up his drowned body. On Sunday, June 2, about one in the afternoon, his boat was found by a gentleman's pleasure-boat, and the mast standing.

25th. At his house in Gloucester-place, Mary-le-Bonne, Sir David Carnegie, bart. of Southesk, M. P. for the county of Forfar.

At

At Sunderland, in his 62d year, the rev. William Paley, D. D. archdeacon of Carlisle, sub-dean of Lincoln, rector of Bishop's Wearmouth, prebendary of Durham, and prebendary of Pancras in St. Paul's, "A most venerable and distinguished character, as a sound reasoner, a well-read scholar, and an excellent divine. He was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1763, with great distinction, M. A. 1766, S. T. P. 1795, and tutor of the college. His works have experienced that brilliant success to which their very extraordinary value entitles them. The first of them, except two or three single sermons, was his highly celebrated "Principles of Moral Philosophy," first published in one quarto volume, 1785, and since frequently re-printed, with corrections and improvements, in two 8vo. volumes. Of this work the author of "Memoirs of Living Authors" observes:—"The ripest schoolman may read it with instruction and delight, while it contains amusement for the most volatile fancy. It has obtained the author one distinction among others, singularly glorious, and, most probably, unparalleled; we mean, the circumstance of its chapters being very frequently subjects for disputations, in the schools of one of our universities, at the same time with the sections of the immortal Principia of Newton, or with chapters of the celebrated Essay of Locke. Thus the distinguished honours which such transcendant characters are proud to receive after death, were conferred on Dr. Paley while alive. The style of this work is admirably adapted to its subject, and is, perhaps, one of the best models, for the imitation of youth, which can be found in our language; while the fine reasoning, the pertinency of illustration, the strong integrity of judgment, and the great comprehension of mind, which pervade it, may be fit objects of its emulation, provided it duly estimates the labour of thought and application, necessary to such acquisitions, and form not, after all, too sanguine hopes of reaching such perfection." His Horæ Paulinæ, and Natural Theology, are held in equal estimation with his Moral Philosophy. Dr. P. was born at Peterborough, in July 1743, where his father was then minor canon of the cathedral, but removed soon after to Giggleswick, in Craven, and on a brass plate, in the middle of Giggleswick church, is this inscription:

Here lies interred
The rev. William Paley, B. A.
54 years
Master of this free-school;
Who died Sept. 29, 1799,
Aged 88 years.
Also Elizabeth,
The wife of the rev. William Paley,
Who died March 9, 1796,
Aged 83 years.

26th. At Harrowgate, the hon. Mrs. Massey Dawson, relict of the hon. James Massey D. late of Ireland.

28th. At Parson's-green, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Milner, wife of William M. esq. eldest son of sir William M. bart. She was daughter of the late right hon. Theophilus Clements, and grand-daughter of the right hon. John Beresford.

29th. At Huntingdon, Mrs. Montagu, wife of rear-admiral M. and only daughter of Thomas Copley,

ley, esq. of Nether-hall, near Doncaster, co. York.

At his house in Piccadilly, aged 84, sir William Johnstone Pulteney, bart. of Westerhall, in Scotland, M. P. in seven successive parliaments for the town of Shrewsbury. He had been in a very dangerous state for several days past, and underwent a surgical operation, which, though well and scientifically executed, ended in a mortification, and occasioned his death, of the approach of which he was so sensible, as to predict almost the hour of his decease. His name was originally Johnstone, and he formerly practised at the Scotch bar. As a politician he was upright and honest, and had long ranked as one of the most impartial and sensible members of the independent part of the house of commons, wherein he was an useful and intelligent speaker. His language was plain and unadorned; but he always expressed himself with clearness and precision. He possessed a sound understanding, and his opinion was always received in the house with respectful attention. As a public man, no commoner understood the constitution of his country better, or more uniformly supported it by his conduct. In private life he was remarked principally for his frugal habits, which were, perhaps, the more striking, as he was supposed to be the richest commoner in the kingdom. His funded property amounted to near two millions sterling; and he was the greatest American stockholder ever known. It is well known that he had the greatest borough interest of any gentleman in the country, and of course his friendship was courted by all parties. In the latter part of his life he was remarkable for his abstemious manner of living, his food being composed of the most simple nourishment, principally bread and milk. In the apartment wherein he generally resided very little fire was used; not from a motive of œconomy, but because, as he himself declared, he found his health bettered by it. Sir William's character has been much mistaken by the world; he was not the prototype of old Elwes, but was penurious only in regard to himself, as it is well known that all his servants enjoyed comforts unusual in most other families. By his marriage with the heiress of the house of Pulteney, he became possessed of a very large fortune, and took the family-name of Pulteney. He married, secondly, within these two or three years past, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart. Sir William has left one daughter by his first marriage, Henrietta Laura, the present countess of Bath, who is married to sir James Murray, of Hilton, in Scotland, who also thereupon took the name of Pulteney, and is now supposed to be one of the richest men in the kingdom.—Lady P.'s marriage-settlement was 10,000l. per annum. In the event of no will being discovered, the widow will enjoy one-third of his personal property; the principal part of his Shropshire estates, to the amount of above 30,000l. per annum, will fall to the earl of Darlington; the rest of the Bath, and his own unentailed property, of course devolve on the countess of Bath. He is succeeded in his title, and in all his entailed property, consisting of his Scotch and West-India estates, of about 10,000l. per annum,

num, by his nephew, captain Johnstone, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, son of the late gov. J.

31st. In Tilney-street, in her 80th year, Catherine lady Englefield, mother of sir H. C. E. and relict of sir Henry, to whom she was married 1751, and by whom she had three sons and two daughters. She was daughter of sir Charles Bucke, bart.

At St. Petersburg, the celebrated princess Garjarin, the beautiful favourite of the late Paul I. She was an amiable and accomplished woman, to whom the English were under the highest obligations for her protection at the time when that royal maniac became so enraged against the British. She was the only person who, at that period, had the least control over him, from the unbounded affection which he bore her. She lay three days in very magnificent state; her coffin was covered with crimson velvet and funeral devices in massy gold; the canopy and hangings were decorated with the several imperial orders with which she had been invested. The state-room was hung throughout with black cloth and white silk.—The British consul, the hon. Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. secretary Stewart, and five of the foreign ministers, attended the funeral.

At Lulworth-castle, in Shropshire, in his 90th year, the rev. Thomas Stanley, great uncle to the present sir Thomas S. bart. of Hooton, in Cheshire, and uncle to Mrs. Weld. A very considerable landed property, in the county of Chester, was bequeathed to him in early life, by his godfather, Mr. Massey, of Puddington, in that county, which, from religious motives, he immediately relinquished, and made over to his brother, the late sir John S. bart.

Almost suddenly, at his lodgings at Clifton, aged 43, major-general Magan, lately in the command of the garrison of Bristol, while in the act of wiping the powder from his face, after having dressed for dinner: he was seized with a fit, staggered into a chair, and there expired in about an hour and a half.

At Egham, Surrey, the hon. dowager lady Mary Eatte, daughter of the third lord Bellenden, first cousin to the duke of Roxburgh.

Lately, at Bengal, in the East-India company's civil service, sir Arthur Hesilrige, bart. of Noseley-hall, in the county of Leicester; by whose death the title devolves to his uncle, Thomas H. Maynard, esq. of Hoxne-hall, Suffolk, now sir Thomas Hesilrige Maynard, bart.

At Jamaica, the rev. T. O'Keefe, chaplain to the duke of Clarence, and only son of Mr. O'Keefe, the celebrated dramatic writer. He was a young gentleman of considerable talents; and his death is a severe stroke to his aged, blind, distressed, and truly worthy father.

In Russia, on his estates, general Vonder Pahlen, the favourite of the emperor Paul.

At Montpelier, of a decay, aged 62, baron Hompesch, formerly master of the grand order of Malta.

At Gottingen, John Frederick Gmelin, one of its most laborious and learned professors, who was born at Tubingen, in 1748. He was author of several performances on vegetable physiology and the classification of plants; and likewise published numerous works on the materia medica and chemistry, mineralogy, and every part of natural history: one of the most celebrated

is

is his edition of the System of Nature of Linnæus. The world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from vegetable and mineral substances.

At Lisbon, aged 83, Theodore de Almeyda, member of the royal academy of sciences of that city, and of the royal society of London. The works published by him amount to 40 volumes, exclusive of five volumes of translations. He has left several manuscripts, for the publication of which he had obtained the permission of the censorship.

At Paris, M. Julien, member of the class of fine arts of the national institute. Though advanced in years, he still laboured with success. He was one of the best statuaries that France possessed; his last work was the marble statue of Poussin. His bathing nymph, in white marble, and the statue of La Fontaine, are considered as his *chefs d'œuvres*.

In Ireland, the right hon. William Power Keating, earl of Clancarty, viscount Dunlo, lord and baron Kilconnel, &c. &c. He is succeeded by his eldest son, lord viscount Dunlo, M. P. for Galway.

In Dawson-street, Dublin, aged 38, the rev. Gustavus Hume, rector of Eldermine, in the diocese of Ferns, and Rathsam, in the diocese of Upper Ossory; and, in about a fortnight afterwards, his widow, Mrs. Araminta Louisa Hume, formerly Miss Monck, niece to the late marquis of Waterford and the present archbishop of Tuam; leaving 2 daughters.

In Dublin, Mrs. Latouche, wife of the right hon. David L. and daughter of the late worthy prelate, Dr. George Marlay, bishop of Dromore. This lady had five sons and five daughters; the eldest was the late amiable and beautiful countess of Lanesborough; the second was married to the late sir Nicholas Colthurst; the third to Geo. Vesey, esq.; the fourth was the late Mrs. Jeffries; and the fifth is the wife of Maurice Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry. Her eldest son is colonel Latouche, M. P. for Catherlough, married to lady Cecilia Leeson, daughter of the late earl of Miltown. Mrs. L.'s health was always delicate; and, on the death of the countess of Lanesborough, she retired into the bosom of her family, and never mixed with the world, but in her own house, which was always the scene of elegant and refined society. She was of the most gentle, amiable, and placid disposition, and one of the most accomplished women of the time.

Master William Dundas, youngest son of the hon. C. L. Dundas, M. P.

June 4th. Mrs. Ireland, wife of James I. esq. of Brislington, near Bristol. While driving her daughter, Mrs. Clay, in a gig, at Bridport, the horse took fright, and Mrs. I. was thrown out, and so much bruised, as to occasion her death in two hours. Mrs. C. was not materially hurt.

5th. At her house in George's-square, Edinburgh, lady Anne Duff.

Mr. James Thompson, aged 40; Elizabeth, his wife, aged 41; and William, their son, aged 7, were all unfortunately drowned in a large brick-pit at Bristol. The son was playing with a hoop, near the brink of the pit; and, endeavouring to stop it from rolling into the water, fell in. The mother ran to his assistance, and, over-reaching herself to lay hold of his cloaths, got also out of her depth. The father, hear-

ing their cries, ran to the spot, and seeing the dreadful situation of his wife and child—in the very act of sinking—he, in a state of distraction, plunged into the water (about 11 feet deep,) in the hope of rescuing them, but missed his aim, and they all perished. When the bodies were found, about an hour after the accident, the mother had her son clasped in her arms.

7th. In the Fleet-prison, where she had been confined about four years, for debts contracted in fitting up an elegant house at Blackheath, in Kent, aged 32, Miss Elizabeth Frances Robinson, (or Robertson,) of swindling notoriety. Her remains were deposited in St. Bride's church-yard, attended by her father, mother, and one of the turnkeys of the Fleet.

8th. Unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of his boat, off the rock of Gibraltar, capt. Fuller, of the 20th light dragoons, second son of John Trayton F. esq. of Ashdown-house, Sussex.

9th. At his house in Upper Wimpole-street, by accidentally falling over the bannisters of the staircase into the hall, Mark Milbanke, esq. admiral of the white.—He was in the 82d year of his age; more than 70 of which had been devoted to the naval service, into which he entered in the year 1734.

Suddenly, while in bed with her husband, Joan, wife of Robert Monday, of Crowless, in the parish of Ludgvan. On the discovery of her death, her husband, who had been some time rather indisposed, removed to another bed, and died in about six hours after.

11th. This morning, between 5 and 6, Mrs. Western, of the Royal Hotel, Pall-Mall, was awoke by the barking and running up and down stairs of a favourite little lap-dog of her daughter's. Mrs. W. arose, and alarmed the family: on going to Miss W.'s room-door, who slept on the ground-floor, they found it fast, and on breaking it open, she was not there. They then followed the little dog up stairs, who led them to a room on the third floor, the window of which was open, and on looking out, they perceived Miss W. laying on a newly-dug bed in the prince of Wales's garden, having thrown herself from the window.—She was still alive, although she had fallen on her head, which was sunk in the ground. Mr. Taggart was sent for, who gave her every possible assistance: she survived bleeding a very few minutes. She was a very fine young woman, just 22 years old, and took a most active part in the business of her parents, of whom she was the only child. She had dressed herself preparatory to the fatal event. An inquest was held: verdict—Lunacy.

At Ashford, Kent, capt. David Betson, late of the 9th foot, and only son of David B. esq. of Meikle-Beath.

15th. Erasmus Corbett, esq. late a captain in the Oxford Blues, shot himself this morning in the house of Mr. Fox, mercer, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, where he had lodged for several years. The first witness before the coroner's jury was Mr. Fox, who said the deceased had gone out at half past ten that morning, and returned home to breakfast. He had appeared for several months in a dejected state; and, a few weeks since, he said to the witness, "I will pay you my rent, but have met with considerable losses." Mr. C.'s servant stated, that

that when his master returned that morning, he wrote a letter to his relation, lord Ducie, which he ordered him to put in the post-office; that, as he was going down stairs for that purpose, he heard the report of a pistol, and returned into the room, where he found his master lying on the ground, his skull shattered to pieces, the room covered with blood and brains, and a horse-pistol lying at his side, which he must have purchased that morning, as great care was taken that no fire-arms or destructive weapons should be left in his way, as he was in rather a depressed state of mind. By the explosion, and the injury done to the room, there must have been several balls in the pistol: the ceiling was broken; a ball had passed through a picture, and lodged in the wall; another went through a pane of glass into the street; two pieces of the skull, two inches and a half square, were blown through another pane of glass, to the opposite side of the street. Mr. Heaviside, surgeon, who attended, thought that, from the appearance of the head, he must have placed the pistol under the right ear. His face was not the least disfigured; the skin of the head, with the hair on it, remained. The pieces of skull having passed through it, he must have stood with his back to the window, of which he had previously drawn the curtain. The jury deliberated above an hour, when they brought in a verdict of lunacy. Mr. C. was a bachelor, and about 60 years of age; brother to Thomas C. of Darn-hall, in Cheshire, esq. and to captain Andrew C. who married a sister of the marquis of Bute.

At Glympton-park, co. Oxford, Miss Wheate, third daughter of the late sir Thomas W. bart.

17th. Thomas Poole, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street. About 2 o'clock he sent all his clerks and servants out, upon different messages, except one female servant, who remained in the kitchen. One of the servants, upon his return home, went up stairs, and found Mr. Poole lying dead in a room upon the second floor. A pistol was found lying at his side, and his death appeared to have been occasioned by a ball discharged from it, which had entered his mouth, and lodged in his brain. He had betrayed symptoms of derangement for some time past.

At the house of her father, sir Philip Stephens, bart. at the Admiralty, after having been safely delivered of a daughter on the 15th, which died in a few hours, viscountess Ranelagh, wife of Thomas Jones, viscount Ranelagh, county of Wicklow, and baron Jones, of Navan, co. Meath, to whom she was married in August last.

18th. In the Close, Winchester, in her 43d year, Mrs. Arabella St. John, wife of Ambrose St. J. esq. M. P. for Callington, and only daughter of sir James Hamlyn, of Clevelly-court, Devon.

21st. In the neighbourhood of Langford, co. Somerset, Mr. Creedy, adjutant to the eastern battalion of the Mendip legion, commanded by the right hon. J. H. Addington.—Returning from drill, a few miles distant, late in the evening, his horse started, and threw him on his head, which proved fatal in a few hours.

At her house, No. 3, Grove-street, Bath, of the small-pox, Mrs. Elizabeth Grace. She had been

inoculated with the cow-pox about four years since, by a surgeon Barnes, near Pewsey, Wilts, who pronounced her out of danger of the small-pox, as the vaccination had its proper effect. Her brother, she stated, was inoculated by the same person, and he also took the small-pox a few weeks since, and was afflicted in a shocking manner.—(Before confidence is placed in this account, it may be proper to ascertain whether the vaccine matter made use of was truly genuine.)

At Champion-lodge, Camberwell, Surrey, the residence of her grandfather, Miss Crespigny, eldest daughter of lieutenant-colonel and lady Sarah C.

24th. In an apoplectic fit, whilst playing a game at cards, capt. Staples, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Spencer, bricklayer, of Great Peter-street, Westminster. He was employed to remove a part of the wall between Dean-street and Dean-yard, when, owing to the badness of the foundation, the whole of the wall, near 20 feet long and 10 feet high, fell down upon him, by which he was so dreadfully bruised, as to cause his death in a few minutes.

25th. Aged 32, James Calder, esq. late paymaster of the 21st regiment of light dragoons, who was drowned in Woodbridge river, Suffolk, by a sailing-boat being upset and sunk. His remains were interred at Woodbridge with military honours, attended by the whole of his regiment, and the officers of the artillery belonging to the garrison. The volunteers were drawn up at the end of the town, on each side of the road, recumbent on their inverted pieces, for the melancholy procession to pass through, and fell in the rear. The concourse of people which the much-lamented catastrophe, the respect in which captain C. was held, and the impressive solemnity of an officer's funeral, had drawn together, was very great.—He was a native of Scotland, and originally educated for the church; extremely beloved by all his acquaintance; and had served in the West-Indies, and attained the rank of captain before he joined the 21st light dragoons, as paymaster. He married Miss Strickland, daughter of sir George S. of Boynton-hall, in Yorkshire, whom he has left with three children.

At his house on Walcot-parade, Bath, after two days illness, major Noel.

27th. At Pancras, Thomas Twiss, who was killed in a pitched battle with a person of the name of Reynolds. A quarrel had arisen between the deceased (a journeyman tailor, in the employ of Mr. Cooke, Tavistock-street) and Reynolds, who lodged in his master's house, concerning the payment for some spirits. The parties drank together early in the morning, and left the Northumberland Arms in 2 coaches, to decide their quarrel by a battle. During the contest, which lasted 20 minutes, no severe blows were given; but the combatants closed, and fell in the last round, when the deceased was struck speechless, and expired before assistance could be got.

29th. Of the yellow fever, in the West Indies, captain W. R. Cribb, of his majesty's ship King's Fisher, nephew to the heroic Courtenay, who fell a sacrifice in defence of his king and country last war; and was grand-son to the late lady Jane Courtenay.

At his lodgings, in St. Clement's, Jersey,

Jersey, in his 28th year, the hon. Arthur Wolf, second son of the late lord Kilwarden, who was barbarously murdered at Dublin, July 23, 1803. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 70th foot, when, having received a reprimand from the reviewing-general, for some matters in the manœuvering of the regiment, it obliged him, however reluctantly, to retire from the service, when, in the prime of youth, and from former services, he had every hope of rising to a high situation in the army.

Suddenly, while giving some directions to her servants, Miss Best, of the Antelope inn at Salisbury.—Only a few minutes before this awful event, a gentleman just arrived at the house was congratulating her on her healthful appearance; and, in reply, she said she felt in better health than she had done for many months.

In his 19th year, Mr. John Blagden Neale, an under-graduate of Pembroke-college, having taken a sailing-boat, with a boy, from the boat-house at Oxford, was crossed by another boat, and forced by the bowsprit under the water, and drowned. He had been warned of his danger by the gentleman in the other boat, who jumped in to save him, but without success. The accident arose from Mr. N. not understanding the management of a sail.

July 2d. At his house in Weymouth-street, deeply lamented by the literary world, and all who personally knew him, aged 79, Doctor Patrick Russell, F. R. S. author of a valuable Treatise on the Plague, founded on his own extensive experience; of an improved edition of his brother's History of Aleppo; and of other estimable works in natural history, a study which he continued to prosecute with indefatigable zeal till almost the last hour of his life. He was a man of learning and wit; spoke the Arabic, which he acquired during a long residence at Aleppo, with the fluency of his mother-tongue; and was of a most friendly and benevolent disposition.

3d. At Leixlip-castle, near Dublin, the hon. Mrs. Cavendish, wife of the hon. George C. and daughter of James Caulfield, esq. of the county of Tyrone.

At Castle-Menzies, lieut.-colonel Archibald Butler, of Pitlochrie.

5th. Mr. James Wood, clerk of Didsbury church, whose forefathers have been clerks successively, in the same parish, ever since the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

6th. William Barnes, butcher, of Stanwix, went to bathe in the river Eden, near the Sorceries, where he amused himself for a considerable time by swimming. He was at last observed to fall upon his back in the water, and never rose more. Several persons, on being apprised of the accident, immediately went into the water, with the hopes of recovering the body; two of whom dived from opposite shores, and, meeting together in the middle of the water, and each supposing he had got the drowned man, they seized each other, and rose to the surface of the water, fast locked in each other's arms, to the diversion of the spectators, who, notwithstanding the awefulness of the occasion, could not forbear laughing at their grotesque appearance. The body was found next morning. The deceased had two brothers, who were also both drowned.

At his lodgings, at Chelsea, Middlesex,

dlesex, in his 47th year, Mr. Richard Suett, comedian, of Drury-lane theatre. About a fortnight ago he was attacked with an apoplectic fit, from which he partially recovered, and retired to Chelsea for the benefit of his health. Nature seemed quite worn out. He had been a long time in a lethargic state, a disorder which he inherited from his father, who died in a similar way: but latterly he grew much worse, and hastened his end, it is believed, by some habits of intemperance. His disposition was amiable and harmless; he was every one's friend, and the unfortunate always shared his mite. As an actor he will long be remembered. In the ludicrous line of comedy and broad farce, his Dicky Gossip, Billy Bustle, Weazle, and Endless, were inimitable, and will probably never be excelled. He made his first appearance in London, on the boards of the abovementioned theatre, which house he had never since that time left, till Death summoned him hence. On the morning of the 15th, at half past 11, his remains were removed from his house in Denzell-street, Clare-market, for interment in the burying-ground on the north side of St. Paul's cathedral. He was taken to the grave in a hearse and four, attended by seven mourning-coaches and four, filled with 22 of his theatrical brethren, two sons of Mr. Suett, Mr. Skellett, of Drury-lane, surgeon; the attorney to the deceased; Mr. Asperne, of Cornhill, and another particular friend. It was intended to have honoured the remains of poor Suett with a funeral anthem at his interment, and the king's boys and the vocal performers of the theatres were prepared to assist on the occasion. It was, however, discovered that the unavoidable expences of the cathedral, in fees, &c. would amount to near 40l. The design was therefore abandoned, and the corpse was consigned to its last home without a requiem.—The funeral having been announced in the morning papers, public curiosity was much excited; and it may be added, that Dicky Gossip brought a crowded audience to the last. The funeral service was performed by the rev. Dr. Fly. The father of the deceased had some office in St. Paul's cathedral, and he himself received the rudiments of his musical education as one of his majesty's choir.

6th. At her house on Ascot-heath, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Fielde, relict to the late Paul F. esq. of Stansted Bury, Herts, recorder, and some time M. P. for Hertford. She was found speechless by her servant, on calling her in the morning of the 4th, and continued in a state of insensibility till her death. She was sister to Mr. Wowen, of Hurst, Berks.

In consequence of a wound in the groin, which he received in a duel with Mr. Romney, on the 3d, in the King's park, Mr. Lecky, son of W. L. esq. once M. P. for the city of Londonderry, a youth of promising talents. They were both students attending the medical classes in the university of Edinburgh.

8th. At his house in college-street, Westminster, aged 81, col. Teesdale.

12th. At Aberdeen, aged 72, captain William Byers, formerly of the 103d foot, commanded by gen. sir Ralph Abercrombie, and late adjutant of the Aberdeen volunteers.

14th. At Copenhagen, aged six weeks,

weeks, the princess Maria, daughter of the hereditary prince of Denmark.

At his house in Palace-yard, Gloucester, aged 78, John Pitt, esq. M. P. for that city. He was originally an attorney, and has died possessed of considerable property, which devolves to his daughter. He was an eccentric character, but a man of great homely benevolence.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the countess of Ancram.

15th. Suddenly, Mrs. Douglas, of Marsham-street, Westminster, mother of rear-admiral Douglas.

17th. On his return to join the Chatham division of royal marines, at Taunton, co. Somerset, colonel Trollope, of that corps; in whom the service has lost an active, brave officer, and an excellent disciplinarian. He was the brother of the gallant sir Henry Trollope, who beat off six French frigates, in the Glatton, of 50 guns, during the last war. Col. T. at the time when the spirit of mutiny caused such a commotion in our fleets, behaved with most manly courage and admirable presence of mind. When the flame was about to burst out in the ship he was on board of, as commanding officer of the marines, he went singly into the midst of the mutineers, seized the two ringleaders by the collar, and had them put in irons before the eyes of their companions.

18th. Suddenly, at Dublin, the rev. Dr. Travers Hume, rector of Ardee and Glassnevin, eldest son of surgeon Hume, of Dublin, and brother of Dr. Hume, of Lower Grosvenor-street, London. He appeared in excellent health and good spirits at dinner. Mrs. Hume, Miss Herne, a visitor, and the governess and children, had not retired many minutes to the drawing-room, when Miss Georgina Hume, his second daughter, returned to the dining-room, and, on opening the door, found her father extended on the floor. Her shrieks alarmed the rest of the family, who flew to the spot. Mrs. Hume threw herself upon the floor, and endeavoured to raise him, but to no purpose. Mr. Watts, an eminent apothecary, immediately attended, and opened a vien, which bled freely; but Mr. Watts pronounced that life was irrecoverably gone. Meantime, surgeons Hartigan and M'Evoy attended, and confirmed his opinion. He has left nine children by his wife, now a disconsolate widow, the niece to earl Macartney. Within a few months he has lost two sons, both excellent men, and an amiable daughter-in-law. He was a most amiable and respectable man, and would probably have soon attained the highest degree in his profession. It is impossible to describe the deep and universal sensation which this sudden and melancholy event has produced in Dublin, and how sincerely the public mind sympathises with the truly worthy and venerable father of the deceased.

Unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball, at the moment he was encouraging his men, and ordering them to cheer, lieut. James Marshall, commanding the Watchful gun-brig, off the coast of Boulogne. The shot entered his right side, just above the hip-bone, carrying away his bowels and some of the lower ribs. He just exclaimed "O my God!" and fell lifeless on the deck. He was a very large, tall man; a brave and meritorious officer; had been 23 years a lieutenant, and engaged in numerous actions,

actions, and has left a widow and 3 children. Every attention that could be shewn to departed worth and bravery was evinced at Deal, where his body was brought on shore, and interred with military honours.—The band of the guards, quartered in Deal barracks, attended, playing solemn music; a party of marines from the flag-ship preceded the body, with arms reversed. The pall was supported by the six senior lieutenants of gun-brigs, and followed by a procession of nearly fifty naval and military officers.

19th. At her daughter (Mrs. Ord's) house, in Dover-street, Mrs. Scott, widow of the late rev. James S. and mother of the countess of Oxford.

William Allen, esq. master of God's Gift college, Dulwich, Surrey, where he had resided upwards of 52 years. The college was founded, in 1619, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, and keeper of the king's bear-garden, for a master, warden, four fellows, (three of whom to be ecclesiastics, and the other a skilful organist,) six poor old men, six poor old women, and twelve boys. Celibacy is a *sine quâ non*. The revenues are large, and increasing. By the statutes, the warden succeeds the master, and takes upon him the office immediately on the master's death; so that there is now a vacancy for warden. The founder directs that both the master and warden shall be of the name of Allen, or Alleyn; and every person of that name is eligible to become a candidate. The election is in the five surviving fellows, conjointly with the churchwardens of St. Botolph without, Bishopsgate, St. Giles without, Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's, Southwark; who choose two persons. Two rolls of paper are then put into a box, and each candidate takes one; and the person who takes the paper on which the words "God's Gift" are written, is the warden elected. The present fellows are, the late warden, (now master,) the rev. T. J. Smith, the rev. Neville Stow, the rev. —— Barry, and Mr. Richard Dowell, (organist) who all reside in the college.

21st. At Ulverstone, co. Lancaster, major John Perryn, formerly captain of the 12th regiment of foot, and third son of the late sir Richard P. knt. one of the barons of the exchequer. His death was occasioned by being thrown out of his chaise two days before, by which his leg was fractured, and a mortification ensued.

In the prime of life, Mr. Henry Finch, of East Hanningfield, Essex, farmer. On the 18th he went into a field, where he received a sting in the thigh, which he at first imagined to be caused by a nettle. The wound, however, was soon attended with those symptoms which proved it to be the bite of an adder, and caused death.

24th. William Garnet, a young man, aged 22, residing at Stanwix, went to bathe in the Eden, near to the foot of Petterill; but the water at that place being of a very unequal depth, he was suddenly precipitated into a place many feet deep. His companion, observing the accident, immediately reached out to him a stick, which was lying at the water's edge; Garnet laid hold of the stick, which, being rotten, broke in his grasp, and the unfortunate youth, after uttering an ejaculation to the Almighty, was drowned.

27th. At Hill, near Southampton (at

(at the house of her son-in-law, captain Walker, of the royal navy), after supporting a lingering illness with exemplary fortitude, lady Irvine, widow of the right hon. gen. sir John Irvine, K. B.

28th. On the 7th of May last, Alexander Thomson, betwixt four and five years of age, was severely bit on the face by a dog, in Trongate-street, Glasgow, which, from various circumstances was not supposed to have been mad. The dog, however, was immediately killed. The wounds healed kindly, and the boy enjoyed good health till Wednesday, July 24, when he complained of a head-ach, sickness at stomach, and loss of appetite. Early on the following morning, symptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance; medical assistance was called in, and the most approved means of cure tried, and particularly large and repeated effusions of salt and water. The disease, however, rapidly increased on Saturday evening, and early on Sunday morning, the 28th, the child expired. This is the fourth melancholy instance of hydrophobia in that city and neighbourhood; viz. a man and a woman at the head of the town, a young man at Balgray, and this boy.

29th. At his house in Bolton-row, Piccadilly, in his 73d year, Walter lord Aston, of Forfar, in the county of Forfar. His lordship, who had been engaged in trade in the early part of his life, succeeded to the peerage in 1763, and received a pension of 300l. per annum from government. He was an inoffensive man, and rather of a convivial turn.

In Gloucester, Miss Anne Gorges, fifth daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Eye-court, co. Hereford,

M. P. for the borough of Leominster.

The only son of Charles Lilly, esq. of Coventry, observing a poor man who had been fishing near that city in great danger of being lost, plunged into the water to his assistance, and both were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were found in about twenty minutes, and every means used to restore life, but without effect.

30th. Almost suddenly, Thomas Montolieu, esq. of Brompton, brother to Mr. M. banker, of Pall Mall, and brother-in-law to lord Elibank. The deceased and another person in company had just entered Astley's theatre, and paid for their admission, when the doorkeeper perceiving him stagger, ran to his assistance, but could not reach him before he fell to the ground: a chair was procured, and he seemed to recover a little, but relapsed into several fainting fits.—Medical assistance was procured, but in the course of ten minutes he expired.

August 2d. At his lodgings, St. Augustine's-back, Bristol, Benjamin Rowe, esq. late lieut.-col. of the 50th foot.

At his apartment in the new barracks at Lewes, Sussex, after a few days illness, capt. Gibson, of the 4th or queen's own regiment of dragoons.

In Chelsea college, aged 106, Abraham Moss; and on the 30th, aged 105, Robert Swifield; both of whom retained their faculties to the last.

3d. At the house of Henry Bosanquet, esq. at Harnage, Wilts, in his 81st year, Christ. Anstey, esq. the celebrated author of "The Bath Guide, or Memoirs of the Blunderhead family;" a work that has been generally

generally read and admired, and has most singularly survived the temporary reign so commonly the lot of similar productions.

7th. At Landguard fort, capt. Law, an old and distinguished officer. He served under gen. Wolfe, Monkton, and Townshend, in America, and acted with reputation, as assistant-engineer, at Bellisle and Martinico; at the memorable assault at Quebec he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulsed gen. Montgomery; in gen. Carleton's dispatch he is particularly and honourably mentioned. His social qualities, gaiety, pleasantry, and enlivening inoffensive humour, endeared him to all. His zeal and exertions in the service of his friends was singularly disinterested. His merit alone recommended him to lord Cornwallis, who appointed him storekeeper at Landguard fort, in the year 1795, where he lived universally beloved and esteemed. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the officers of the garrison.

8th. Between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening, the servant-girl of Mr. Davis, surgeon and apothecary, of St. Thomas's street, Weymouth, took out the infant daughter of her master for a walk, and remaining out much longer than was expected, several persons went in search of her, when they were both found drowned in some very shallow water. In the girl's pocket was found a note, written by herself, requesting that the child might be interred with her. When the coroner's jury sat, there appeared a great number of bruises on the body of the child, supposed to have been received when struggling for life.

At his seat at Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, in his 54th year, the right hon. sir Richard Worsley, bart. He is succeeded in title by the rev. Dr. Holmes, of Pidford-house, in the Isle of Wight, now sir Henry Worsley Holmes, bart. He succeeded his father, sir Thomas, in 1768; and in 1775 married Seymour, one of the daughters and coheiresses of the late sir John Fleming, bart. of Brompton-park, Middlesex, by whom he had one son, Robert Edwin W. who died before him. By this failure of male-issue, a jointure of 70,000l. reverts to lady Worsley; and sir Richard leaving no will, his estates and property devolve to his niece, the daughter of the hon. Mr. Bridgman Simpson. He had lived some time past in a state of seclusion at his favourite retreat; and his death is said to be the effect of apoplexy. He was comptroller of his majesty's houshold, governor of the Isle of Wight, represented the borough of Newport in parliament; had, in the early part of life, made the tour of Europe, and formed a collection of marbles, statues, and other antiques, engraved and published in two volumes, folio, under the title of "Museum Worsleianum, 17..." He was the author of "An History of the Isle of Wight, 1781," 4to. with miserable plates by Godfrey. Our readers will recollect the trial, before lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, between this baronet and capt. Bisset, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, 1782. The family mansion at Appledurcombe underwent a thorough repair in the reign of Elizabeth, and was taken down by sir Robert W. at the beginning of the last century.

9th. At four o'clock in the afternoon,

ternoon, the amiable and beautiful viscountess Sydney was delivered of a son and heir, at her house in Grosvenor-square, to the great joy of that noble family; which, with much concern we state, was too soon changed into the most poignant sorrow; for, at 7 in the evening, she died, in the 25th year of her age. This lady was wife to the right hon. John Thomas Townshend, viscount Sydney, of Chislehurst, in Kent, and was married in May, 1802. She had been lady Caroline Clements, youngest daughter of the late earl of Leitrim, by lady Elizabeth Skeffington, daughter of the fourth viscount and first earl of Massareene. The present dowager countess of Leitrim has, in the short space of 13 months, lost her husband, her mother, her brother, the late earl of Massareene; her niece, Mrs. Milner; and now her daughter.

11th. Frederick Eldred, who cut his throat in the shop of Mr. Simms, hair-dresser, in Hammond's-court, Jermyn-street, on Friday the 9th. Mr. S. stated, on the coroner's inquisition, that the deceased came into his shop in the afternoon, in a very confused state, and desired to be shaved; witness was about to obey his orders, when he desired that his hair might first be cut, and he would then shave himself. He did so; after which the witness, who was busy in the shop, heard the razor fall, and he perceived the deceased covered with blood. Assistance was instantly called for, and a young man who lodged in the house was knocked down by the deceased while in the act of stopping the blood from the wound. He, however, was overpowered, and taken to St. George's hospital in a coach, where he expired at twelve o'clock on Sunday. By the testimony of several witnesses, it was clearly proved, that the deceased had been for some time in a state of delirium. He had lately got a comfortable situation at Fulham; but his conduct betraying strong marks of insanity, he was conveyed to the house of his father, who has been one of his majesty's pages since his accession to the throne, and was in the same station for some years previous to the death of George II. The deceased made his escape on Friday, over the leads of the palace, and proceeded to the shop where the dreadful catastrophe took place. Under all the circumstances, the jury brought in a verdict of lunacy.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, Jn. Sabine, esq. major of the first regiment of guards, and aid-de-camp to gen. Wynyard, after having taken his morning ride, returned to his lodgings at Walmer, near Deal, and instantly went into his apartment, took a loaded pistol, and blew his brains out. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. He was a brave officer, esteemed by all around him, from the general to the private, and married the daughter of the late gallant admiral Paisley, by whom he had one son. His remains were attended to the grave by gen. Wynyard, his aid-du-camp, and many officers, &c.

12th. At Paris, John Charles *ci-devant* duke De Fitzjames, born Nov. 26, 1743.

14th. By hanging herself, Miss Ann Brown, a young person of respectability, residing as companion to a lady who occupied apartments at the house of Mr. Clemson, Bell-street, Paddington. Mr. C. had occasion to go into the back-yard, when,

when he found the privy-door fastened. He waited some time, when he began to feel alarm, and a carpenter was sent for to force the door. He perceived a ribband fastened through two light-holes, which he cut and heard something fall. Mr. Turner, a neighbour, assisted in forcing open the door, when they found the deceased lifeless. Mr. Turner conveyed her to a room in the house, and, after leaving her, Mr. C. searched her pockets and found the keys of her bureau, which he opened, and found a letter, in the hand-writing of the deceased, folded up, and bearing this inscription, "Let the world know." The inside expressed the cause of the perpetration of this rash act; which was, that a young man had forsaken her.

The wife of Mr. Skelton, a tea-dealer in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, put a period to her existence in a hay-field near Weybridge, in Surrey. She was on a visit to the family of Mr. Bennett, near Weybridge. On the preceding morning, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, she observed to the family that she would take a short walk, being of opinion it would do her good, and with unusual earnestness bid them "good bye!" but returned shortly, and shaking them by the hands, said, "God bless you! God bless you!" Expecting her return, the family waited with the utmost anxiety for the space of two hours; but not returning, they sent messengers after her. After a long search, she was found on the following morning sitting upright in a ditch, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a pen-knife lying by her side, which she generally carried in her pocket. A coroner's inquest was summoned, and the evidence adduced proved these facts, with the addition, that the whole of the day on which she disappeared was spent in a hay field, where the hay-makers observed her walking backwards and forwards. The jury returned a verdict of lunacy. She was near 70 years old, and the mother of several children.

15th. At her house in Stanhope-street, May-fair, aged 60, the dowager marchioness of Stafford, mother to the duchess of Beaufort, lady Harrowby, and lord Granville Leveson Gower. She had been lady Susanna Stewart, daughter of the late earl of Galloway, and sister to the present earl. The house of Stafford is connected with almost every noble house in the kingdom. The nearest relatives are the Beaufort, Hamilton, Stopford, Carlisle, Galloway, Blandford, Dunmore, Macdonald, and Harrowby families.

16th. At his seat, Tailogie, in Scotland, the hon. David Ross, lord Ankerville, one of the senators of the college of justice.

19th. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertson, of Lude, wife of brigadier-general R.

At his seat at Forthfield, near Rathfarnham, county of Dublin, the right hon. Barry lord viscount Avonmore, lord chief baron of his majesty's court of Irish exchequer, and registrar of the high court of chancery in that kingdom. His lordship was called to the bar in 1764: appointed attorney-general in 1782; and, on the death of the hon. W. H. Burgh, was advanced to the chief seat in the exchequer, in 1782. He rose to his high rank and station by mere force of talent, having been one of the most accomplished scholars, profound lawyers, and eloquent orators that ever adorned

ed the Irish bar, or the Irish senate. He is succeeded in his titles by the hon. William Yelverton, now lord viscount Avonmore, who is married to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Read, esq. of Farcham, Hants.

21st. At Tunbridge-wells, in his 71st year, George Bussy Villiers, earl of Jersey, viscount Villiers of Dartford, and baron of Hoo, in Kent, and viscount Grandison of Ireland. He was on a visit to viscount and viscountess Villiers, at their house, Prospect-lodge, and had accompanied them that morning to the Wells. Upon his return from the walks to Prospect-lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit, and instantly expired. The body of his lordship was taken to a lodging-house in Vale Royal. His lordship married the beautiful Miss Frances Twisden, heiress to the rev. Dr. Philip Twisden, late bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, who survives his lordship. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by George viscount Villiers, his eldest son, who married lady Sarah Fane. His lordship has left another son, the hon. William Augustus Henry, in the army, who, June 4, 1802, by his majesty's authority, assumed and took the surname of Mansell, pursuant to the will of Louisa Barbara, late baroness Vernon; and a son born in 1796. His daughters are, lady William Russell, lady Anne Wyndham, lady Paget, lady S. Bayley, lady Frances Ponsonby, and lady Harriet, unmarried.

A young clergyman hanged himself at Northampton, said to be the son of the unfortunate captain Donellan, who suffered, a few years ago, for the murder of sir Theodosius Boughton, bart.

Found drowned in the new river, Anne Bonney. It appeared, by the evidence of Mr. Thorpe, a sieve-maker in Spital-fields, who owned the body, that the deceased was discharged from his service, as a housekeeper, in June last, she being in a constant state of drunkenness. One of the witnesses, a hair-dresser in Shoreditch, stated, that the deceased had informed him, while dressing her hair, that she had chosen the new river for her bed. She was seen by one of the jurymen, in Clerkenwell parish, very much inebriated, at 10 o'clock the preceding night.

25th. At Southill, co. Somerset, Mrs. Strode, wife of col. S. of the loyal Bath volunteers, and daughter of the late sir Henry Parker, of Warwickshire.

This night, at a little after 11, at his house in Grosvenor-street, his royal highness prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester.

At Peterhead, in Scotland, whither she went for the recovery of her health, after several years severe and inexpressible affliction, Mrs. Campbell, of Fornighty. The cause of her bitter aggravation of misfortune and death arose from a broken heart, occasioned by the fall of her darling son, captain Campbell, of the 37th foot, in a duel, some time ago, on the island of St. Vincent.

26th. At Bury, Suffolk, in her 76th year, Mrs. Davers, a maiden lady, sister of sir Charles D. bart. and aunt to the present earl of Bristol.

28th. At her seat at Richmond, the hon. Mrs. Lowther, sister to the late earl of Lonsdale, the dowager countess of Darlington, and the present duchess of Bolton.

This morning, about four o'clock, Mrs.

Mrs. Rowland, aged about 40, who kept a grocer's shop in South Audley-street, put a period to her existence, by swallowing three teaspoonfuls of red lead, and afterwards thrusting a knife down her throat.

30th. At Hull, aged 72, Mr. Andrew Dodgson, of Croft, in Berwick. His death was occasioned by a paralysis of the muscles of his tongue and throat, which took away the power of swallowing, so that he was literally starved to death, after having lived 14 days without swallowing either meat or drink.

31st. Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. tailor, of Arundel-street, Strand. Having watched an opportunity, when her servant and children were up-stairs, she bolted herself into the kitchen, and very nearly severed her head from her body with a razor. She has left four children, one of them very young.

At Hull, George Robarts, esq. formerly of Beverley, in Yorkshire, and brother to Abraham R. esq. M. P. for Worcester.

Lately, in the West Indies, of the yellow fever, captain John Ormsby, brother to C. M. O. esq. M. P. for Catherlogh.

At Jamaica, aged 118, a woman named Mills, who was followed to the grave by 295 of her children, grand-children great grand-children, and great great grand-children; 60 of whom, named Ebanks, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth's parish. For 97 years she had practised the art of midwifery; in which time she is said to have brought 143,000 persons into the world. She followed her business till within a few days of her death, and retained her senses to the last.

At Mohegan, in America, aged 120, Martha, widow of Zacara, one of the nobility of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and many years an agent from that tribe to the general assembly at Connecticut.

Killed, in an attempt to cut out some French gun-boats on thecoast of Sardinia, lieutenant Richard Tickell, of the Phœbe frigate, eldest son of the late Richard T. esq. one of the commissioners of stamps, and nephew to R. B. Sheridan, esq. and sir Robert Barclay.

At Booterstown, aged 38, Francis Yelverton, esq. nephew to the late lord viscount Avonmore.

Near Ranelagh, in Ireland, aged 118, Mrs. Bridget Kavannah, who has left four sons, the eldest aged near 100.

In Dublin, much lamented by his acquaintance and numerous tenantry, the hon. sir John Dillon, bart. and a baron of the holy Roman empire, which title was conferred on him and all his male descendents in 1782, by the late emperor Joseph, accompanied by a very flattering letter, on account of his exertions in parliament to serve his country, by granting liberty to Roman catholics to realize property in their native land.

At Dublin, sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker, who was one of the many instances that "honesty is the best policy." He was very early in life an humble trader, in the town of Strabane, in the North of Ireland, and proving unsuccessful, he went in search of better fortune to the East Indies, as a soldier in the company's service. He was a man of talent, and of a strong mind, and rendered himself extremely useful by having, in a very short time, acquired a knowledge of the Oriental languages.

guages. It was his good fortune to be confined in the same prison with the late general Matthews, who, previous to his unfortunate catastrophe, entrusted to the care of Mr. Leighton jewels and property to an immense amount, to be delivered to his family if he should effect his escape; and to ensure his zeal and punctuality, he presented him with a considerable sum. Being some time afterwards employed as an interpreter, he took advantage of the first opportunity that offered to escape. After assuming various disguises, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in London, and waiting on Mrs. Matthews, delivered to her the last letter of her husband, together with the treasure. By her, his fidelity is said to have been rewarded with 20,000l. He immediately wrote to Ireland, to inquire for a beloved wife and child, whom he had left behind him, and sent a sum of money to discharge his debts. He found, that his wife, whom he had left young, handsome, and unprotected, had, by honest industry, supported herself and her daughter, then ten years of age, and given her an education superior to her humble means. He now took a handsome house in Stephen's green, Dublin; the seat belonging to the late lord chief baron Foster, father of the Irish chancellor of the exchequer, near Dublin, was purchased, and new carriages were built for him. But an inactive life had no charms for him, and he embarked the greatest part of his fortune in a banking-house, which has been very successful. Lady Leighton, whose amiable manners endeared her to all ranks, died some time since, and left a numerous family.

At Weybridge, Surrey, sir Henry Tuite, bart. of Sonagh, near Mullinger, in Ireland. He married Miss Elizabeth Cobbe, grand-daughter to a former archbishop of Dublin, and niece to the late marquis of Waterford, a lady remarkable for her skill in horsemanship, and much celebrated as an amateur in painting, music, and other polite accomplishments.

At Twickenham, aged 85, lady Wintringham, relict of sir Clifton W. who died at the age of 84, Jan. 10, 1794. She was an extraordinary and masculine person, and lived after his death on an income of 4000l. per annum. At her death 20,000l. devolves to his nephew, Clifton Wheate, esq. of Stanmore.

Sep. 1st. At her house at East Burnham, near Maidenhead, Berks, aged 65, Mrs. Stephenson, relict of Henry S. esq. and mother of the countess of Mexborough.

At the rectory-house at Radnage, Bucks, of which he had been rector 37 years, and aged 75, the rev. Charles William Tonyn, brother to the late general T.

3d. At Vienna, after a short illness, Richard Meade, second earl of Clanwilliam in the kngdom of Ireland, viscount Clanwilliam, baron Guilford, and a baronet. He was born in May 1776. His lordship married, at Schuschitz, in Bohemia, the countess of Thunn, third daughter of Joseph count of Thunn, and Wilhelmina countess of Ulfield, one of the most ancient families in Germany. Her ladyship died in childbed, August 8, 1800, at Vienna, and left three children; Richard the present earl, now ten years old, and two daughters very young. His lordship, secondly, married, at Vienna, July 6, 1805, the dowager lady Shuldham, a very amiable

lady, who has to bewail his loss before two months of their nuptial happiness had been completed. It is related of his first lady, who was of very interesting and engaging manners, that she afforded her royal highness the princess of Wales an opportunity of displaying her benevolence and affability in her way to this country. By some accident her ladyship's cloaths and necessary supplies had been sent off in another vessel. When her royal highness and suite went on board the packet, to take their passage for England, being informed of the rank and situation of her fellow-traveller, her royal highness supplied her with cloaths, and paid her ladyship every attention during her passage.

At Diseworth, co. Leicester, in consequence of being stung by a wasp in a vein on the back of one of his hands, the preceding day, Mr. Sperrey.

4th. The day on which she completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrand, relict of the late Mr. G. formerly a respectable and opulent Lisbon merchant, but the greatest part of whose property was swallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occasion Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent shaking of the room, and of the chest of drawers in which she was depositing some of her husband's linen. She instantly fled out of the house, and escaped destruction, after seeing a beloved son and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulsion. She then returned to England; and having soon afterwards lost her husband, retired to Oulton, near Leeds, where she has ever since resided, and where she died, retaining her mental faculties, unimpaired, to the last.

At Burford bridge, Surrey, aged 18, Miss Margaret Fairfax, daughter of rear-admiral sir William George F.

5th. In the Downs, on board the lady Jane Dundas East Indiaman, on his return from Bengal, on account of ill health, George Arbuthnot, esq. late judge at Benares, and many years principal secretary to the hon. E. North, governor of Ceylon.

7th. At Pimlico, in his 40th year, John Frederick Bernard Gottsched, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 60th foot, and inspector of Dutch troops.

8th. Aged 16, Miss Mary Hurst, daughter of Robert Hurst, esq. M. P. for Shaftesbury.

9th. At the house of his nephew, John Robley, esq. in Russel-square, aged 63, Joseph Robley, esq. late of the island of Tobago, where he had filled the offices of governor and perpetual president. He was born and educated at Keswick, in Cumberland; and first introduced the plough into the West Indies with effect, where, by his superior skill in the management of his plantations, he amassed the wealth of 30,000l. per annum; 40,000l. of which he has bequeathed among his relations and friends, and the remainder to his aforesaid nephew and heir.

10th. In the palace of Haga, at Stockholm, aged two years and nine months, his royal highness Charles Gustavus, grand duke of Finland, second son of their majesties of Sweden.

12th. At Mamhead house, in her 73d year, Dorothy countess of Lisburne, relict and second wife of Wilmot earl of Lisburne, in Ireland. She was eldest daughter of John Shafto,

Shafto, esq. of Whitworth, co. Durham; married to his lordship April 19, 1763, and had by him one son, John, and two daughters.

13th. At his house in Gloucester-place, New Road, Mary-la-Bonne, Philip Rogers Bearcroft, esq. late commissary-general of accounts to the Leeward Island, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.

After a short illness, in the 11th year of his age, sir James Tilney Long, bart. son of the late sir James Tilney, by his second wife, Catherine Windsor, eldest sister of the late earl of Plymouth. The Tilney property, which devolves on the distant branches of the Long family, is said to amount to 25,000l. per annum, and nearly 300,000l. in the funds.

16th. At Derby, after a few days illness, aged 46, Mrs. Archdall, wife of Richard A. esq. M. P. for Dundalk, Ireland.

17th. At Fladong's hotel, in Oxford-street, of a violent disorder of the chest and stomach, in his 31st year, colonel the hon. William Eardley, second son of lord E.

20th. In Belfast, Ireland, in his 82d year, Edward Hunt, esq. late major in the 39th foot, and since captain of invalids.

21st. At Escot, Devon, the infant son of sir John Kennaway, bart.

At Walthamstow, Essex, the youngest son of Mr. Mildred, banker, of White Hart court, Gracechurch-street. Amusing himself with drawing a boat, he was drowned in a pond in his father's garden, where he was not found till two hours after. The family have since totally quitted the house.

22d. In the royal arsenal at Woolwich, co. Kent, Mrs. Phipps, widow of general P. of the royal engineers.

23d. In Tilney-street, May-fair, aged upwards of 90, deplored by her numerous relations and friends, Mrs. Munster, the eldest of three surviving sisters of the late earl Camden, relict of colonel Herbert M. lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Phillip's, Minorca. She bore a lingering illness with fortitude and unimpaired faculties.

24th. Mr. W. Byrne, of Titchfield-street, Mary-la-Bonne, an engraver of the first eminence, whose works will prove his best monument.

26th. At Lime-house, aged 82, without having experienced, until the day of his death, an hours illness, a man named Joyce. From the age of 20 he had been in the daily practice of drinking six pots of porter, but frequently exceeded that allowance. By an estimate lately made by himself it appears that he had drank 32,054 gallons, or nearly 300 buts.

27th. This afternoon Mr. Colwell, of Newnham, brandy-merchant, left Gloucester, on horseback, with a considerable sum of money, intending to return home. On the morning of the 29th his horse was found in the meadow on the south side of Over Causeway, adjoining that city, with the stirrups and reins of the bridle cut off, a deep cut as if with a sharp instrument, on the near side of the saddle, and the off side ripped, probably by the spur, on Mr. C. being dragged from his horse. The stirrups and one spur were found, at a short distance from each other, just beyond the bridge over the Severn at that city; and Mr. C.'s pocket-book was found in

the river, several miles below that place, stripped of all its contents, except a draft for 100l. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was found covered with leaves, early the next morning, in a lane near Minsterworth, between three and four miles from Gloucester.

At Enniskillen, capt. Sir James Rivers, bart. of the 3d dragoon guards. While on a shooting party at Nixon-hall, in company with captains Fancott and Platt, of the 50th foot, Sir James's gun unfortunately went off, and killed him almost instantaneously.

29th. In Fitzroy-square, the hon. Smith Barry, uncle to the present earl of Barrymore.

At Tunbridge-Wells, the lady of Sir George Buggin, of Great Cumberland-place, knight. Her remains were interred by torch-light, at St. Dunstan's in the East, where a funeral sermon was preached.

At his seat, Clerk-hill, county of Lancaster, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardener, bart. so created Dec. 28, 1782.

At Tortola, on their passage from St. Vincent to Bristol, on board the ship Eliza, major Butler, and capt. Wallace, of the 90th foot.

Lately, his imperial majesty Dessalines, emperor of Hayti, and king of St. Domingo. He is to be succeeded by his imperial highness prince Christophe, who was born a slave on the island of St. Christopher, whence he takes his name. He was a tailor by trade, prior to the year 1793, and was the property of a French lady who resided at Cape François. He speaks the French language very fluently, and is altogether less of the savage than Dessalines. The death of the latter, may, perhaps, lead to some change in the affairs of St. Domingo.

At Paris, aged 73, M. Anquetil du Perron, a member of the Ancient Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Institute, historiographer to the archives of foreign relations, one of the most celebrated of the literati of Europe. He has left a great number of manuscripts, from which the science he so successfully cultivated will derive new benefit. For M. Silvestre de Sacy, in pronouncing his funeral oration over the tomb of his friend, solemnly renewed the engagement he made with him before his death, to complete the works which he has left unfinished.

Oct. 1. In consequence of a fall from his horse, on the preceding evening, as he was returning from Droitwich to Worcester, in his 22d year, capt. J. Bird, of the 96th foot. His remains were interred in St. Oswald's burying-ground with military honours, attended by the two regiments of Hereford volunteers, and all the officers quartered in Worcester, including those of the Loyal Worcester volunteers.

John Stables, of Horsforth, gent. was this evening found hanging in a barn near his own house. The jury, after examining several witnesses as to the state of mind of the deceased, found a verdict of lunacy. He was brother and heir to Mr. William Stables, who was cruelly murdered in bed, in his house, in the night of the 26th of July last, since which dreadful event the mind of the deceased has appeared in a very perturbed and dejected state. On the morning of his death, Mr. Stables breakfasted with his sister, Mrs. Clark, of Low-hall, Horsforth, with whom

whom he had for some weeks resided, and whose house he left on horseback, with the professed intention of riding to Leeds; but, as appears from the sequel, he rode only to his own house, which was unoccupied, put up his horse in an out-house, and is supposed to have soon after committed the fatal act, as his body, when discovered in the evening, was perfectly cold; from which circumstance it is conjectured that he must have been suspended for several hours. He died possessed of freehold property to the amount of upwards of 170l. a-year. The Gazette of Saturday, Oct. 19, announces his majesty's pardon to any person concerned in the murder of Mr. William Stables, of Horsforth, near Leeds, cloth-manufacturer (except the person who committed the murder) who shall discover his accomplice or accomplices; and a reward of 100 guineas is offered to any person making such discovery, by Mr. James Stables of Leeds, fell-monger, and Mr. Wm. Clark of Horsforth, farmer, brother and brother-in-law to the deceased; and a farther reward of 100 guineas is also offered by the inhabitants of Horsforth, to be paid on conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

2nd. At Paris, the senator Pleville Pelet, and a vice-admiral of France.

At Brighthelmstone, in her 45th year, of a decline, which had been of considerable duration, that once popular singer and actress, Mrs. Crouch, whose beauty and talents have been a subject of admiration to every poet and critic for the last five and twenty years. She was a Miss Phillips, the daughter of a solicitor. At a very early age she displayed such powers of voice, and such a natural taste for music, that she determined to cultivate the talent. She made her first appearance in her eighteenth year, in the year of the riots, 1780, in the character of Mandane, in the serious opera of "Artaxerxes." Her appearance was that of a meteor; it dazzled, from excess of brilliancy, every spectator; her success was unbounded; she made a sort of epoch in the theatre, and was pursued and idolized by the town. In an evil hour she gave her hand to Mr. Crouch, a midshipman, whose showy person and address won her affections. They were married at Twickenham-church, and in that union she found nothing but misery. With the secret load upon her heart of ill usage at home, she sought for happiness with the most dazzling and illustrious of lovers; she separated from her husband on the occasion, but made him a provision to which he was not entitled by his conduct. For several years past she has lived with Mr. Kelly the singer. Her remains were interred in Brighthelmstone church-yard, on the 6th.

At Olveston, county of Gloucester, the infant son of capt. Gascoigne, R. N.

4th. At Brompton, in her 72d year, lady Temple, widow of the late Sir Richard Temple, bart. of Kemsey, county of Worcester.

This afternoon the body of a naval officer floated on shore near the Martello tower, No. 11, in Pevensey-bay, on the coast of Sussex. By a commission found in one of his pockets, signed in August last, it appears he was Lieut. Webb Smith, of the Wrangler gun-brig.

At Cheltenham, David Scott, esq. M. P. for the Scotch burghs of St. Andrew, Perth, &c. His house was

among the foremost, if not actually the first private one, engaged in the East-India trade. It has established regularly an overland express to and from India; a measure only occasionally resorted to by Government. Mr. S. had for many years laboured under a disease, the cause of which had baffled the sagacity and skill of the most eminent medical men in the kingdom. He directed that his body should be opened after his death, that the seat and cause of his complaint might be ascertained for the benefit of mankind; which was accordingly done by a very eminent surgeon and anatomist, Mr. Frye, of Gloucester, when his disease was found to have been a schyrrus in the pylorus.—His remains were interred in the family vault, in Mary-la-Bonne, burying-ground, attended by his relations and most intimate connexions and friends; and conducted with great solemnity, but in that plain unostentatious manner, so consistent with the uniform tenor of his life.

J. Rooke, esq. of Bigswear-house, a general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 38th regiment of foot, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. He was sporting on the Trellick hills, and had just fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horse in an apoplexy! He had represented Monmouthshire in several successive parliaments; and might be truly styled a gentleman of the Old English School, being of an open, social, and most affable disposition; indeed, in the extensive circle of his acquaintance, no character could be more esteemed, or more respected.

5th. At Worcester, Capt. Hardcastle, of Bath, he had only arrived on that day from Malvern, accompanied by a friend, with whom he was walking up Broad-street, when he was taken with an apoplectic fit, and taken to an inn, where he soon expired.

This morning, William Winterpen, a bricklayer's labourer, was at work repairing the roof of a house in Richmond; just as he got to the top of the ladder, he fell backwards into a wheelbarrow, and was killed on the spot. The woman, whose house was repairing, dreamed two night previously to the accident, that the deceased fell from the top of her house into a wheelbarrow. She told him her dream the next morning, and was continually cautioning him to take care, till the fatal accident happened; it is rather remarkable that he had used a hod to fetch his bricks in till that day, when he got a wheelbarrow.

Of a locked-jaw, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in her 33d year, Mrs. Mary Newton, wife of Mr. N. baker of Enfield. On the Saturday preceding she had undergone a painful amputation of the right thigh, near the hip joint; which, till the fatal symptom of trismus took place, had every appearance of terminating happily. The operation was performed with great skill, tenderness, and humanity, by Mr. Ramsden, with the assistance of Sir Charles Blicke, Sir James Earle, Mr. Abernethy, Dr. Sherwin, and Mr. Clark, surgeon of Enfield, and several other gentlemen, whose curiosity had been excited by the singularity of the case. A tumour, intimately connected with a diseased state of the bone (a spiculous kind of exostosis), occupying nearly the whole of the thigh, had gradually increased, during

ing seven or eight years, to an enormous magnitude, weighing upwards of forty pounds. While this swelling was in progress, she had been the mother of three children, all now living, the eldest three years old, and the youngest two months. We understand that a cast has been taken of the limb in plaster of Paris; but we regret that it had not been previously injected, because there can be no doubt that the pressure of so large a tumour must have rendered the femoral artery completely impervious, and, consequently, that the limb, together with the great mass of sebaceous accumulation, must have been for some years supplied with the necessary circulation by the anastomosing branches alone. This would have added one to the cases on which the Medical Spectator founded his proposal for curing the poplitæal aneurism, by an improvement in the application of the tourniquet, thereby obviating the necessity of the very painful and dangerous separation at first proposed by the late John Hunter. We hope this may serve as a call upon the author of that useful and entertaining work, the Medical Spectator, to complete his third volume, which he appears to have abandoned in so unaccountable a manner.

8th. This morning, between 8 and 9, a young man, named Robert Whiting, clerk to Messrs. Anson and co. distillers, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, shot himself through the head with a pistol, in his bedroom. A brother clerk of the deceased slept in an adjoining room to his. He rose about 8 that morning, called to the deceased, and said he was going down stairs to breakfast. The deceased said he would follow him in a few minutes. He had but just sat down to the breakfast-table, when he heard the discharge of a pistol, and it not being known whence it proceeded, and the deceased not coming to breakfast at the appointed time, suspicion arose that something had happened to him, and several of the household went to his room door, which they found fastened; and, calling to the deceased, received no answer; they then proceeded to break it open, when they discovered the deceased on the floor, with another pistol lying near him, and loaded. He had put on a clean shirt, and dressed himself, except putting on his coat. No cause could be assigned for the rash act. On examination, his accounts were found to be correct. The coroner's jury sat on the body; and, on the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that the deceased was subject to very violent head-aches, which made him at certain times not know what he was doing; they brought in a verdict of lunacy.

The reigning duke of Brunswick Oels, general of infantry, in the Prussian service, and knight of the order of the black eagle, &c. &c. He was on a visit to the ducal court of Weimar, and was carried off by an hemorrhoidal attack, aged 65. By his death the sovereignty of the principality of Oels devolves to prince William of Brunswick.

9th. Ensign David Blacklock, of the Dumfrieshire militia. He died soon after receiving a mortal wound in one of his thighs, in a duel with lieut. William Nimmo, of the Berwickshire militia, on Musselburgh-links, near Edinburgh.

10th. In his 49th year, John Bennet, esq. president of the royal

college of surgeons, at Edinburgh. While on a shooting-party, at Wemyss-castle, in the act of firing, his fowling-piece burst, and killed him.

11th. Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Patmore, widow of Mr. James P. farmer, of Birchanger, Essex, at the time of whose death 18 children followed him to the grave. There is a singular coincidence of circumstances between the above Mrs. Patmore and her husband's niece, Mrs. Trott: they have each had 18 children; Mrs. P. 10 girls and 8 boys, Mrs. T. 10 boys and 8 girls. They brought them all up to be men and women before any of them died: they were both widows many years, living in the same parish, and both their husbands were farmers.

At Perth, after a few days illness, in his 52d year, George Kinnaird, baron Kinnaird of Insture, in Scotland; whose loss will be long and deeply felt by those who were honoured with his friendship. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son, the hon. Charles Kinnaird, M. P. for Leominster. At the general election in 1790, his lordship was thrown out of the Scotch representative peerage, and never again re-elected.

13th. At Barachny-house, in Scotland, in her 75th year, Charlotte duchess dowager of Athol, and Baroness Strange, in her own right, lady of Man, and sole heiress of the Isle of Man. She was daughter of James second duke of Athol, widow of John the late duke, and mother of the present duke, besides whom, she has left six younger children. By her death the Irish annuity of 2000l. per annum is extinguished: that annuity was granted in 1765. In addition to the sum of 70,000l. in purchase of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, to John the late duke, her grace Charlotte his wife, or the survivor of them. Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Dunkeld.

14th. Suddenly, at his house in York-street, much lamented, Fr. A. F. Beckwith, esq. third son of the late major-general B. a brigadier-general of his majesty's forces, major of the 37th foot, and one of the commissioners for military enquiry, which appointment he had recently received, while acting as assistant adjutant-general of the southern district.

At his seat, Nostell park, near Pontefract, aged 30, sir Rowland Wynne, bart. He succeeded his father, sir Rowland, in 1795, and served the office of sheriff of Yorkshire in 1799. On the 21st inst. his body was deposited in the family vault at Wragby. A large concourse of people attended on this solemn occasion, which was conducted with uncommon regularity, and in a style of magnificence seldom seen in that neighbourhood. John Williamson, esq. Shepley Watson, esq. Miss Williamson, Mrs. Watson, and the stewards, appeared as chief mourners. All his tenantry were invited to pay this last tribute to his memory; and every one who had in any way been engaged in rendering services to the family received a token of mournful remembrance of the loss of a patron. His nephew, John Williamson, esq. a youth in his 12th year, succeeds to his valuable estates.

16th. In the neighbourhood of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, as Miss Archer, second daughter of J. A. esq. M. D. and Miss Poe, daughter of William P. esq. of Donnybrook, were taking an airing in a jaunting-car, the horse took fright, and

and overturned the ladies, the former of whom was killed on the spot, and the latter had a leg broken.

In Percy-street, in childbed of a daughter, Mrs. Second, a celebrated oratorio and concert-singer. Her professional talents and abilities were well known and admired by the public; and in private life she was greatly respected and esteemed. She has left five children.

This night, at half past 11, two gentlemen passing through Lincoln's-inn-fields, discovered a well-dressed man leaning against a post, groaning bitterly. He complained of shortness of breath, and added that he had but a few minutes to live. The gentlemen asked his address, and he had just strength to articulate "No. 23, Charles-street, Hatton-gardon," before he expired. The body was put into a coach without delay, and conveyed to the house of Mr. Dale, surgeon, of Charles-street, but all attempts to restore life were fruitless. He was a very respectable man, named Manly, and resided where he had said; was a widower, with six children.

17th. Suddenly, at Bath, aged 80. Susannah-Louisa, dowager Lady St. John, of Bletsoe, daughter of Peter Simmond, esq. merchant in Winchester-street, near Broad-street, London, and married to John, 11th lord St. John, 1755, who died 1767, at Nice.

Universally esteemed, at the house of her daughter, lady Molesworth, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 78th year, Mrs. Charity Ourry, relict of Paul Henry O. esq. of the navy, and commissioner of his majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth. She was the daughter of the right hon. George Treby, of Plympton, co. Devon, and of Charity his wife, who was co-heiress of Roger Hele, of Graton and Halwell, in the said county, the last branch of that once numerous and respectable family. Her remains, together with those of her grandson, Lewis Montague, infant son of Paul Treby Treby, of Plympton, esq. were deposited in the family-vault in Plympton church the 2d instant.

18th. At South Lambeth, after long illness, Mrs. Hook, wife of the eminent composer. Her virtues and accomplishments were well known; as an authoress and an artist, her productions are highly valued.

19th. By cutting his throat in a hackney-coach, which he had taken from the stand in the Borough, and ordered to drive to Vauxhall, and thence back again to the Borough, aged about 26, Mr. Thomas Norman, a Jew, clerk to Mr Mark Sprott, who had for some time laboured under a depression of spirits, amounting almost to derangement.

20th. Lady Bruce, of Stenhouse, in Scotland.

21st. Found dead in her bed, to which she had retired the night before in perfect health, the lady of sir John Lees, bart. of Black Rock, near Dublin.

Off Cape Trafalgar, in the ever-memorable engagement between the British fleet, under the command of lord viscount Nelson, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, captain Charles William Adair, of the royal marines, who shared the same fate, and on board the same ship, with the noble commander in chief, being struck with a musket-shot which put a period to his life. At an early age, captain A. obtained a commission in the marines, and, from the commencement of his military

tary career, he has been actively engaged in the cause of his country. Endeared by many excellent qualities to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, he will long live in their remembrance. The propriety with which he discharged the various duties of life was exemplarily conspicuous, uniformly displaying the most amiable deportment and instructive example. In his professional capacity he was zealous, assiduous, and exact. As a son, a husband, parent, friend, and master, he was beloved and respected in each walk of life. His mind was cheerful, his manners gentle, and his heart benevolent: he possessed that happy disposition which the wise man ranks among the greatest blessings, and which retains little of that baleful inheritance which is supposed to be derived from our first parents. Few men have by their death occasioned a more general impression of regret and sorrow: as he was universally esteemed, so is he universally lamented: it may be said he has left the world without an enemy. To his country and to his friends his loss is great indeed; but, alas! how much greater to his poor afflicted widow, whose only consolation will be the remembrance of his virtues. This sketch of his character, drawn by one who esteemed and loved him, is presented as a tribute no less due to justice and truth, than to the memory of departed friendship and worth.

In the late glorious action with the combined fleets, lieut. W. A. Ram, son of col. Ram, M. P. for the county of Wexford, Ireland.

At Ballindeen, in Scotland, the seat of lady Wedderburn, lady Kinnaird, having survived the shock occasioned by the death of lord K. only ten days. She was the daughter of the late Griffith Ransom, esq. banker, of Pall Mall. Though the late lord Kinnaird was possessed only of an estate of 1000l. a year when he married, he died seised of full 10,000l. per annum in landed property alone. The present lord K. is at Vienna, whence he will find some difficulty in returning to England, on account of the positions of the French armies.

This evening, as Mr. Holt, a quarter-master of the 1st dragoon-guards, who had been to Brighthelmstone on military business, was returning to his station at Arundel, he mistook his road, between the Pad public-house and Lancing, and rode into a deep pool, wherein he was found dead the next day, with his horse alive by his side, having his head only above the water, whence the animal was extricated with great difficulty. He has left a wife and two or three children.

At Ackthorpe, near Louth, co. York, in the prime of life, Mrs. Chatterton, wife of Robert C. esq. Her death was occasioned by a piece of lighted paper lying on the floor, which, on the 17th, caught her cloaths, and burnt her in so shocking a manner as to render medical aid useless.

Burnt to death, in consequence of his shirt taking fire, while left a few minutes by his mother at play with other children, aged 5 years, a son of Robert Baines, of Candlesby, co. Lincoln.

At the house of Robert Holt Leigh, esq. M. P. in Duke-street, Westminster, in his 52d year, William Clarke, esq. banker of Liverpool. As a scholar, his acquirements were of the very first order; and as a man of taste in the various departments

departments of the fine arts, his opinions were always judicious and correct. To his exertions while in Italy, in the early part of his life, which country he visited for the restoration of his health, his intimate friend Mr. Roscoe, and the public at large, are indebted for many of the valuable documents in the celebrated History of Lorenzo de Medici; in particular, all the unpublished poems of Lorenzo were copied by his own hand from the manuscripts in the Laurentia library; services which assisted in laying the foundations of that other work, which Mr. Roscoe has lately given to the world in his Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth. During his lingering and hopeless illness, his exertions in the cause of literature were unabated; the whole of the proof-sheets of Mr. Roscoe's last publication having undergone his critical revision, which is affectionately mentioned by his friend in his preface to the work.

22d. At his father's, brigadier-gen. Shawe, at Kingsbridge, Devon, in his 23d year, captain Musgrave Shawe, of the 88th foot, who was wounded at the storming of Seringapatam, in the East Indies.

At Fleurus, co. Roxburgh, in his 77th year, William Kerr, duke and earl of Roxburgh, marquis of Beaumont, earl of Kelso, Cessford, and Caverton, viscount Broxmouth, baron Kerr, and baron Bellenden, of Broughton. He married, 1789, Mary, daughter of captain Bechinoe, of the royal navy, and niece of sir John Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, co. Dorset, bart. by whom he has left no issue. By his death, captain Gawler, late of the foot-guards, who last year, by letters patent, took the name of Kerr, succeeds to the whole estate and to the title of baron Bellenden. The British earldom and barony of Kerr of Wakefield becomes extinct. His grace, who had not been quite two years in possession of the title and estates, never took his seat in the house of lords, was formerly a captain in the guards, and had, from the preceding duke, the slender annuity of 200l. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Bowden.

23d. At his house near Portsmouth, rear-admiral R. Palliser Cooper, on the superanuated list, who was in his usual good health till within half an hour of his death.

Mr. Robert Sleath, who kept the turnpike-gate at Worcester when his majesty paid a visit to bp. Hurd, some years ago, and from which circumstance he was ever afterwards called "the man who stopped the king." Impromptu.

On Wednesday last, old Robert Sleath
Pass'd through the turnpike gate of death;
To him would death no toll abate
Who stopp'd the king at Wor'ster gate.

24th. At East Kirkby, Mr. John Carter. There were found in his house above 500 guineas, in specie, tied up in small parcels of five guineas each.

Found murdered, on the road between Stockbridge and Winchester, about a mile and a half from the former place, Mr. James Wigmore, sen. a respectable farmer at Knoyle, in Hants. He had been to Winchester with a load of cheese, for the fair, and was returning on horseback the preceding evening, when, it is supposed, he was stopped by footpads, and that on his refusing to deliver his money, they fired at him, a ball having passed through his body, which, from its direction

direction, was evidently fired by some person on foot. The body had lain some hours on the road, and was quite cold and stiff when discovered, by a shepherd, early in the morning. His horse was at a little distance in a field. Mr. W. has left a widow and nine children to lament his fate. The murderers did not effect their purpose of robbery, as Mr. Wigmore's property was all found on him.

25th. Sir James Malcolm, bart. late lieutenant-governor of Sheerness.

26th. Aged 26, lieut. John Fernyhough, of Lichfield. He lost his life in endeavouring to preserve the lives of the crew of the Rayo, Spanish three-decker, which was wrecked off St. Lucar; he was put on board with a party of marines on the 24th, after the battle of Trafalgar; on the 26th came on a gale from the south-west; the prize parted her cables and went on shore off St. Lucar. Lieutenant F. volunteered his services to go in an open boat to persuade the Spaniards to send off from the shore to save the unfortunate people of the wreck; 25 men were allotted to go with him, and when they had nearly approached the beach, a heavy squall upset the boat, and 22, including the lieut. perished. His death is universally lamented; and his loss to the service is great, as he was an able and humane officer.

At his house on Blackheath, Richard Hulse, esq. brother to the late, and uncle to the present sir Edward Hulse, of Bremer-house, co. Wilts. He was one of the younger sons of sir Richard Hulse, bart. (who was eminently distinguished in his profession, and was physician to both their late majesties) by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Levett, knight, lord mayor of London, 1705.

Aged 56, the rev. Dr. William Dun, priest of the catholic chapel in Blackburn, co. Lancaster. Apparently in tolerable health, he was going through the duties of his office in the chapel, and immediately after receiving the sacrament, finding himself somewhat unwell, he stopped a little time at the altar, in hope of getting better; but, as he could not immediately recover, he retired into the vestry, accompanied by a gentleman, who observed his agitation, and, on being seated in a chair, just laid his hand on his breast, and exclaimed "O God bless me, how ill I am!" and almost instantly expired without a struggle.

28th. At Sherborne, in his 67th year, much regretted by all who knew him, Erle Hawker, esq. late surviving son of Peter H. esq. of Longparish, Hants. He was many years major in the 62d regiment of foot, and lately of the 1st regiment of the Dorset volunteers.

Mr. Wass, grocer and shopkeeper, of North Muskham, near Newark, Notts. About 30 years ago, it is supposed, he made a vow never to step out of his own house, on any account; and, notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties of his friends, he scrupulously kept his vow.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, at his lodgings in John-street, Bath, and in his 95th year, the truly rev. Daniel Dumaresq, D. D. prebendary of Salisbury and Wells. Perhaps the uniform conduct of no man in this or any other country came nearer to that of the primitive christians in the apostolic age than that of

of this venerable divine during his very long life. While the doctor resided in Russia, 1765, to which the late empress had invited him the year before, to superintend the establishment and regulation of several schools intended to be established by her; he received a letter from a lady in England, recommending Dr. Brown, the celebrated author of the Essay of the Characteristics, to assist him. Accordingly, the doctor was invited over, and readily embraced the scheme, which, finding it extended beyond his ideas of the plan, terminated fatally for him. The whole of what passed on this occasion may be seen in the second edition of the Biographia Britannica, art. John Brown, II. 663. On which it may be sufficient to remark, that, however the last transaction may be glossed over by the biographer, little doubt remains that the doctor's frenzy was the effect of vanity, self-conceit, and pride, all disappointed.

30th. At his house in New Norfolk-street, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 69, Welbore Ellis Agar, esq. F. R. S. one of the commissioners of the customs, and deputy-commissary-general, next brother of the late viscount Clifden, and elder brother of viscount Somerton, archbishop of Dublin. His collection of pictures, one of the most valuable in this country, is said to have cost him more than 20,000l.

31st. At Dule-castle, Pembrokeshire, in his 29th year, after an illness of a few weeks, John Allen Lloyd, esq. eldest son of col. Lloyd, of Mabus, Cardigan, and great nephew of general Lloyd, of the artillery.

At Kingsland, co. Dorset, Mr. Hood, father of admiral sir Samuel Hood, K. B.

Nov. 3d. William Clay, mariner, who was found with his throat cut in Grange-court, Carey-street. It appeared before the jury, that the deceased was taken up by the watchman in Carey-street, who supposed him to be a drunken man, but when conveyed to the watch-house, they discovered his throat cut entirely across, in a dreadful manner. Mr. Crowther, a surgeon, was immediately sent for; he found the deceased in a desperate state, and could only fix his head in such a position as to enable him to articulate a few words; when he related, that he had been knocked down, and robbed of ten guineas, and afterwards had his throat cut; he also stated, that he had been at the Three Tuns public-house, in Clare-market, at one o'clock in the morning, drank a pint of porter there, and was returning home when he was attacked. His language then became incoherent, and in four hours after he expired. The proprietor of the Three Tuns attended, and stated, that no such description of person had been at his house that night; and that it was shut up at the hour mentioned. A young woman, who was said to be his wife, deposed, that he had been from home since Tuesday the 29th ult. and she could not tell what had become of him; he never was accustomed to drink, and conducted himself always rationally. They had been privately married, for some time, against her father's consent; but they had lately obtained that, and were to be publicly joined on Thursday the 7th instant. When the deceased left home, he had 15l.

in

in bank notes, and when searched after he died, his watch, a small box, with a wedding ring, and some small trinkets, and a marriage licence, were found upon him, but 10l. were missing; the other 5l. were accounted for in the licence and trinkets. He had been a seafaring man, frequently went the voyage to and from the East Indies, and was about 40 years of age. The jury, after consulting near two hours, brought in a verdict of lunacy.

4th. At Bourdeaux, Charles De la Croix, one of the distinguished revolutionists of France, and the chief negociator with lord Malmesbury. He died prefect of the department of Gironde.

In Davies-street, after a long illness, the hon. Mrs. Maitland, wife of col. M.

At her house in Tunbridge-wells, Anne, daughter of William Conolly, esq. and sister to Caroline countess of Buckinghamshire, relict of George Byng, esq. late of Wrotham-park, to whom she was married 1767, and who died 1789, and by whom she was mother of the present M. P. for the county of Middlesex.

In the house of correction, of a broken heart, James Stewart, the young man recently postillion to lord Cardigan, who was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, at the late Westminster sessions, for throwing a glass bottle from the two shilling gallery into the pit of Drury-lane theatre, and thereby wounding two women on the 8th of February last. He was in a state of intoxication when he committed the offence, and has been very melancholy ever since his confinement.

7th. At the hot wells, Bristol, of a decline, aged 22, the hon. Miss Ruthven, daughter of lord R. the oldest baron of Scotland.

9th. At his house near Portsmouth, major Boisrond, of the royal marines, son of the late colonel B. who formerly commanded the Portsmouth division of that corps.

10th. At Windlestone, Miss Eden, fifth daughter of sir John E. bart.

11th. The imperial field-marshal-lieutenant Schmidt, who had been appointed quarter-master-general to the Russian army, died the death of a hero, after having in a signal manner contributed to the victory of this day, and attacked the enemy in flank and rear. The loss of this officer, who had been in the service 40 years, and, during the last war, acquired distinguished reputation, is profoundly felt by his sovereign, by the Russian and Austrian armies, and by every one who respects extraordinary merit. His name is his monument.

12th. At his house in St. Giles's, Oxford, of a mortification, aged 56, the rev. Robert Holmes, D. D. rector of Stanton, co. Oxford, canon of Salisbury and Christ-church, and dean of Winchester. He was of New college; M. A. 1774, B. D. 1787; D. D. 1789; dean of Winchester 1804. He was appointed professor of poetry in the university of Oxford on the death of Mr. Warton, 1790.

14th. At Stockholm, the Chevalier de Bouligny, the Spanish ambassador at that court.

At Rowberrow, Somerset, Wm. Swymmer, esq. of that place, captain in the eastern battalion of the Mendip legion.

16th. At Colchester, aged 17, lady Susan Montgomery, second daughter

ter of the late earl of Eglintoun. A delicate constitution had induced her to try the air of the continent, whence she had just returned.

17th. This night Mrs. Clarke, of the Castle public house at Tooting, feeling herself indisposed, desired to have some water-gruel made. It was then too late to send out for oatmeal; but there was some found in the bar, wrapped up in paper. It was tasted by Mrs. Clark and her husband; it was also examined by her sister and daughter, and they all concluded it was fit for use. Of this oatmeal some water-gruel was made by the daughter. Mrs. C. after taking a little of it, became very ill, and continued so till the following Sunday the 24th, when she died. Her daughter partook of some of the gruel, became ill, but soon got better. Nobody knew the cause of her illness. On the night of Tuesday the 19th, a woman of the name of Gaston sat up with Mrs. C. who, the next morning desired her to take home to her family the remainder of the water-gruel, in which wine and brandy had been mixed. Mrs. Gaston warmed it up, and drank some of it, together with her mother and daughter. The latter soon recovered, but the mother died on the following day. Mrs. Gaston was not expected to recover. On Monday the 25th a coroner's inquest sat on the bodies of Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Gaston senior; when the jury took all possible pains to investigate this most melancholy and mysterious business, but could ascertain nothing. It is supposed that arsenic had been mixed with the oatmeal in question, some time or other, for the purpose of destroying rats; but how it could get into the bar of Mrs. C.'s house nobody could tell. The affair has excited a great sensation at Tooting.

At Flushing, in Cornwall, in her 32d year, Mrs. Burr, wife of major-general B. and daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Berner's-street.

At Edinburgh, the infant son of lord viscount Duncan.

19th. In his 68th year, M. Mestral de St. Saphorin, the Danish ambassador at the court of Vienna, knight of the orders of Danuebrog, of the White Eagle, and of St. Stanislaus.

In the king's mews, Charing-cross, in his 60th year, Mr. Frere, thirty years coachman to his majesty; and on the same day, Mr. William Porter, head postillion to his majesty. Both these persons were established in his majesty's service on the same day, and died within a few hours of each other. Their remains were interred in St. Martin's burying ground, the former's pall was held by six royal coachmen, and the latter by six grooms. The whole of their majesty's livery-servants, not on duty, attended in their full dress.

At Flushing, Cornwall, hon. Reginald Cocks, F. R. S. youngest son of lord Somers.

23d. At his seat at Sidmonton, Hants, aged 74, admiral sir Richard Kingsmill, bart. He is succeeded in his title and Hampshire estates by his nephew Robert, son of the late Edward K. esq. of Belfont.

At Muskham-grange, near Newark, the wife of William Dickenson, esq. She was the only surviving child of the late John Kenrick, esq. proprietor of, and M. P for Bletchingly.

25th. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-

dish-square, Mrs. Faulkner, mother of the late gallant captain F. of the royal navy.

In his 78th year, Lewis Gwynne, esq. of Monachty, co. Cardigan. He lived very private, though possessed of an extensive estate, and accumulated an immense fortune, the bulk of which he has left to the rev. Alban Thomas Jones, of Tulgyn, together with his real estate, except a small part, which he bequeathed to Mr. Edwards, youngest son of D. J. Edwards, esq. of Job's Well, near Caermarthen. He had in his house, when he died, such a quantity of gold that a horse could not carry the weight, to convey it to Tulgyn, about a mile off, and when put on a sledge, it was with difficulty he could draw it there. The amount in gold is 100,000l. besides 50,000l. in the stocks. His other legacies are few, and of no great amount. He was generous to the poor, always a friend to the necessitous, and an upright gentleman.

At his lodgings in Abbey-street, Bath, aged 64, Henry Archbould, esq. late of Jamaica, the last male-descendant of colonel A. who distinguished himself at the conquest of that island, where he afterwards resided, and became a principal proprietor.

After an illness of some weeks, at her house in Manchester-street, Manchester-square, lady Char. Hornby, only daughter of the earl of Derby, by lady E. Hamilton, only daughter of James sixth duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and wife of counsellor Edmund Hornby, whose sister is married to lord Stanley, and who was also first cousin to his wife, being the son of the rev. Mr. Hornby and lady Lucy Stanley, sister to the earl of Derby; to whom the earl, her ladyship's father, presented the well-known rectory of Winwick, the richest in England, being valued at upwards of 3000l. a year. Lady Charlotte's remains were deposited in a vault in Grosvenor chapel, for the present.

26th. At Bath, aged 82, the right hon. sir John Skinner, lord chief baron of the exchequer, from which, ill health obliged him to retire; he was also a privy counsellor.

28th. At his house in Cleveland-court, St. James's aged 86, George James Williams, esq. son of the celebrated lawyer, Peere W. esq. and great uncle to the earl of Guildford.

At his seat at Walworth, in the North of Ireland, in his 67th year, the right hon. John Beresford, M. P. for the county of Waterford, uncle to the marquis of Waterford, and brother-in-law of marquis Townsend, a lord of trade and plantations, a commissioner of the king's revenues, taster of wines in the port of Dublin, and a privy counsellor in Ireland. He was a kind master, a sincere friend, a good father, and an excellent husband.

His serene highness Frederick Augustus duke of Brunswick, 2d cousin to his majesty.

Dec. 1st. At the palace, Kilkenney, Hugh Hamilton, D. D. bishop of Ossory, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. His lordship was born in 1728; was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship, and was professor of natural history. He afterwards was dean of Armagh; and, in January 1796, bishop of Clonfert; and translated, in January 1799, to the see of Ossory. His writings, in several branches of science,

science, ranked him among the brightest ornaments of the university of which he was a member; and, from his high character for piety, learning, and attention to the duties of his profession, he was promoted without solicitation to the episcopal dignity.

At Coombe, near Salisbury, in her 73d year, Mrs. Martha Leach Street, late of Dinton, Wilts. She had a great-grand-father, who lived to the age of 104, a grand-father on her side to 109, a great-grand-father on her husband's side to 106, and a grand-father to 98, all of whom were living, with her and her husband's father on the day of her marriage. She died possessed of a considerable estate, with part of the original building (a curious structure), which had been held by her family many centuries.

3d. In the Isle of Man, aged 38, lord Henry Murray, brother to the duke of Athol.

This night Mr. William Bellinger, the storekeeper at Elliot's brewhouse in Pimlico, was scalded to death in the vat of hot beer. He was missing four hours, and was at last discovered by his lanthorn, which was close to the vat. It is supposed he fell in while gauging the beer. He has left a family of six children.

In Holles-street, Dublin, Mrs. Ross, widow of D. Ross, esq. and sister of lord Hartland.

Near Bath, Miss Anne Lee, the youngest of the celebrated authoresses of that name. A decline robbed the world of one of its brightest ornaments.

8th. At Salisbury, lieutenant Hillyear Wyndham, of the 1st dragoon guards, youngest son of H. P. W. esq. M. P. for Wiltshire.

At her house, in the Close, Salisbury, Mrs. Kirkman, widow of John K. esq. an alderman of London, for which city he was, in 1780, returned one of the representatives in parliament, but died before he took his seat.

In Grosvenor-place, in advanced age, Mrs. Grosvenor, aunt to the present earl G.

9th. At his house at Upper Homerton, near Hackney, county of Middlesex, in his 52d year, Paul Le Mesurier, esq. alderman of Bowgate ward from 1784, sheriff 1786, M. P. for Southwark in two parliaments; lord-mayor 1793, colonel of the honourable artillery company, a director of the honourable East-India company, &c. &c.

10th. At Chertsey, Surrey, in his 81st year, Thomas Love, senior master in the royal navy, who lost his leg on board his majesty's ship Prothée, (commanded by the present admiral Buckner,) in the vigorous action of the 12th of April, 1782, under lord Rodney. He was the last of those officers who had received pensions for their services on that memorable day. He has left two sons in the navy: Thomas Love, master, who was lately employed as agent to the commissioners of the Spanish detained ships in the Mediterranean; and lieut. Love, secretary to the honourable admiral Berkeley, commander in chief of the sea fencibles in England, who was standing by the side of his father when he lost his leg.

11th. At his house in Store-street, Bedford-square, Mr. King, the comedian. He was born in 1730. His father was a respectable tradesman in Westminster, who gave him a good education, but had intended to bring up his son to his

own calling. Tom King, however, very early in life, displayed a spirit much above the drudgery of the shop; and, as there was no chance of his rising to distinction in real life, he directed his ambition towards elevation in the mimic world of a theatre. He joined some provincial company long before he had attained his twentieth year, and experienced all the vicissitudes that usually attend the life of a strolling actor. He once walked from Beaconsfield to London and back again the same day, for the purpose of raising a small sum, to purchase what are technically called "properties," essential to his appearance at night in the character of Richard the Third. The profit of his exertions in this arduous part was three pence halfpenny and some ends of candle. The latter he offered as a tribute of gallantry to some green-room goddess, of whom he was at that time enamoured. He continued to wear the sock and buskin as the necessities of the various companies to which he belonged for many years might require; and his attachment to tragic characters, for which he was wholly unfit, long prevented his talents from rising to that distinction which he afterwards acquired, and so deservedly continued to possess, on the London stage.—He first, however, rose to fame in Dublin, where he had sense enough to discover the real bent of his genius; and, on his second engagement upon the London boards, appeared in characters calculated to give full scope to his merit. Mr. K. married, many years ago, a lady who belonged to Drury-lane theatre, and who has uniformly acted the part of an affectionate wife and a good woman.—At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th inst. his remains were removed for interment in the vault of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, conveyed in a hearse with four horses, feathers, velvets, &c. and followed by five mourning-coaches and four, with the usual attendants. The mourners were, in the first coach, Messieurs King, Bliss, Dence, and Cobb; second, Moody, Packer, Wroughton, and Pope; third, Palmer, Barrymore, Dowton, and Whitfield; fourth, Powell, Dignum, Waldron, and Wewitzer; fifth, H. Siddons, William Powell, prompter, Holland, and Maddocks. The inscription on the coffin-plate was simply thus:—"Thomas King, died the 11th December, 1805, aged 76 years." Let his survivors on the stage imitate his powers and his virtues! He was an admirable actor, and lived and died an honest man.

16th. At Constantinople, aged 73, the sultana Valide, mother of the grand signior.

18th. After a long illness, the right hon. Henry Beauchamp, 11th lord St. John of Bletsoe, F. L. S. Dying without male-issue, he is succeeded in title and estate by his brother, the hon. St. Andrew St. John, knight of the shire for the county of Bedford. He succeeded his father 1767; and married, 1780, Emma, second daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. by whom he had Emma, born 1782; Augusta, born Dec. 2, 1782; married, 1803, John Vaughan, esq. serjeant at law; Margaret, born 1785; Barbara, born 1789.

20th. At Totteridge, Herts, aged 74, the hon. Mrs. Maitland, wife of gen. the honourable Alexander Maitland, col. of the 40th regiment of foot.

Killed

Killed in a duel, near Liverpool, Edward Brookes, esq. formerly a major in one of the battalions of royal Lancashire militia, by John Bolton, esq. colonel of the first regiment of loyal Liverpool volunteers. About twelve months ago, a quarrel arose between them on a matter of business; the colonel was chairman of a committee on an affair in which the interests of the major were concerned, and, not having conducted himself to his satisfaction, the major sent the colonel a challenge. The consequence was, that a meeting was agreed on; but, either from accident or design, the parties did not attend at the time and place appointed. Before a second rendezvous was adjusted, they were taken into custody, and bound over, in a heavy penalty, to keep the peace; after which, their animosity increased daily, each reproaching the other with having informed the officers of justice of their intention to fight, and thereby occasioned the arrest. Before the expiration of the time for which they were bound, it was rumoured that it was the intention of the major to call out the colonel a second time, the moment it was elapsed.—This induced the colonel to be before-hand with him; and the very day (Dec. 20) on which they were released from their penalty, the major received an invitation to meet the colonel, at five o'clock, at the outskirts of the town. The major was punctual to the time, and was attended by Mr. Forbes, and the colonel by Mr. Harris. Colonel Bolton's carriage stood at a distance waiting for him. When on the ground, the colonel observed to his opponent, that, "agreeably to the custom of duelling, he believed he (the major) was entitled to the first fire." This was assented to, and the major fired without effect; the colonel immediately returned it, when the ball penetrated the head of the major, a little above the right eye, and he fell. Assistance was at hand, and brought to him, but he expired almost instantly. The colonel was attended to his carriage by some of his friends, and drove off; since which, he has not been heard of. Verdict. Wilful Murder.

The hon. John Scott, son of the right hon. the lord chancellor of Great Britain, and M. P. for Boroughbridge; one of the most amiable young men of the age: his manners were engaging, and his talents of a superior order. He had an unfortunate hesitation in his delivery, which would have prevented him from shining in public; but his attainments and judgment made him truly dear to all who knew him.

21. In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, in his 74th year, Robert Lambert, esq. a commissioner of the royal navy.

At his house in York-place, Mary-la-bonne, Thomas Knox, esq. late a lieutenant-colonel in the first foot-guards.

24th. In Queen-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Bridget Kelly, relict of the late col. K. sister to the late lord Boringdon, and first cousin to earl Powlett.

26th. At Swindon, Wilts, Miss Priscilla Goddard, youngest daughter of Ambrose G. esq. M. P. for Wiltshire.

At Clanville-lodge, Hants, in his 78th year, after a few days illness, gen. Mathew, colonel of the 62d foot, many years governor of Grenada, and commandor in chief in the West Indies.

At her house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of the hon. Thomas Erskine, M. P. for Portsmouth.—Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Hampstead.

26th. At South Mimms, near Barnet, Thomas Sams. While digging chalk, with another labourer, in a deep pit, the property of captain Carpenter, the earth gave way, and fell in upon them from a considerable height, whereby he was so much hurt as to expire immediately: the other was, after some time, dug out alive, but very much bruised.

A fine child, upwards of 2 years old, belonging to Mr. Blenheim, of Bond-street, being at nurse at Blackheath, fell into a well in the garden, and was drowned, it having no cover or fence. The father and mother, on the day before Christmas-day, when visiting the child, foresaw the danger, took dimensions for a cover, and sent it by the coach on the 26th; but the accident had happened before its arrival.

27th. At Lime-grove-house, Putney, Surrey, in childbirth, aged 37, Mrs. Kensington, wife of J. Pocley K. esq. banker, and colonel of the third regiment of loyal London volunteers.

At Bath, sir John Brisco, bart. of Wimpole-street, so created June 4, 1782.

28th. At her house in Bruton-street, Mrs. Heywood, relict of the late J. M. H. esq. of Mareston, co. Devon, sister to the late countess Howe, and aunt to the present marchioness of Sligo.

At his seat at Muntham, Sussex, aged 84, William Frankland, esq. the only surviving brother of the late admiral sir Thomas F. bart. and uncle to the present sir Thomas F. of Thirleby-park, near Thirsk, co. York. The early part of his life was actively employed in the East-Indies, and in travels through Arabia and the Holy Land; but, in his latter years, his habits were recluse and studious, and his attention principally directed to improvements in science, and the application of mechanics to manufacturing purposes.

29th. At East Sutton-place, near Maidstone, in Kent, aged 86, sir Beversham Filmer, bart. He was the fifth baronet of that family, which have been seated in Kent since the time of Edward III. Sir Edward, the third baronet, had 20 children, 11 sons and 9 daughters.

At Thorpe Lee, near Egham, Surrey, aged 89, Dame Anne Blackett, relict of sir Edward B. bart.

30th. At Edinburgh, in her 85th year, lady Janet Dundas, relict of Thomas D. esq. of Fingask, and daughter of Charles earl of Lauderdale.

Aged 52, his royal highness Frederick hereditary prince of Denmark, half-brother to the king, and son of the late queen dowager Juliana Maria.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year* 1805.

Bedfordshire. John Polhill of Renhalt, esq.

Berkshire. Moris Ximenes, of Bear-place, esq.

Bucks. Edward Nugent of Lillies, esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshire. Joseph Marshal of Elm, esq.

Cheshire. George John Leigh, of High Leigh, esq.

Cumberland.

Cumberland. Charles Smallwood Featherstonhaugh, of Kirkoswald, esq.

Derbyshire. William Chambers Bagshaw, of the Oakes, esq.

Devonshire. Samuel Kekewick, of Peamore-house, esq.

Dorsetshire. John Gould, of Upway, esq.

Essex. James Reed, of Warleys, esq.

Gloucestershire. Edmund John Chamberlayne, of Mangersbury, esq.

Herefordshire. Leonard Parkinson, esq.

Hertfordshire. Emillius Henry Delmè Radcliffe, of Hitchin Priory, esq.

Kent. John Minet Fector, of Updown, esq.

Leicestershire. George, Paine, esq.

Lincolnshire. Montague Cholmley, of Grantham, esq.

Monmouthshire. Joseph Price, of Monmouth, esq.

Norfolk. John Mosely, of Toffts, esq.

Northamptonshire. John Capel Rose, of Cransley, esq.

Northumberland. John Hunter, of the Hermitage, esq.

Nottinghamshire. Christopher Rolleston, of Watnal, esq.

Oxfordshire. Elisha Biscoe, of Holton-park, esq.

Rutlandshire. John Hack, of Clipsham, esq.

Shropshire. Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, esq.

Somersetshire. John Perring, of Combe Florey, esq.

Staffordshire. John Heylegar Burt, of Cofton, esq.

Southampton. James Blunt, of Nether Wallop, esq.

Suffolk. George Nassau, of Trimley, St. Martin's, esq.

Surrey. Robert Chatfield, of Croydon, esq.

Sussex. William Margesson, of Offington, esq.

Warwickshire. Francis Parrot, of Bedworth, esq.

Wilts. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, bart.

Worcestershire. John Amphlet, of Clent, esq.

Yorkshire. Henry Cholmley, of Househam, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen. John Josiah Holford, of Kilgyne, esq.

Pembroke. John Hill Harries, of Preskelly, esq.

Cardiganshire. John Lloyd Williams, of Gwernan, esq.

Glamorganshire. Thomas Markham, of Nash, esq.

Brecon. William Greenly, of Cwmdee, esq.

Radnor. Charles Rogers, of Stannage, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth. John Edwards, of Penrhyn, esq.

Caernarvon. Richard Garnons, of Pantdu, esq.

Anglesea. John Williams, of Treban, esq.

Montgomeryshire. Bagot Read, of Penrhillan, esq.

Denbigh. Samuel Ryley, of Marchwiel, esq.

Flint. Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Erbistock, esq.

Sheriff appointed by his royal highness the prince of Wales in council, for the year 1805.

County of Cornwall. Samuel Stephens, of Tregenna-castle, esq.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Dispatches from lord Lake, containing an account of the siege of Bhurtpore; and from general Smith, communicating his success over Ameer Khan, in Indostan.

THE first dispatch from lord Lake, under date January 21, states, that, having made a breach at Bhurtpore, he attempted to storm the place, but found the ditch so broad and deep, as to prevent his progress. His loss on that occasion was 18 officers, 48 serjeants and corporals, and 233 privates, besides 285 native auxiliaries.

[Killed, 76th regiment lieutenant D. Macrae, lieutenant C. M. Bland; 2d battalion, 15th regiment, lieutenant T. M'Gregor. Wounded, 75th regiment, captain W. Hessman, lieutenans T. Grant, J. C. Dumas; 76th regiment. C. Templeton, J. Macrae, W. Bright; 22d regiment, captain Lindsay; 2d battalion, 9th N. I. lieutenant Trowers; 2d ditto 15th ditto, captain-lieutenant H. Addison; 2d ditto 22d ditto, lieutenants Watson, Day, Pollock; pioneers, lieutenant Gallaway (doing duty). The flank companies of the European regiment, lieutenants Morris and Watson, the former severely.]

A letter of the 23d states, that the enemy's cavalry having attacked a convoy of provisions for the camp, about 5 coss from it, captain Walsh made a most gallant defence, until colonel Don arrived with a reinforcement, when he attacked and totally routed the enemy, taking 40 stand of colours and 4 guns, with all their stores, &c. Captain Gordon, of the 15th N. I. and cornet Erskine, of the 1st N. C. were the only officers wounded. We had 2 privates killed and 20 wounded.

General Lake, on the 20th of February, made a fourth assault on Bhurtpore, and was again repulsed, owing again to the depth of the water in the ditch. Our force was divided into three parties; one, under capt. Grant, succeeded in the service assigned to it, and captured eleven of the enemy's guns. Another, under lieutenant-colonel Don, which was to mount the breach, but unable to pass the ditch, made a most gallant but effectual attempt to ascend a high and steep bastion; while the third party, under lieutenant-colonel Taylor, was, from the mistake of its guide, early exposed to a destructive fire, and compelled to retreat. On the 21st of February, general Lake made another assault with the whole of his European force, under the command of the honourable brig.-gen. Monson. Our troops commenced the attack with the utmost gallantry, and persevered

severed in it for a considerable length of time with the most determined bravery; but their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The bastion, which was the point of attack, was extremely steep; the resistance opposed to them was vigorous; and as our men could only mount by small parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the side of the enemy. Discharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combustible materials, immediately knocked down those who were ascending; and the whole party, after being engaged in an obstinate contest for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, were obliged to relinquish the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

[Killed, February 20th, his majesty's 75th regiment, lieutenant A. Stewart. Wounded, captain J. Nelly, lieutenant G. Swiney, and Mr. ConWhale; his majesty's 65th regiment, captain Bates, lieutenants Bates and Hutchins; ditto, 76th ditto, captain W. Boys, lieutenants Hamilton and Mansel; European regiment, lieutenant Moore, since dead; 8th N. regiment, lieutenant Ker, since dead, 1st battalion, 12th ditto, major J. Radcliffe, lieutenants C. Ryne and J. Taylor; 2d ditto 12th ditto, captain Fletcher, lieutenants J. Barker, J. Drysdale, and hon. J. Aylmer; 1st battalion, 15th ditto, lieutenants H. Sybley and W. D. Turner; 2d ditto 22d ditto, captain Griffiths, lieutenant Blackney; pioneer corps, lieutenant A. Lockett; Bombay division, 1st grenadier battalion, captain Steele; 1st battalion 3d regiment, capt. Kemp; 1st ditto 9th ditto, captain Haddington, and lieutenant Morrison.—February 21st, killed, artillery, lieutenant G. Gowing; his majesty's 76th regiment, captain H. Corfield and lieutenant C. Templeton; 2d battalion, 15th ditto, lieutenant Hartley 1st grenadier battalion, Bombay division, ensign Lang. Wounded, lieutenant Durant, major of brigade; artillery, captain Pennington; his majesty's 22d regiment, lieutenant Wilson, ditto 65th ditto, captain Symes, Warren and Watkins; lieutenants Hutchings, O'Brien, Hinde, Clutterbuck, and Harvey; ditto 75th ditto, captain S. Engel, lieutenant and adjutant P. Mathewson; ditto 76th ditto, captain E. Manton, lieutenant T. M. Sinclair, quartermaster W. B. Hopkins; ditto 86th ditto, captain Morton and lieutenant Baird; European regiment, captain Ramsay, lieutenant Hamilton, and ensign Chance; 1st battalion, 2d regiment, lieutenant-colonel J. Hammond, major Hawkes, and lieutenant Arbuthnot.—Bombay division, 2d ditto 2d regiment, lieutenant Thomas; 1st ditto 3d ditto, lieutenant Tovey; 1st ditto 9th ditto, lieutenant-colonel Taylor, and lieutenant Garraway.]

The aggregate of our loss before Bhurtpore, on the 9th of March, the date of lord Lake's last dispatches, comprised, in killed and wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 20 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 45 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 1 quarter-master, 173 petty-officers, and 782 privates European.—294 native officers, and 882 Sepoys, &c. in all 2205 men.

A considerable force of Mahratta horse, under Holkar's enterprising general Meer Khan, having made a predatory excursion across the Jum-

na into the Doab; major-general Smith, was on the 14th February, sent in quest of them with three regiments of British cavalry, the horse artillery, and three regiments of native cavalry: after a most fatiguing pursuit, our troops frequently marching 30 miles a day, general Smith came up with the enemy on the 2d of March, near Ufulghur.—That officer says, "I left the baggage of the detachment at Sherkot, with the rear guard, and the 3d regiment N. C. with its galloper guns, under the command of major Doveton, for its protection, and with the remainder of the force under my command moved on to Ufulghur. After a march of 14 coss, we came in sight of the enemy at 2 p. m.—They were drawn up in order of battle, and prepared to receive us. The detachment having forded a river in the face of the enemy, were formed into two lines. The advanced guard, under the command of captain Philpot, was intended for the protection of the right, and the irregular horse under Mr. Skinner, for the protection of the left flanks. As our army advanced, the enemy advanced also. Two bodies of cavalry, one led by Meer Khan, and the other by Shumahut Khan, attempted to penetrate our flanks, but were repulsed with loss. A body of Alee-Gholes moved on in a very daring manner upon our line; they were charged by squadrons of his majesty's 8th and 27th light dragoons, and were completely destroyed. After the destruction of the infantry, the cavalry of the enemy fled in every direction. They were pursued beyond the town of Ufulghur. The enemy's baggage had been sent off in the morning, when first they received intelligence of our approach; their flight was therefore unencumbered, and the fatigue which our horses had sustained, the late hour of the day, and the nature of the country, prevented a farther pursuit. Above 30 of the enemy's colours fell into our hands; among the number, two golden standards, which were carried by the Yekus, a body of chosen men attached to the person of Meer Khan. Three of Meer Khan's principal sirdars were killed; two wounded, one of whom is now in our camp. Meer Khan himself escaped; but the best and bravest of his troops suffered. I feel infinitely indebted to the whole of the officers and men under my command, for their gallant, steady, and praise-worthy conduct. I have the honour to inclose a return of our loss. The wounds received by the officers are, I am sorry to say, severe, but, I trust, not dangerous. I shall continue to pursue the enemy in whatever direction they may proceed.

"John Smith, maj.-gen.

Camp, six miles from Ufulghur, March 3.

Total—Killed, 10 rank and file; wounded, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 37 rank and file.—Officers wounded, major Carden and captain Burke, 29th light dragoons; captain Gore, and lieutenant and adjutant Bunce, 27th light dragoons.

Captain Hutchinson, in a letter dated Currawal, February 27, states his having, with 160 Sepoys, taken the fort of Bommon Gong, its garrison, comprising 300 men, having deserted it during the night, in consequence of a breach having been made, and the storming party formed in the ditch to make the assault in the morning. On the 25th he advanced

vanced against Curraval, which was garrisoned with 1100 men ;—being joined by 150 Sepoys, which augmented his force to 310 native troops besides artillery, and having made a breach, the storming party was led on by lieutenant Grant about six o'clock in the evening of the 26th ; but as our gallant party entered the fort in one direction, the enemy fled from it in another. We had on the occasion a serjeant and eleven men wounded.

In the course of these dispatches, the following officers are mentioned in terms of particular commendation: major-general Smith, brigadier-general Monson, lieutenant-colonels Don, Need, and Taylor; majors Salkeld and Menzies ; captains Welst and Grant; lieutenants Grant, Alder, Purvis, and Nicholson.

In the letter of the governor-general and council, transmitting the foregoing accounts, is the following paragraph :

On the 24th of February, the commander in chief took up a new position on the North-east side of Bhurtpore; and his excellency is prepared to recommence the operations against that place as soon as he should have received supplies of stores and ammunition, which are advancing towards the army from the stations within the company's provinces at which they had been collected. The commander in chief expresses a confident hope of obtaining possession of Bhurtpore before the conclusion of the season for active military operations in that quarter of India.

The rajah, it is said, proposed liberal conditions of surrender ; namely, to pay all the expences of the war, and give three lacks of money to be dispersed among the troops. These offers were rejected, and an unconditional surrender is said to be insisted upon by the British general, who is desirous of making an example which shall deter the native powers from future warfare. The rajah, who defends Bhurtpore, has indeed every thing at stake; his life, his liberty, his family, his property—and he has fought nobly in their defence. At the date of the latest advices he had accumulated all in one spot, and expressed his determination of blowing up altogether, should the English obtain a footing in the place.

Major-general Smith, with a detachment of cavalry under his command, having effected the expulsion of Meer Khan from Rohilcund and the Doab, rejoined the army of the right hon. the commander in chief before Bhurtpore on the 23d of March. Meer Khan having recrossed the Jumna, had arrived at Futtypore Seekree, two days before general Smith's arrival at Bhurtpore. This chieftain had been abandoned by his troops, with the exception of a small body of cavalry. The whole of his infantry and artillery quitted his service about the period of his incursion into the Doab, and have since been employed by other chieftains. Meer Khan himself is gone off in search of employment, attended only by a few hundred predatory horse. On the 29th of March, his excellency the right hon. the commander in chief, with a column of cavalry under his lordship's personal command, and a column of infantry, under lieut.-col. Don, marched at two o'clock in the morning to surprize the cavalry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which was encamped at the distance of a few coss from Bhurtpore. The apprehension of being surprised

surprised had induced the enemy to encamp in several separate divisions; and the operations of the British troops were directed against 2 of his principal encampments. His lordship, with the cavalry, took a circuitous direction to the right under the hills; whilst lieutenant-colonel Don, with the infantry, proceeded to the left, by the direct road to the position of the enemy. The enemy, having received information from his hircarrahs of the approach of the British troops, was prepared for flight when lord Lake reached his camp. The enemy, however, suffered some loss in his retreat, from the fire of the column of infantry; and, notwithstanding the rapidity of his flight, a charge was effected by the British cavalry, in which about two hundred of the enemy were destroyed. A quantity of baggage and cattle, consisting chiefly of about 50 camels, 100 horses, 2 elephants, and 20 hackeries, was captured by the British troops. Lord Lake, after pursuing the enemy to a considerable distance, returned to camp at eleven o'clock on the same morning.—On the 1st of April, lord Lake received intelligence that Jeswunt Rao Holkar, having retired to a great distance from the British army, had assembled the greater part of his troops and baggage at a position, eight coss from Bhurtpore in the direction of Futtypore. Lord Lake, in the expectation that the vigilance of the enemy would be diminished in consequence of the distance to which he had removed, determined to attempt to surprise his camp.—His lordship accordingly marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April, with the whole of the cavalry, the horse artillery, and the reserve of the army, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp before the dawn of day. Jeswunt Rao Holkar had received intelligence of lord Lake's approach about two hours before his lordship had reached the vicinity of his camp; and had sent off a part of his baggage. The enemy was posted round a high village, with his front covered by cultivated fields, surrounded by high inclosures. It was still dark, but the fires of the enemy enabled lord Lake to make his disposition for the attack without waiting for day-light. The cavalry formed in two lines moved round to the right, whilst the reserve and the horse artillery, under lieutenant-colonel Don, was ordered to gain the left of the village with as much expedition as possible. The cavalry advanced at a trot, and when arrived within a short distance of the enemy, the right squadrons of each regiment in the first line were ordered to charge, supported by the remaining squadrons, and by the second line. The enemy, on seeing the advance of the British troops, made every possible exertion to escape, but was charged with success in various directions, and suffered great loss. The British cavalry continued the pursuit to a very considerable distance, and did not desist until the enemy were entirely dispersed. The enemy is said to have lost upwards of 1000 men on this occasion. Upon the return of lord Lake to camp, a body of infantry, with colours, was observed moving in the direction of the jungle which surrounds the town of Bhurtpore. This body of infantry was immediately charged by a squadron of his majesty's 8th dragoons, under colonel Vandeleur. Upon the approach of the squadron, and after

after a few of the enemy had been cut down, the remainder threw down their arms, and were made prisoners. The colours of this corps were captured; and it proved to be a body of Meer Khan's infantry, which, having quitted that chief, was proceeding to offer its services to Runjeet Sing. Lord Lake returned to camp at 1 P. M. after a march, including the pursuit of the enemy, of upwards of 50 miles. A detachment composed of the 1st battalion of the 25th native regiment, six companies of the 24th native reg. 1 battalion of irregular infantry, and the Agra irregular horse, the whole commanded by capt. Royle, marched from Agra on the 26th of March, to dislodge Hernaut, the Chelah of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who, with the remains of Holkar's infantry and guns, and a body of Holkar's cavalry, under Baboojee, had occupied a position between Bharee and Dholpore. Captain Royle's detachment, after a march of 12 coss, came up with the cavalry of the enemy under Bapoojee, on the 31st of March, and succeeded in completely defeating this corps. On the 6th of April, captain Royle received information that the principal body of the enemy of which he was in pursuit, had taken up a strong position under the walls of the fortified town of Adawlut-Nuggur.—This body of the enemy consisted of between 3 and 4000 men, cavalry and infantry, and three guns. Captain Royle arrived at Adawlut-Nuggur, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, and found the enemy advantageously posted, having the fort of Adawlut-Nuggur in his rear, and his front and flanks covered by the deep ravines, occupied by troops. Captain Royle, with great spirit and judgment, immediately formed his detachment for the attack, and advancing under a very heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy's artillery, and from his troops stationed in the ravines, compelled the enemy to abandon his guns, and to retreat with the loss of all his artillery and baggage. The Agra horse under colonel Pohlman pursued the fugitives to the distance of 5 coss from Adawlut-Nuggur, and killed great numbers of them. On this occasion were also captured upwards of 20 stands of colours and a great number of musquets, of European manufacture, match-locks, spikes, &c. The conduct of the troops in this action was highly exemplary; and especially that of the newly-raised battalions of the 24th and 25th regiments of native infantry, which had not been embodied for more than a period of 5 months. His excellency the right hon. the commander in chief having completed his arrangements for the recommencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final position for the attack. The reduced condition of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifest inutility of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for peace on the 25th of February, and to offer terms, which, after some negociation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by lord Lake, under the authority of the governor-general. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th of April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the honourable company

company the fortress of Deeg, and has restored all the districts which were conferred upon him by the British government after the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay the sum of twenty lacks of rupees to the company; of this sum, three lacks of rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to lord Lake on the 12th of April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements. Lieutenant-colonel Holmes, of the Bombay establishment, with a valuable convoy of provisions and stores from Guzzerat, and treasure to a large amount, for the use of the Bombay army under major-general Jones, marched into camp before Bhurtpore on the 10th of April.—Colonel Holmes had marched from Guzzerat to Bhurtpore, without having met any material interruption; and since he passed Kotah he had not seen any enemy. It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and even these are entirely dispirited, and harrassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the commander in chief. The dominions of the company in Hindostan are in a state of tranquillity; and the bands of robbers which had disturbed certain districts in the north-western provinces have been expelled.

By command of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council,

J. Lumsden, ch. sec. to the Gov.

Scindiah, with his army, attended by the British resident, remained at Subbulgurgh on the 9th inst. (April.) On the 7th inst. Scindiah had dispatched his prime minister to Bhurtpore, to act in concert with his excellency lord Lake, in the restoration of a general peace in India.

F. Warden, sec.

Interesting Account of the Loss of his Majesty's Sloop Arrow, and Acheron Bomb, in a Letter from Captain Farquhar, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated in Malaga Prison, February 3.

Proceedings of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel Acheron, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Sir,

At day-light two strange sail were seen from the mast-head, bearing about E. S. E. of us; at eight A. M. they had considerably neared us; we were at this time in the rear of the convoy. About half past 10, the Arrow asked, per telegraph, my opinion of ships to the eastward; I immediately wore ship and stood towards them; observed the headmost ship to shorten sail, by hauling down the studding sails; made signal 642 to the Arrow, then hoisted the private signal, and continued upon a wind standing to them; at quarter past eleven made the signal, for their being suspicious (they not having answered the private signal). I was now so near as to be able to observe they were frigates, and at half-past eleven to discover that they had their spare anchors in their main chains, which immediately led me to suppose that they were

French,

French. At 50 minutes past eleven wore ship, and made all sail towards the Arrow, who had by this time quitted her tow, and made signal for convoy to continue the same course, although ships of war acted otherwise. At half-past twelve P. M. (Monday per log) hoisted our colours and fired a gun, which they paid no attention to. Signals 360 and 322 were then made to the Arrow, who immediately made signal to the convoy for an enemy, and to make all possible sail to the appointed rendezvous, which was repeated. The frigates had by this time made all possible sail in chace of us, but the wind being light and variable from the eastward, we rather gained upon them. At half-past four P. M. having joined the Arrow, I went on board; captain Vincent appeared satisfied they were enemy's ships; they were now about five miles from us; it was resolved to make sail, and keep in the rear of the convoy, for their protection. It was calm until 11 P. M. when a breeze sprung up from the W. S. W. wore ship, and stood towards the Arrow. At 12 she hailed, and desired we would keep in her wake in close order. At 2 A.M. saw two sail upon the lee bow; called the hands to quarters. At half-past came up with them, and discovered they were two of the convoy. At a quarter past four A. M. saw two other ships standing to us on the opposite tack. At 45 minutes past four the Arrow hailed the headmost ship, then passing under her lee; being in close order, she soon came abreast of the Acheron. I saw she was a large frigate prepared to engage. I hailed her, asking what ship is that? she answered what ship are you? and immediately gave us her broadside of round and grape, which did us very considerable damage in rigging and sails, besides carrying away the slings of the main-yard, and main-top-gallant-yard in the slings, but did not kill or wound any one; we returned her fire, then hove about, and gave her the guns from the other side, and kept up the fire while our shot would reach her. The Arrow bore up and raked her. At or about half-past five the second frigate passed the Arrow (then laying-to upon the starboard tack) without firing; a little afterwards she appeared as if intending to wear, and having her stern towards the Acheron, we gave her two rounds from the larboard guns. She then hauled her wind, and stood towards the other frigate. The people were now employed in splicing the rigging and getting another top-gallant-yard and sail ready to send aloft. At day-light observed the enemy and French colours flying, and one of the frigates bearing a commodore's pendant. They then wore and stood to us: answered our signal, and repeated the annul to one of the ships of the convoy; bore up to close the Arrow; at seven she hailed us, and desired we would keep in her wake, in close order; made sail in the starboard tack, closing with the enemy; at 25 minutes past seven, the headmost frigate being abreast of the Arrow, and within half musket-shot, fired her broadside at her, which was immediately returned; at 30 minutes past seven she was abreast of us, and gave us a broadside; we then commenced action with her, which we continued until the second frigate, which was the commodore's, came up to and fired into us (having engaged the Arrow in passing); we now turned our

fire upon this ship until we came up with the Arrow, who had put her helm a-weather and was now raking her; we hauled our wind to clear the Arrow, who appeared to be wearing; I hailed, and asked if he meant to again come to the wind on the starboard tack, but could not understand what he said; as soon as clear of the Arrow, we again directed our fire against the commodore's ship, which we continued until eight, when, with the greatest grief, I saw the Arrow obliged to strike, being no longer able to contend with the great superiority of force opposed to her. She had, I conceive, received much damage in the act of wearing; the wind being light, she lay a considerable time with her head to the enemy. The Acheron being now very much disabled in masts, sails, and rigging, and part of her stern-post carried away, I considered farther resistance on my part could answer no good; and, unwilling to sacrifice the lives of men who had given me the highest proof of their courage, I determined to make what sail I could, with little hopes of saving the ship, but with a view of prolonging the time of my being captured, to give the convoy the better chance of escaping. The superiority in sailing of the enemy's ship rendered the chace but short; at three quarters past eight, having received one broadside and part of another, and the enemy now very near us, with the greatest mortification and sorrow I was obliged to surrender to the French frigate L'Hortense, of 44 guns, commanded by Mons. De la Marre La Mellierie, who, finding her much disabled, as soon as the officers and ship's company were removed, set her on fire.

Account of the Capture of the French Ship La Ville de Milan, and Recapture of the Cleopatra, by his Majesty's Ship Leander, Captain J. Talbot, in a letter to Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. on the Hallifax station.

Leander, off St. David's Head, Bermuda, March 6.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that I proceeded to sea, and cruized in his majesty's ship under my command, according to your orders, dated the 13th of last month. On Saturday the 23d of February, at 12 o'clock at noon, a sail was seen from the mast-head, bearing south of us; the weather at this time was hazy, with squalls of wind and rain from the northward. All sail was immediately made in chace; the weather becoming still more hazy, in a few moments we lost sight of the chace; at half-past two it cleared away a little to the southward, and we again got sight of her. I found we had considerably neared the chace, and that it was a large ship under jury-masts standing to the south-east. At three o'clock we saw another ship a short distance from the chace, steering the same course also under jury-masts, in appearance a much larger vessel. As we closed them very fast, we soon clearly saw they were both frigates; on their making us out to be a man of war, they closed to support each other, firing a gun to leeward, and hoisting French ensigns from their main-stays; at 4 o'clock we were within gun-shot of them, they separated, the frigate nearest to us put before the wind, the other steered with it on her larboard quarter.

By half-past four we got within musket-

musket-shot of the smallest frigate, gave her one of the main-deck guns, when, after a few minutes hesitation, she hauled down her colours, and hove to. On my hailing this frigate, I am sorry to tell you, Sir, that I was informed by them, she was his majesty's ship Cleopatra, of 32 guns, lately commanded by Sir Robert Lawrie, bart. She was taken on Sunday, the 17th of February, after having brought to and sustained a most severe and gallant action for the space of three hours and a quarter, by a French frigate, nearly double her force, in size, complement of men, and weight of metal. Observing that the part of the crew left on-board her, belonging to his majesty's ship Cleopatra, had come on deck, and taken possession of her, on the ship striking to us; I hailed, ordered them to make sail, and steer after his Majesty's ship Leander; again made sail in chace, and in about an hour's time got along-side the French frigate; she hauled down her colours, and struck to us without a gun being fired on either side. On hailing the French frigate, you, sir, may easily judge how happy I must have felt, on hearing I was answered by my friend Sir Robert Lawrie, who told me he was well, and that the ship was La Ville de Milan, 19 days from the island of Martinique, bound to France. La Ville de Milan is a remarkably fine and handsome frigate, about one year old, 1200 tons burthen, mounting fourteen long 2-pounders on her quarter-deck, six long 9-pounders on the forecastle, 15 ports on a side on the main deck; when she sailed from France had twenty eight 18-pounders mounted on it—now twenty-six; two were landed from her at Martinique.

When the action commenced between La Ville de Milan, and his Majesty's ship, Cleopatra, she was commanded by Mons. Reynaud, capitaine de vaisseau, had on board 360 men as her complement, besides a number of officers and soldiers of the French army, going passengers to Europe. The officers of La Ville de Milan agree in saying, that, having dispatches on-board for France, with orders not to speak any thing during her passage, every thing in their power was done, to avoid being brought to action by the Cleopatra. Mons. Reynaud was killed by the last shot fired from the Cleopatra; he was esteemed an experienced and active officer; and had served in the late king of France's service, as an auxiliary officer. He sailed in La Ville de Milan, from L'Orient, the 1st of last August, as commodore of six of their largest frigates, with troops embarked on board them, to be landed on the Island of Martinique; after having performed this service, he was ordered, as the French officers express it, to make a sweep through the islands. It is not possible for officers to speak in stronger terms, than the French officers do, in praise of Sir Robert Lawrie's perseverance in so long a chace, except it is in the praise they bestow on him, his officers, seamen, and marines, for their gallant conduct during so long and severe an action. The French officers, whom I have prisoners on board this ship, cannot themselves avoid to acknowledge, that had not the Cleopatra unfortunately forged a-head of La Ville de Milan the latter part of the action, La Ville de Milan must have surrendered to the Cleopatra. It is a very painful part of my duty to be obliged

obliged to inform you, sir, that your eldest son, who was doing duty as an acting lieutenant, is included among the number of badly wounded, on board the Cleopatra. Sir Robert Lawrie speaks in the highest terms of his conduct, and, indeed, of that of all the officers, seamen, and marines, of his majesty's ship Cleopatra. Sir Robert has, at my request, been so kind as to take charge of the Cleopatra, till she arrives in port. I have given Mr. Nairne, first lieutenant of his majesty's ship Leander, charge of La Ville de Milan, and nothing can exceed the exertions he has made in putting her in a sea-worthy state. The alacrity of the officers, seamen, and marines, of his majesty's ship under my command, during the chace, and their steadiness on going down to attack the two frigates, who had closed, in appearance with a determination to make a formidable resistance, convinced me, sir, that had they waited to make the resistance they seemed disposed to do, the Leander would not have sullied her good name.

I am, &c.

JOHN TALBOT, post-capt.

[Here a letter from capt. Talbot, introduces the following narrative of the action between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan.]

Cleopatra, at Sea, Feb. 25.

Sir, I have to request that you will be pleased to acquaint the Commander-in-Chief, that on Saturday the 16th inst. in lat. 28 deg. N. lon. 67 deg. W. at ten A. M. saw a ship in the S. E. standing to the E. N. E. the wind at N. W. made sail towards her; at 11 perceived the chace to be a large frigate, with 15 ports of a side on the main deck; cleared ship for action, and hoisted American colours, to induce him to bring to for us; but, instead of which, he made more sail; the weather squally; made and shortened sail occasionally; carried away several studding-sail yards, and the fore top-mast studding sail boom shifted over the starboard one, and set the reefed lower studding sail; a good deal of swell; the chace apparently steering so as to keep the studding-sails drawing full; and that at day-light on the 17th, was about four miles a-head; fresh breezes and swell as before. At half past ten he took in his studding sails, and hauled more up; when we got within about three quarters of a mile, took in ours also. At half past eleven he hauled his main-sail up, and kept more to the wind; upon our steering so close, with him, upon his quarter, he again set it and stay-sails, trying to gain the wind of us (upon which point of sailing he had the advantage); we made all sail, the chace having some time before hoisted French colours, and we ours. On his seeming to draw a-head from us, at the distance of about half gun-shot, fired our bow-chacers, which he returned occasionally from his stern. His guns appearing so well directed, and of heavy metal, and to prevent being raked by them, I was obliged to steer so as to keep on his quarter, though prolonging the chace. Latitude, at noon, 29 deg. 24 min. N. long. 64 deg. 20 min. W. At half past 2 P. M. having got within about a cable's length from the enemy, he luffed close to the wind, and gave us two broadsides, which, when at less than a half cable's distance, we returned, and a warm action commenced, both ships trimming sails, steering sometimes close to the wind, and at others about three points free,

free, during which we had considerably the advantage. About five, having shot away his main-topsail-yard, we forged a-head, although the mizen top-sail was squared, and both jib, stay, and haulyards gone, finding neither fore nor main clue-garnets left to haul the courses up, our running rigging cut to pieces, so as to render it impossible either to shorten or back a sail, and both main and spring stays were shot away, the mainmast only supported by the storm staysail stay, I was induced to cross his bow, and, by hauling up, to have raked him, in preference to exposing our stern to the fire of 25 pieces of cannon from his broadside; but in the act of which an unfortunate shot struck the wheel, the broken spokes were jammed against the deck, so as to render it immoveable, as well as the rudder, which, at the same time, was choaked in the end by splinters, pistols, &c. placed near it. Our opponent, availing himself of our ungovernable situation, with the wind upon his quarter, gave us the stern, running his head and bowsprit over our quarter-deck, just abaft the main rigging, and, under the cover of a very heavy fire of muskets and musketoons, attempted to board us, but was drove back; we exchanged a few musketry with them; but their great advantage in height, and superiority of numbers, as well as by their musketoons from their tops, cleared our decks, and in at our ports. The only two guns we could bring to bear, being fired from within-board, did them little injury, the shot passing their lower deck. Most of our sails laying a-shiver, or partly a-back, and bore down by so heavy a ship (having been intended for a 74,) going almost before the wind, and much sea running, appearing to cut us asunder at every send, I saw no prospects of saving the ship, or the lives of the numerous wounded that were then below. On the suggestions of the first lieutenant, we attempted to hoist the fore-topmast staysail; and I directed the spritsail-topsail to be set also; but, in the execution of which orders every man was knocked down by their musketry and other small shot, as they made their appearance. At a quarter past five they succeeded in boarding, and I was compelled to surrender to the French frigate La Ville de Milan, of 46 guns, French 18-pounders, on the main-deck, and eights on the quarter-deck and forecastle; 350 men besides several officers and passengers; commanded by Monsieur Renaud, capitaine de vaisseau, and Monsieur Gillet, capitaine de fregate; the former was killed, and the latter badly wounded in the action; and immediately afterwards the Cleopatra became a perfect wreck, not a spar standing but the mizen-mast, the bowsprit and other masts gone by the board, and I fully expected she would have foundered before both ships could get clear of each other. I trust it will be found that every exertion was made to bring a ship of so superior a force into action, and in maintaining of it. La Ville de Milan is nearly double our size and force, being a new ship, of about 1200 tons burthen, and having almost twice our number of men on board, as we only mustered at quarters 199, being 10 short of complement, and that from the strength of the ship's company in able seamen, there were several on the sick list.

More gallantry and bravery could

not have been displayed than by both officers and men of so young a ship's company, many being under 20 years of age, and only three marines who had joined that corps more than two weeks before they embarked. I have no hesitation in saying, that had not the above unlucky accident occurred, she must have struck to us, as the next morning her foremast and bowsprit were the only masts standing, much cut in the hull, and I counted 11 shot in the wreck of her mainmast; that our 12-pounders could not do that justice too from its size, nor the thickness of her sides, that was so well intended.

I am, &c. Rob. Lawrie.

To Capt. Talbot, of the Leander.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board the Cleopatra.

Total.—20 killed, 2 since dead of wounds, 18 dangerously wounded, and 18 slightly wounded.

Dispatch from Lieutenant-general Sir William Myers, Bart. commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands, to Earl Camden, K. G. on the Repulse of the French in the West-Indies.

Barbadoes, March 9.

My lord,

I have the honour to inclose to your lordship a copy of a dispatch from brigadier-general Prevost, dated Dominica, 1st March. The details contained therein are so highly reputable to the brigadier-general, and the small portion of troops employed against so numerous an enemy, that I have great satisfaction in recommending that their gallant exertions may be laid before his majesty: the zeal and talent manifested by the brigadier-general upon this occasion, it is my duty to present for his royal consideration; and at the same time I beg to be permitted to express the high sense I entertain of the distinguished bravery of his majesty's troops, and the militia of the colony, employed upon that service. The vigorous resistance which the enemy have experienced, and the loss which they have sustained in this attack, must evince to them, that, however inferior our numbers were on this occasion, British troops are not to be hostilely approached with impunity; and, had not the town of Roseau been accidentally destroyed by fire, we should have little to regret, and much to exult in. Your lordship will perceive by the returns, that our loss in men, compared to that of the enemy, is but trifling; but I have sincerely to lament that of major Nunn, of the 1st West-India regiment, whose wound is reported to be of a dangerous kind; he is an excellent man, and a meritorious officer.

I am, &c. W. Myers.

Head-quarters, Prince Rupert's, Dominica, March 1.

Sir,

About an hour before the dawn of day, on the 22d ult. an alarm was fired at Scotshead, and soon after a cluster of ships was discovered off Roseau. As our light increased, I made out five large ships, three frigates, two brigs, and small craft, under British colours, a ship of three decks carrying a flag at the mizen. The frigates ranged too close to Fort Young; I ordered them to be fired on, and, soon after, 19 large barges, full of troops, appeared

appeared coming from under the lee of the other ships, attended and protected by an armed schooner, full of men, and seven other boats, carrying carronades. The English flag was lowered, and that of France hoisted. A landing was immediately attempted on my left flank, between the town of Roseau and the post of Cachecrow. The light infantry of the 1st West-India regiment were the first on the march to support captain Senant's company of militia, which, throughout the day, behaved with great gallantry. It was immediately supported by the grenadiers of the 46th regiment.—The first boats were beat off, but the schooner and one of the brigs coming close in-shore, to cover the landing, compelled our troops to occupy a better position, a defile leading to the town. At this moment I brought up the grenadiers of the St. George's regiment of militia, and soon after the remainder of the 46th, and gave over to major Nunn these brave troops, with orders not to yield the enemy one inch of ground. Two field-pieces (an amuzette and a six-pounder) were brought into action for their support, under the command of serjeant Creed, of the 46th regiment, manned by additional gunners and sailors. These guns, and a 24-pounder from Melville-battery, shook the French advancing column, by the execution they did.—I sent two companies of the Saint George's militia, under the command of lieut.-col. Constable, and a company of the 46th, to prevent the enemy from getting into the rear of the position occupied by major Nunn. On my return, we found the Majestueux, of 120 guns, lying opposite to Fort Young, pouring into the town and batteries her broadsides, followed by the other seventy-fours and frigates, doing the same. Some artillery, several captains of merchantmen, with their sailors, and the artillery militia, manned five 24-pounders, and three eighteens, at the fort, and five twenty-fours at Melville's-battery, and returned an uninterrupted fire.—From the first post red-hot shot were thrown. At about 10 o'clock, A. M. major Nunn, most unfortunately for his majesty's service, whilst faithfully executing the orders I had given, was wounded, I fear, mortally. This did not discourage the brave fellows. Captain O'Connell, of the 1st West-India regiment, received the command and a wound almost at the same time; however, the last circumstance could not induce him to give up the honour of the first, and he continued in the field, animating his men, and resisting the repeated charges of the enemy, until about one o'clock, when he obliged the French to retire from their advanced position with great slaughter. It is impossible for me to do justice to the merit of that officer. You will, I doubt not, favourably report his conduct to his majesty, and at the same time that of captain James, who commanded the 46th, and captain Archibald Campbell, who commanded the grenadiers of the 46th. Foiled and beat off on the left, the right flank was attempted, and a considerable force was landed near Morne Daniel. The regulars not exceeding 200, employed on the left in opposing the advance of their columns, consisting of 2000 men, could afford me no reinforcement; I had only the right wing of the St. George's regiment

of militia to oppose them, of about 100 men. They attacked with spirit, but unfortunately the frigates stood in so close to the shore, to protect this disembarkation, that, after receiving a destructive fire, they fled back, and occupied the heights of Woodbridge estate.—Then it was that a column of the enemy marched up to Morne Daniel, and stormed the redoubt, defended by a small detachment, which, after an obstinate resistance, they carried.—On my left, captain O'Connel was gaining ground, notwithstanding a fresh supply of troops and several field-pieces, which had been brought on shore by the enemy.—I now observed a large column climbing the mountain to get in his rear. The town, which had been for some time in flames, was only protected by a light howitzer, and a six-pounder to the right, supported by part of the light company of the Saint George's regiment. The enemy's large ships in Woodbridge-bay out of the reach of my guns, my right flank gained, and my retreat to Prince Rupert's almost cut off, I determined on one attempt to keep the sovereignty of the island, which the excellent troops I had warranted. I ordered the militia to remain at their posts, except such as were inclined to encounter more hardships and severe service; and captain O'Connell, with the 46th, under the command of capt. James, and the light company of the first West-India regiment, were directed to make a forced march to prince Rupert's. I then allowed the president to enter into terms for the town of Roseau; and then demanded from the French general that private property should be respected, and that no wanton or disgraceful pillage should be allowed. This done, only attended by brigade-major Prevost, and deputy quarter-master-general Hopley, of the militia forces, I crossed the island, and in 24 hours, with the aid of the inhabitants, and the exertions of the Caribs, I got to this garrison on the 23d. After four days continued march, through the most difficult country, I might almost say, existing, captain O'Connell joined me at Prince Rupert's, wounded himself, and bringing in his wounded, with a few of the royal artillery, and the precious remains of the 46th regiment, and the 1st West-India light company. I had no sooner got to the fort than I ordered cattle to be drove in, and took measures for getting a store of water from the river in the bay. I found my signals to lieut.-col. Broughton, from Roseau, made soon after the enemy had landed, had been received, and that, in consequence, he had made the most judicious arrangements his garrison would allow of for the defence of this important post. On the 25th I received the letter of summons I have now the honour to transmit, from general of division La Grange, and, without delay, sent the reply you will find accompanying it. On the 27th the enemy's cruizers hovered about the head; however, the Centaur's tender (Vigilante) came in, and was saved by our guns. I landed Mr. Henderson, her commander, and his crew, to assist in the defence we were prepared to make. As far as can be collected, the enemy had about 4000 men on board, and the whole of their force was compelled to disembark before they gained an inch of ground. I trust this dispatch to capt.

capt. O'Connell, to whom I beg to refer you: his services entitle him to consideration. I am much indebted to the zeal and discernment of fort-adjutant Gualy, who was very accessary to the execution of my orders. I cannot pass unnoticed the very soldier-like conduct of lieut. Wallis, of the 46th regiment, to whom I had entrusted the post of Cachecrow, or Scotshead; perceiving our retreat, he spiked his guns, destroyed his ammunition, and immediately commenced his march to join me at Prince Rupert's, with his detachment; nor that of lieut. Shaw, of the same regiment, who acted as an officer of artillery, and behaved with uncommon coolness and judgment, whilst on the battery, and great presence of mind in securing the retreat of the additional gunners belonging to the 46th regiment. On the 27th, after levying a contribution on Roseau, the enemy reimbarked, and hovered that day and the next about this post. This morning the French fleet is seen off the south end of Guadaloupe, under easy sail. Our loss, you will perceive by the returns I have the honour to transmit, was inconsiderable, when compared with that acknowledged by the enemy, which included several officers of rank, and about 300 others. Geo. Prevost.

Lieut. Sir W. Myers, Bart.

P. S. As I find I cannot spare captain O'Connell from the duty of this garrison, I must refer you to the master of a neutral vessel, who has engaged to deliver this dispatch.

[TRANSLATION.]

From the General of Division La Grange, &c. to his Excellency General Prevost, &c.

Head-quarters at Roseau, the 5th Ventose, Year 13, February 25.

The general of division La Grange, grand officer of the legion of honour, inspector-general of the gendarmerie, commander in chief of the troops of the expedition of the Leeward islands.

General.—Before I commence any military operations against the fort, into which it appears that you have retired, I shall fulfil a preliminary duty, authorised and practised by civilized nations. You are aware, no less than myself, of the nature of your position, and of the entire inutility of occasioning any further effusion of blood. You witnessed with grief the melancholy fate of the town of Roseau; my first endeavours on entering it were to issue orders for stopping the progress of the conflagration; but, unfortunately, considerable destruction had already taken place. The want of necessaries is ever attended with the most cruel consequences, the evils of which can easily be calculated. This consideration is more than sufficient, without reference to the particular circumstances in which you are placed, to induce you to accept the honourable conditions that I am ready to grant you, and thus to preserve the interesting inhabitants of this colony from fresh calamities, which are inseparable from the occurrences of war. I beg you, general, to make me an early communication of your answer; and, in the mean time, to receive the assurance of the high consideration which I have for you. I have the honour to salute you.

(Signed) La Grange.

Head-quarters, Prince Rupert's, Feb. 25.

Sir,—I have had the honour to

receive your letter. My duty to my king and country is so superior to every other consideration, that I have only to thank you for the observations you have been pleased to make on the often inevitable consequences of war. Give me leave, individually, to express the greatest gratitude for your humanity and kind treatment of my wife and children; at the same time to request a continuance thereof, not only to her and them, but towards every other object you may meet with.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Geo. Prevost.

Killed and Wounded in the Actions of the 22d of February, 1805, at Point Michael, Morne Daniel, and Roseau.

Total.—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 19 rank and file, killed; 1 field-officer, 2 captains, and 18 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, and 6 rank and file, taken by the enemy.

Names of the Officers wounded.—Capt. Colin Campbell, of the 46th regiment; major Nunn and captain O'Connell, of the 1st West-India regiment.

N. B. Three sailors wounded, exclusive of the militia, from which no return has been received, but whose loss is considerable.

James Prevost, maj. of brig.

Brimstone-hill, St. Kitt's, March 8.

Sir,—I did myself the honour of writing to you on the 27th inst. by the mail-boat, to say that intelligence had been received here, on that morning, of the arrival of a French force at Dominica, and the steps I had taken to make such circumstances known to government. I lost no time in placing this garrison in the best state to repel any attack that might be made by the enemy, and increasing the provisions to a quantity sufficient to maintain a garrison of 500 men for three months, which was, by the exertions of the resident commissary, effected on the 1st instant. I have now to inform you, that on the morning of the 5th inst. a French squadron, consisting of five line of battle ships, (one a three-decker), three frigates, two brigs of war, and a schooner, with, according to accounts since received, 3,500 men on board, appeared off Nevis-point, and stood in for Basseterre, where the frigates only anchored. I did not think it consistent with the safety of this garrison to divide the small force of regular troops under my command; and the militia being found inadequate to give effectual opposition, it was previously agreed with president Woodley, that 300 of them should be thrown into this garrison in the event of the enemy's effecting a landing; in consequence of which, and the enemy having landed about 500 men at Basseterre, he marched in here with great promptness on the same day, with the above 300 men, including seamen and militia. The enemy took possession of the town, demanding the immediate payment of 40,000l. sterling, in failure of which it should be burned. The inhabitants with difficulty raised 18, with which sum they embarked, intimating an intention of attacking this hill, and, from the state of preparation we were in, as well as the zeal shewn by the troops in this garrison, I have every reason to believe that the result would have been such as you would wish. It does not appear, however, that this squadron wish

wish to attack where opposition may be expected, but to plunder the inhabitants, and burn and destroy the shipping. Six merchantships, some of them very valuable, have been towed from the anchorage at Basseterre, set on fire, and allowed to drift to sea.

James Foster,
Major 11th regt.

Letter from Captain C. Dashwood, to Admiral Dacres, Commander-in-chief in Jamaica, on the Capture of the Spanish Schooner La Elizabeth.

Bacchante, New Providence, April 13.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that, on the 3d instant, his majesty's ship, under my direction, captured, off the Havannah, his Catholic majesty's schooner La Elizabeth, of 10 guns and 57 men, commanded by Don Joseph Pen Fexeyron. She was charged with dispatches from the governor of Pensacola, which were thrown overboard previous to her surrendering. Having received information that there were three French privateers in the harbour of Mariel, (a small convenient port, a little to the westward of the Havannah,) which had annoyed most considerably the trade of his majesty's subjects transiently passing through the Gulph, I determined, if possible, to rout this band of pirates; for, from their plundering and ill-treating the crew of every vessel they met with, most particularly the Americans, they were nothing better; and lieutenants Oliver and Campbell having, in the most handsome manner, volunteered their service on this hazardous occasion, I dispatched those excellent officers, accompanied by the hon. Almericus de Courcy, midshipman, on the evening of the 5th inst. in two boats; and, as it was absolutely necessary to gain possession of a round tower, near 40 feet high, on the top of which were planted three long 24-pounders, with loop-holes round its circumference for musquetry, and manned with a captain and 30 soldiers, I gave directions to attack and carry the fort previous to their entering the harbour, so as to enable them to secure a safe retreat. Lieut. Oliver, the senior officer, being in the headmost boat, finding himself discovered, and as not a moment was to be lost at such a critical period, most nobly advanced, without waiting for his friend, landed in the face of, and in opposition to, a most tremendous fire, without condescending to return the salutation, mounted the fort by a ladder which he had previously provided, and fairly carried it by a coup de main with 13 men, leaving Mr. De Courcy, with three others, to guard the boat, with an accident to only one brave man (G. Allison) wounded, who was unfortunately shot through the body before the boat touched the ground, but I am happy to say he is already rapidly recovering.—The enemy had two killed and three wounded.

Lieut. Oliver, leaving serjeant Denslow, of the marines (who, from his bravery and good conduct, deserves great praise,) with six men to guard the fort; and, having been rejoined by lieutenant Campbell, dashed on to attack the privateers, but, to their great mortification, found they had sailed the day previous on a cruize: he was therefore

obliged to be contented with taking possession of two schooners, laden with sugar, which he most gallantly brought away from alongside a wharf, in spite of repeated discharges of musketry from the troops and militia, which poured down in numbers from the surrounding country.

I should not have been thus particular in recounting a circumstance which was not attended with ultimate success, were it not to mark my admiration of the noble conduct of lieutenant Oliver, in so gallantly attacking and carrying a fort which, with the men it contained, ought to have maintained its position against fifty times the number that were opposed; but nothing could withstand the prompt and manly steps taken by that officer and his gallant crew on this occasion; and as, in my humble judgment, the attempt was most daring and hazardous, and had the privateers been there, I doubt not but success would have attended it, so I humbly solicit the honour of your notice to this most gallant officer. C. Dashwood.

Interesting Account of Lieut. Yeo's gallant Action at Muros Bay. In a Letter from Capt. F. Maitland to Admiral Drury.

Loire, at Anchor, Muros Road, Spain, June 4.

Sir,—Being informed that there was a French privateer, of 26 guns, fitting out at Muros, and nearly ready for sea, it struck me, from my recollection of the bay, (having been in it formerly, when lieutenant of the Kingfisher,) as being practicable either to bring her out or destroy her, with the ship I have the honour to command. I accordingly prepared yesterday evening for engaging at anchor, and appointed Mr. Yeo, first lieutenant, with lieutenants Mallock and Douglas, of the marines, and Mr. Clinch, master's-mate, to head the boarders and marines, amounting, officers included, to 50 men (being all that can be spared from anchoring the ship and working the guns,) in landing and storming the fort, though I then had no idea its strength was so great as it has proved. At nine this morning, on the sea-breeze setting in, I stood for the bay in the ship, the men previously prepared being in the boats ready to shove off. On hauling close round the point of the road, a small battery of two guns opened a fire on the ship; a few shot were returned, but perceiving it would annoy us considerably, from its situation, I desired Mr. Yeo to push on-shore, and spike the guns, reminding the men of its being the anniversary of their sovereign's birth, and that, for his sake, as well as their own credit, their utmost exertions must be used. Though such an injunction was unnecessary, it had a great effect in animating and raising the spirits of the people.—As the ship drew in, and more fully opened the bay, I perceived a very long corvette, of 26 ports, apparently nearly ready for sea, and a large brig, of twenty ports, in a state of fitting; but neither of them firing, led me to conclude they had not their guns on board, and left no other object to occupy my attention but a heavy fort, which at this moment opened to our view, within less than a quarter of a mile, and began a wonderfully well-directed fire,

fire, almost every shot taking place in the hull. Perceiving that, by standing farther on, more guns would be brought to bear upon us, without our being enabled to near the fort so much as I wished, I ordered the helm to be put down, and when, from the way she had, we had gained an advantageous position, anchored with a spring, and commenced firing. Although we have but little doubt that, before long, we should have silenced the fort, yet, from the specimen they gave us, and being completely embrazured, it must have cost us many lives, and great injury to the ship, had not Mr. Yeo's gallantry and great conduct soon put an end to their fire. I must now revert to him and the party under his command:—Having landed under the small battery on the Point, it was instantly abandoned; but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, he perceived a regular fort, ditched, and with a gate, which the enemy (fortunately not suspecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship: without waiting for orders, he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners, as well as our own men, it appears that Mr. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, with one blow laid the governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre in two; the other officers were dispatched by such officers and men of ours as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit, to push forward: the remainder instantly fled to the farther end of the fort, where, from the ship, we could perceive many of them leap from the embrasures upon the rocks (a height of above twenty-five feet); such as laid down their arms received quarter.—For a more partiular account of the proceedings of Mr. Yeo, and his party, I beg leave to refer you to his letter enclosed herewith, and have to request you will be pleased to recommend him to the notice of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, being a very old officer, and in the two late instances has displayed as much gallantry as ever fell to the lot of any man; he speaks in the strongest language of the officers and men under his command on-shore, and I feel it but justice to attribute our success wholly to their exertions; for although the fire from the ship was admirably directed, the enemy were so completely covered by their embrasures, as to render the grape almost ineffectual.—The instant the union was displayed at the fort, I sent and took possession of the enemy's vessels in the road, consisting of the Confiance French privateer, pierced for 26 twelves and nines, none of which, however, were on board; the Belier, a French privateer brig, pierced for 20 18-pound carronades; and a Spanish merchant-brig in ballast. I then hoisted a flag of truce, and sent to inform the inhabitants of the town, that if they would deliver up such stores of the ship as were on shore, there would be no farther molestation; the proposal was thankfully agreed to. I did not, however, think it advisable to allow the people to remain long enough to embark the guns, there being a large body of troops in the vicinity. A great many small vessels are in the bay, and

and hauled up on the beach: none of them having cargoes of any value, I conceive it an act of inhumanity to deprive the poorer inhabitants of the means of gaining their livelihood, and shall not molest them. On inspecting the brig, as she had only the lower rigging over-head, and was not in a state of forwardness, I found it impracticable to bring her away, and therefore set fire to her: she is now burnt to the water's edge. I cannot conclude my letter without giving the portion of credit that is their due to the officers and men on board the ship; they conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness and coolness, and, although under a heavy fire, pointed their guns with the utmost precision, there being hardly a shot that did not take effect. To lieutenants Lawe and Bertram I feel much indebted, as well as to Mr. Shea, the purser, (who volunteered his services, and to whom I gave the charge of the quarter-deck carronades in Mr. Yeo's absence,) for the precision and coolness displayed by the men under their command in pointing the guns, as well as the exact attention paid to my orders, and ceasing fire the instant the union jack made its appearance on the walls, by which, in all probability, the lives of several of our men were saved. Mr. Cleverly, the master, brought the broadside to bear with much quickness and nicety, by means of the spring. I send you herewith a list of our wounded on board, and on shore, with one of the enemy's killed and wounded, and an account of their force at the commencement of the action.

I have been under the necessity of being more detailed than I could wish, but it is out of my power, in a smaller compass, to do justice to the exertions and conduct of the officers and men employed on the different services.—It is but fair at the same time to state, that, much to the credit of the ship's company, the bishop and one of the principal inhabitants of the town came off to express their gratitude for the orderly behaviour of the people, (there not being one instance of pillage,) and to make offer of every refreshment the place affords.—I am now waiting for the land breeze to carry us out, having already recalled the officers and men from the fort, the guns being spiked and thrown over the parapet, the carriages rendered unserviceable, and the embrazures, with part of the fort, blown up.

I am, &c. Fred. Maitland.

Rear-admiral Drury, &c. Cove.

Loire, Muros Bay, June 4.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I proceeded on shore with the party you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of storming the port on the Point, agreeable to your orders, which on our approach the soldiers quitted. On my arrival, I observed a strong fort at the entrance of the town, opening a heavy fire on the ship; and, judging it practicable to carry it by storm, from a thorough knowledge I had of the determined bravery of all the officers and men, I ordered them to follow me for that purpose, which was obeyed with all that energy and gallantry which British seamen and marines are so well known to possess on such an occasion, and in a very short time reached the outer gate, when the French centinel fired, and retreated into the fort, which

which we instantly entered, and were met by the governor and all the garrison, &c. when, after a dreadful slaughter on the part of the enemy, the remainder surrendered, and I instantly ordered the British colours to be hoisted.—I feel it my duty, as well as the greatest pleasure, to mention the great support I received from lieutenant Mallock, of the royal marines, and Mr. Chas. Clinch, master's mate, as, from their being near me all the time of the action, I was enabled to observe their very cool and gallant behaviour, as also of lieut. Douglas, of the royal marines, who, though engaged at different parts of the fort, I have no less reason to be highly pleased with.—I must now beg leave to say how much I am indebted to every seaman and marine of the party, who behaved so unanimously brave, nothing could withstand them; and, to their credit, as Englishmen, as well as their profession, the instant the fort was in our possession, they seemed to try who could be the first to relieve and assist the poor wounded prisoners, who were lying in numbers in different parts of the fort; and I had the pleasure to see their humanity amply repaid by the gratitude the unfortunate men's friends expressed when they came down to take them away.

I am, &c. James Lucas Yeo.

Wounded on Shore belonging to the Loire.

Lieut. J. L. Yeo, slightly; Mr. Clinch, master's mate, ditto; H. Gray, M. Hendrickson, J. Paine, seamen, ditto; J. Leonard, marine, ditto.—On board, J. Caldwell, seaman, dangerously; M. Johnson, seaman, lost his right leg above the knee; C. Wilson, seamen, calf of his leg shot off; J. Whitecombe, seaman, severely; J. Plummer, M. Archer, T. Lloyd, J. Moulds, J. Gillett, seamen, slightly.—Total, 2 officers, 12 seamen, 1 marine.

Spaniards Killed and Wounded.

The governor of the fort, and a Spanish gentleman who had volunteered; the second captain of the Confiance, and nine others, killed. Thirty, amongst which were most of the officers of the Confiance, wounded.—Total, 12 killed, and 30 wounded. F. L. Maitland.

Enemy's Force at the Commencement of the Action, when opposed to His Majesty's Ship Loire, in Muros Bay, June 4, 1805.

A fort of 12 Spanish 18-pounders, mounted on travelling-carriages, 22 Spanish soldiers, and several Spanish gentlemen and townsmen volunteers, and about 100 of the Confiance's ship's company.—The small battery on the Point, 2 Spanish 18-pounders, 1 mounted as above, the other on a ship carriage, manned by 8 artillery men and 10 other Spaniards.

In the Bay.—La Confiance of Bourdeaux, pierced for 26 guns, twelves and nines, (not on board) 116 feet long on the main-deck, 30 feet wide, measures about 450 tons, is in good order, and a very fit ship for his majesty's service; is reckoned to sail excessively fast; was to have gone to sea in a few days; bound to India, with a complement of 300 men: brought away.—Le Belier, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns, also fitting for sea; was to have carried 18-pound carronades, and 180 men, supposed to be destined to cruize to the westward of Cape Clear: burnt.—The guns on the fort and battery spiked, and thrown over the parapet. The carriages

riages broke, and rendered unserviceable. The embrazures blown up. Forty barrels of powder brought on board, with two small brass cannon, and 50 stand of arms.

(Signed) Fred. Maitland.

Letter from Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, to Admiral Cornwallis, giving an Account of his Success against the combined Squadron of France and Spain.

Prince of Wales, July 23.

Sir,—Yesterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. W. I was favoured with a view of the combined squadrons of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, also three large ships, armed *en flute*, of about fifty guns each, with five frigates, and three brigs; the force under my directions at this time consisting of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger. I immediately stood towards the enemy with the squadron, making the needful signals for battle in the closest order; and, on closing with them, I made the signal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the squadron in succession; this brought us close up under their lee, and when our headmost ships reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in succession; this obliged me to make again the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which lasted upwards of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring to the squadron to cover the two captured ships whose names are in the margin.* I have to observe, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather during the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, great part of the morning; and very soon after we had brought them to action, the fog was so very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty see the ship ahead or astern of us: this rendered it impossible to take the advantages of the enemy by signals I could have wished to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete. I have very great pleasure in saying, that every ship was conducted in the most masterly style; and I beg leave here publicly to return every captain, officer, and man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my most grateful thanks, for their conspicuously gallant and very judicious good conduct. The hon. capt. Gardner, of the Hero, led the van squadron in a most masterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myself particularly indebted; as also to capt. Cuming, for his assistance during the action. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships. If I may judge from the slaughter on board the captured ships, the enemy must have suffered greatly. They are now in sight to windward; and when I have secured the captured ships, and put the squadron to rights, I shall endeavour to avail myself of any opportunity that may offer, to give you some further account of these combined squadrons.

R. Calder.

Admiral Cornwallis.

Ships under the Orders of Vice-admiral Sir R. Calder, Bart. July 22.

Hero, hon. A. H. Gardner. 1 killed, 4 wounded—Ajax, William Brown,

* St. Rafael, 84 guns. Firme, 74 guns.

Brown. 2 killed, 16 wounded.—Triumph, Henry Inman. 5 killed, 6 wounded.—Barfleur, George Martin. 3 killed, 7 wounded.—Agamemnon, John Harvey. 3 wounded.—Windsor Castle, Chas. Boyles. 10 killed, 35 wounded.—Defiance, P. C. Durham. 1 killed, 7 wounded.—Prince of Wales, vice-admiral sir Robert Calder and captain W. Cuming. 3 killed, 20 wounded.—Repulse, hon. A. K. Legge. 4 wounded.—Raisonable, Josias Rowley. 1 killed, 1 wounded.—Dragon, Edward Griffiths. None.—Glory, rear-admiral sir Charles Stirling and captain Samuel Warren. 1 killed, 1 wounded.—Warrior, S. Hood Linzee. None.—Thunderer, W. Lechmere. 7 killed, 11 wounded.—Malta, Edward Buller. 5 killed, 40 wounded.—Frigates. Egyptienne, hon. C. E. Fleming. No return.—Syrius, W. Prowse. 2 killed, 3 wounded.—Frisk cutter, lieutenant J. Nicholson. None.—Nile Lugger, lieutenant G. Fennel. None.—Total 41 killed, 158 wounded.

(Signed) R. Calder.

Account of the Naval Victory and Death of Lord Nelson, from the Dispatches of Vice-admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels off Cadiz.

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22.

Sir,

The ever to be lamented death of vice-admiral lord viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 19th instant it was communicated to the commander in chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly, his lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straights' entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his lordship was informed by captain Blackwood, (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious,) that they had not yet passed the Streights.

On Monday the 21st instant, at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light; the commander in chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they are formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack his lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish, commanded in chief by admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great coolness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward—so that in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abaft the

the beam. Before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of the second a-head and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary; and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The commander in chief in the Victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at 12 o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line; the commander in chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied, the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns: the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers; but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to grant his majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory: about three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line, (of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trinidada, and the Santa Anna,) with three flag-officers, viz. admiral Villeneuve, the commander in chief; Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral; and the Spanish rear-admiral, Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achille (a French 74), after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire, and blew up; 200 of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their lordships. The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or design, by a French ship on one side, and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but in the end,

end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British navy, and the British nation, in the fall of the commander in chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years' intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring that consolation which perhaps it ought. His lordship received a musket-ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell; and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued; which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service captain Blackwood performed with great attention.—After the action, I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to leeward. The whole fleet were now in a perilous situation, many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot. But the same good Providence which aided us through such a day preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their lordships on a victory, which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his majesty's crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country.

I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

The order in which the ships of the British squadron attacked the combined fleets, on the 21st of October.

Van.—Victory, Tamëraire, Neptune, Conqueror, Leviathan, Ajax, Orion, Agamemnon, Minotaur, Spartiate, Britannia, Africa, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, Naïad, Pickle schooner, Entreprenante cutter.

Rear.—Royal Sovereign, Mars, Bellisle, Tonnant, Bellerophron, Colossus, Achille, Polyphemus, Revenge, Swiftsure, Defence, Thunderer, Defiance, Prince, Dreadnought.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

GENERAL

GENERAL ORDER.

Euryalus, Oct. 23.

The ever to be lamented death of lord viscount Nelson, duke of Bronte, the commander in chief, who fell in the action of the twenty-first, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British navy and the British nation, whose zeal for the honour of his king, and for the interests of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the right hon. rear-admiral, the captains, officers, seamen, and detachments of royal marines serving on board his majesty's squadron, now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the officers, the seamen, and marines in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of the country depended; the attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to our naval annals a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their king and their country need their service.

To the right honourable rear-admiral the earl of Northesk, to the captains, officers and seamen, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the royal marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the perilous situation in which they were, after their surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather.

And I desire that the respective captains will be pleased to communicate to the officers, seamen, and royal marines this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

To the Right Hon. Earl of Northesk, and the respective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Almighty God, whose arm is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertion of his majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the throne of grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind:

I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of general humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this his merciful goodness, imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man are nought; and direct, therefore, that . . . . . be appointed for this holy purpose.

Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

[N. B. The fleet having been dispersed by a gale of wind, no day, as yet, has been able to be appointed for the above purpose.]

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 24.

Sir,

In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you, for the information of my lords

lords commissioners of the admiralty, the proceedings of his majesty's squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it, since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes; but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d in the morning a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which, however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (13 or 14) and towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune: but on the 23d the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow rope, and drifted far to leeward before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk; on the afternoon of that day the remnant of the combined fleet, ten sail of ships, who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence; all this retarded the progress of the hulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leeward-most that could be cleared of the men, considering that keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent; I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinadada, and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others.—The Redoubtable sunk astern of the Swiftsure while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is sunk, as her side was almost entirely beat in; and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken admiral Villeneuve into this ship; Vice admiral Don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, and Naïad; the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d), I shall collect the other flag officers, and send them to England, with their flags (if they do not all go to the bottom), to be laid at his majesty's feet.

There were four thousand troops embarked under the command of general Contamin, who was taken with admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

[*Last official Letter of the immortal Nelson.*]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 9.

Letter from the late Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Victory, off Cadiz, October 13.

Sir,

I herewith transmit you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, a letter from captain Hoste, of the Eurydice, dated the 7th instant, together with the list of vessels captured, as therein mentioned. I am much pleased with captains Hoste and Thomas, for their exertions in getting the Eurydice so expeditiously off the shoal, particularly so, as she is stated to have received no damage.

Nelson and Bronte.

Eurydice, Oct. 7, off Cape Umbria.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, Cape Umbria bearing N. E. by N. seven or eight miles, several sail were seen coming along shore from the eastward, apparently from St. Lucar; and on its falling calm, the boats of his majesty's ships Eurydice and Ætna, were dispatched for the purpose of intercepting them. On their closing the vessels, they were found to be under the convoy of a large Spanish armed settee, mounting two long 24-pounders in the bow, two 12-pound carronades, and two 4-pound swivels, with a considerable number of men on board:—A heavy fire was kept up from this vessel as the boats approached the convoy, notwithstanding which, they gallantly persevered, and succeeded in capturing four of them. Finding the Eurydice was closing fast with the armed vessel, they desisted, till, under fire of the ship they might attack her with greater advantage; and from her appearing of too great a force for the boats to attack without some vessel covering them, I was induced to run the Eurydice closer in than I otherwise should have done; and in the act of luffing up, to let go my anchor, unfortunately took ground on a shoal about half a mile from the main land. Owing, however, to the very great assistance I received from captain Thomas, of the Ætna bomb, and, in a great measure, owing to the situation she was placed in, and his exertions afterwards, the Eurydice was soon afloat again. I find the armed vessel is a privateer, from Cadiz, bound to Moquer, to purchase wine for their fleet. She had been three days out when captured, called La Solidad, captain Don Augustin Larodi. Great praise is due to lieutenant Green, first of the Eurydice, and the officers and men under him, for their exertions in getting off the privateer, and the gallant manner in which they attacked the convoy, before the Eurydice closed with them. I enclose your lordship a list of vessels captured, &c. since the 3d inst.

William Hoste.

Ships of War and Merchantmen captured by his Majesty's ship Eurydice, between Oct. 3d and 8th.

Two Spanish settees (names unknown), laden with fruit and charcoal; run on shore and bilged, Oct. 5, off the river Moquer, the crew having deserted.

Spanish Mustuo La Soledad, Don A. Larodi, captain of six guns, from Cadiz, bound to Larodi: captured by Mr. Coy, master's-mate of the Eurydice, October 6th, off ditto, the crew having deserted.

A Spanish settee (name unknown), from St. Lucia, laden with wine, captured by the Ætna, on the same

day, off ditto, the crew having deserted.

A French settee (name unknown), from St. Lucie, laden with wine: captured by Thomas Turner, quarter-master, on same day, off ditto, the crew having deserted.

W. Hoste, captain.

Account of the gallant Action of Sir Richard Strachan, with 4 French Ships of the Line, the whole of which he captured, in a Letter to W. Marsden, Esq.

Cæsar, West of Rochfort 264 miles, Nov. 4, Wind S. E.

Sir,

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals: made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin,* we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochfort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæsar for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageux, and Æolus being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us; at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern; and the Phœnix spoke me at night. I found that active officer captain Baker had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phœnix. A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same; and I communicated my intentions, by hailing to the captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the Namur joined soon after we tacked which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her, by signal, to engage the van; at half-past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the captains of the ships of the line and frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ship's companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of

* Cæsar, Courageux, and Namur. Bellona, Æolus, Santa Margarita, far to leeward in the south-east.

of the officers and crew of the Cæsar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochfort squadron, but from Cadiz.

R. J. Strachan.

First line.—Starboard tack.

British line—Cæsar of 80 guns; Hero, of 74 guns; Courageux, of 74 guns.

French line—Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, captain Touffiet; Formidable, of 80 guns, rear-admiral Dumanoire; Mont Blanc, of 74 guns, captain Villegrey; Scipion, of 74 guns, captain Barouger.

Second line (when the Namur joined).—Larboard tack.

British line—Hero, of 74 guns, hon. captain Gardner; Namur, of 74 guns, captain Halsted; Cæsar, of 80 guns, sir Richard J. Strachan; Courageux, of 74 guns, captain Lee.

French line—Duguay Trouin, Formidable, Mount Blanc and Scipion.

N. B. The Duguay Trouin, and Scipion, totally dismasted; the Formidable, and Mont Blanc have their foremasts standing.

Our frigates—Santa Margarita, Æolus, Phœnix, and Revolutionnaire.

The Revolutionnaire joined at the time the Namur did, but with the rest of our frigates, in consequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy. I do not know what is become of the Bellona, or the other two sail we saw on the night of the 2d instant. The reports of damage, killed, and wounded, have not been all received. The enemy have suffered much.

The names of the captains who commanded his majesty's frigates in the late gallant action under sir R. Strachan, being omitted in the gazette extraordinary, it becomes necessary to state, that the Revolutionnaire was commanded by captain H. Hotham; the Phœnix, by captain Baker; the Æolus, by capt. lord W. Fitzroy; and the Santa Margarita, by captain Wilson Rathborne.

Dated Cæsar, off Falmouth, Nov. 8.

Sir,

Not having the returns when the Æolus left us, and now having occasion to send in the Santa Margarita to procure pilots to take the French ships into harbour, I transmit you the returns of killed and wounded in the action of the 4th; and also a copy of the thanks alluded to in my letter, which I request you will communicate to their lordships. I dare say their lordships will be surprised that we have lost so few men. I can only account for it from the enemy firing high, and we closing suddenly.

R. J. Strachan.

I have as yet no very correct account of the loss of the enemy, or of their number of men.

The Mont Blanc had 700; 63 killed, and 96 wounded, mostly dangerous. The Scipion, 111 killed and wounded.

The French admiral Mons. Dumanoire le Pelley, wounded; the captain of the Duguay Trouin, killed; and the second captain wounded.

Killed and wounded in the action with a French squadron, Nov. 4.

Cæsar—4 killed and 25 wounded.

Hero—

Hero—10 killed, and 51 wounded. Courageux—1 killed and 13 wounded. Namur—4 killed and 8 wounded. Santa Margarita—1 killed and 1 wounded. Revolutionnaire—2 killed and 6 wounded. Phœnix—2 killed and 4 wounded. Æolus—3 wounded. Total—24 killed and 111 wounded.—135.

Officers killed.—Hero—Mr. Morrison, second lieutenant of marines. Santa Margaritta—Mr. Thomas Edwards, boatswain.

Officers wounded.—Hero—lieut. Skekel; Mr. Titterton, and Mr. Stephenson, second lieutenants of marines. Courageux—Mr. R. Clephane, first lieutenant; Mr. Daws, master's mate; Mr. Bird, midshipman; and Mr. Austin, gunner. Namur—William Clements, capt. of marines; Thomas Osborne, second lieutenant; and Frederick Beasley, midshipman.

R. J. Strachan.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Cæsar, at Sea, Nov. 6, 1805.

Having returned thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained over the French squadron, the senior captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments for the support he has received from the ships of the line and the frigates; and requests the captains will do him the honour to accept his thanks, and communicate to their respective officers and ships' companies how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

R. J. Strachan.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Trafalgar, in a Letter from Admiral Collingwood, to W. Marsden, Esq.

Dated Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 28.

Sir,

Since my letter to you of the 24th, stating the proceedings of his majesty's squadron, our situation has been most critical, and our employment the most arduous that ever a fleet was engaged in. On the 24th and 25th it blew a most violent gale of wind, which completely dispersed the ships, and drove the captured hulls in all directions. I have since been employed in collecting and destroying them, where they are at anchor upon the coast between Cadiz, and six leagues westward of San Lucar, without the prospect of saving one to bring into port. I mentioned in my former letter the joining of the Donegal and Melpomene, after the action; I cannot sufficiently praise the activity of their commanders, in giving assistance to the squadron in destroying the enemy's ships. The Defiance, after having stuck to the Aigle, as long as it was possible, in hope of saving her from wreck, which separated her for some time from the squadron, was obliged to abandon her to her fate, and she went on-shore. Captain Durham's exertion's have been very great. I hope I shall get them all destroyed by to-morrow, if the weather keep moderate. In the gale, the Royal Sovereign and Mars lost their fore-masts, and are now rigging anew, where the body of the squadron is at anchor to N. W. of San Lucar.—I find, that on the return of Gravina to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to sea again, and came out, which made it necessary for me to form a line, to cover the disabled hulls—that night it blew hard, and

his ship, the Prince of Asturias, was dismasted, and returned into port; the Rayo was also dismasted, and fell into our hands; Don Enrigue M'Donel had his broad pendant in the Rayo, and from him I find the Santa Anna was driven near Cadiz, and towed in by a frigate.

C. Collingwood.

P. S. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to collect it.

Names and qualities of the officers killed and wounded, Oct. 21.

Killed.—Royal Sovereign—Brice Gilliland, lieutenant; William Chalmers, master; Robert Green, second lieutenant of royal marines; John Ackenhead and Thos. Braund, midshipmen. Dreadnought—None. Mars—George Duff, captain; Alex. Duff, master's mate; Edward Corbyn and H. Morgan, midshipmen. Minotaur—None. Revenge—Mr. Grier and Mr. Brooks, midshipmen. Leviathan—None. Ajax—None. Defence—None. Defiance—Thomas Simens, lieutenant; William Foster, boatswain; James Williamson, midshipman.

Wounded.—Royal Sovereign—J. Clavell, J. Rushford, lieuts.; J. Levesconte, 2d lieutenant of royal marines; William Watson, master's mate; Gilbert Kennicott, Grenville Thompson, J. Farront, and J. Campbell, midshipmen; J. Wilkinson, boatswain. Dreadnought—J. L. Lloyd, lieutenant; And. M'Cullock and J. Sabbin, midshipmen.—Mars—Edward William Garrett and James Black, lieutenants; T. Cook, master; T. Norman (2d) captain of royal marines; J. Yonge, George Guiren, William J. Cooke, J. Jenkins, and Alfred Luckcraft, midshipmen. Minotaur—J. Robinson, boatswain; J. S. Smith, midshipman. Revenge—Robert Moorson, capt. (slightly); J. Berry, lieutenant; Luke Brokenshaw, master; P. Lily, captain royal marines. Leviathan—T. W. Watson, midshipman, (slightly). Ajax—None. Defence—None. Defiance—P. C. Durham, captain (slightly); J. Spratt and R. Brown, master's mates; J. Hodge and Edm. And. Chapman, midshipmen.

C. Collingwood.

Total of killed and wounded, Oct. 21, as far as received by admiral lord Collingwood.

Royal Sovereign, 47 killed, 64 wounded.—Dreadnought, 7 killed, 26 wounded. Mars, 29 killed, 69 wounded. Bellerophon, 27 killed, 123 wounded. Minotaur, 3 killed, 22 wounded. Revenge, 28 killed, 51 wounded. Leviathan, 4 killed, 22 wounded. Ajax, 2 killed, 9 wounded. Defence, 7 killed, 29 wounded. Defiance, 17 killed, 53 wounded.

Queen, off Cape Trafalgar, Nov. 4.

Sir,

On the 28t ult. I informed you of the proceedings of the squadron to that time. The weather continuing very bad, the wind blowing from S. W. the squadron not in a situation of safety, and seeing little prospect of getting the captured ships off the land, and great risk of some of them getting into port; I determined no longer to delay the destroying them, and to get the squadron out of the deep bay. The extraordinary exertion of capt. Capel, however, saved the French Swiftsure; and his ship the Phœbe, together with the Donegal, captain Malcolm, afterwards brought out the Bahama. Indeed, nothing can exceed the perseverance of all the officers employed in the service.—

Captain

Captain Hope, rigged and succeeded in bringing out the Ildefonso; all of which will, I hope, have arrived safe at Gibraltar. For the rest, sir, I inclose you a list of all the enemy's fleet which were in the action, and how they are disposed of, which, I believe, is perfectly correct. I informed you in my letter of the 28th, that the remnant of the enemy's fleet came out a second time, to endeavour in the bad weather to cut off some of the hulks, when the Rayo was dismasted, and fell into our hands: she afterwards parted her cable, went ashore, and was wrecked. The Indomptable, one of the same squadron, was also driven ashore, wrecked, and her crew perished. The Santa Anna and Algeziras being driven near the shore of Cadiz, got such assistance as has enabled them to get in; but the ruin of their fleet is as complete as could be expected, under the circumstances of fighting them close to their own shore. Had the battle been in the ocean, still fewer would have escaped. Twenty sail of the line are taken or destroyed; and of those which got in, not more than three are in a repairable state for a length of time. Rear-admiral Louis, in the Canopus, who had been detached with the Queen, Spencer, and Tigre, to complete the water, &c. of these ships, and to see the convoy in safety a certain distance up the Mediterranean, joined me on the 30th. In clearing the captured ships of prisoners, I found so many wounded men, that, to alleviate human misery as much as was in my power, I sent to the marquis de Solana, governor-general of Andalusia, to offer him the wounded to the care of their country, on receipts being given; a proposal which was received with the greatest thankfulness, not only by the governor, but the whole country resounds with expressions of gratitude. Two French frigates were sent out to receive them, with a proper officer to give receipts, bringing with them all the English who had been wrecked in several of the ships, and an offer from the marquis de Solana of the use of their hospitals for our wounded, pledging the honour of Spain for their being carefully attended. I have ordered most of the Spanish prisoners to be released; the officers on parole; the men for receipts given, and a condition that they do not serve in war, by sea or land, until exchanged. By my correspondence with the marquis, I found that vice-admiral D'Alava was not dead, but dangerously wounded; and I wrote to him a letter, claiming him as a prisoner of war: a copy of which I inclose, together with a state of the flag officers of the combined fleet.

I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

List of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, in the Action of Oct. 21, off Cape Trafalgar, shewing how they were disposed of.

1. Spanish ship San Ildefonso, 74 guns, brigadier Don Joseph de Vargas; sent to Gibraltar.

2. Spanish, San Juan Nepomuceno, 74 guns, brig. Don Cosme Churruca; sent to Gibraltar.

3. Spanish, Bahama, 74 guns; brig. Don A. D. Galiano; sent to Gibraltar.

4. French, Swiftsure, 74 guns, M. Villemadrin; sent to Gibraltar.

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5. Spanish, Monarca, 74 guns, Don Jeodoro Argumosa; wrecked off San Lucar.

6. French, Fougeux, 74 guns, M. Beaudouin; wrecked off Trafalgar, all perished, and 30 of the Temeraire's men.

7. French, Indomptable, 84 guns, M. Hubert; wrecked off Rota, all perished.

8. French, Bucentaure, 80 guns, admiral Villeneuve, commander in chief; captains Prigny and Majendie; wrecked on the Porques; some of the crew saved.

9. Spanish, San Francisco de Asis, 74 guns, Don Luis De Flores; wrecked near Rota.

10. Spanish, El Rayo, 100 guns, brig. Don Henrique Macdonel; wrecked near San Lucar.

11. Spanish, Neptuno, 84 guns, brigadier Don Cayetano Valdes; wrecked between Rota and Catalina.

12. French, Argonaute, 74 guns, M. Epron; on shore in the port of Cadiz.

13. French, Berwick, 74 guns, M. Camas; wrecked to the northward of San Lucar.

14. French, L'Aigle, 74 guns, M. Courrege; wrecked near Rota.

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15. French, Achille, 74 guns, Mons. D'Nieuport; burnt during the action.

16. French, Intrepide, 74 guns Mons. Infornet; burnt by the Britannia.

17. Spanish, San Augustin 74 guns, brig. Don Felipe X. Cagigal; burnt by the Leviathan.

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18. Spanish, Santissima Trinidad, 140 guns, rear-admiral Don Baltazar H. Cisneros; brig. Don F. Uriarte; sunk by the Prince, Neptune, &c.

19. French, Redoubtable, 74 guns, M. Lucas; sunk astern of the Swiftsure; Temeraire lost 13, and Swiftsure five men.

20. Spanish, Argonauta, 80 guns, Don Ant. Parejo; sunk by the Ajax.

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21. Spanish, Santa Anna, 112 guns, vice-admiral Don Ignacio D'Alava; captain Don Joseph de Gardoqui; taken but got into Cadiz in the gale, dismasted.

22. French, Algeziras, 74 guns, rear admiral Magon (killed); captain M. Bruaro; taken, but got into Cadiz in the gale, dismasted.

23. French, Fluton, 74 guns, Mons. Cosmao; returned to Cadiz in a sinking state.

24. Spanish, San Juste, 74 guns, Don Miguel Gaston; returned to Cadiz; has a foremast only.

25. Spanish, San Leandro, 64 guns, Don Joseph de Quevedo; returned to Cadiz, dismasted.

26. French, Neptune, 84 guns, M. Maistral; returned to Cadiz, and perfect.

27. French, Heros, 74 guns, M. Poulain; returned to Cadiz, lower masts in, and admiral Rossillie's flag on board.

28. Spanish, Principe de Asturias, 112 guns, admiral Don F. Gravina; Don Ant. Escano, &c.; returned to Cadiz, dismasted.

29. Spanish, Montanez, 74 guns, Don Fran. Alcedo; returned to Cadiz.

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30. French, Formidable, 80 guns, rear admiral Dumanoir; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

31. French, Mont Blanc, 74 guns, M. Le Villegries; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

32. French, Scipion, 74 guns, M. Berenger; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

33.

33. French, Duguay Trouin, 74 guns, M. Touffet; hauled to the southward, and escaped.

N. B. These four ships were captured by sir R. Strachan, on the 4th inst.

ABSTRACT.

At Gibraltar — —		4
Destroyed. — —		16
In Cadiz, wrecks —	6	9
In Cadiz, serviceable —	3	
Escaped to the southward —		4
	Total—	33

Names and rank of the flag officers of the combined fleet.

Admiral Villeneuve, commander in chief; Bucentaure—taken.

Admiral Don Fred. Gravina; Principe de Asturias—Escaped, in Cadiz, wounded in the arm.

Vice-admiral Don Ignatio Maria D'Alava, Santa Anna—Wounded severely in the head, taken, but was driven into Cadiz in the Santa Anna.

Rear-admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros; Santissima Trinidad—Taken.

Rear-adm. Magon; Algeziras—Killed.

Rear-adm. Dumanoir; Formidable—escaped.

Euryalus, of Cadiz, Oct. 27.

My Lord Marquis,

A great number of Spanish subjects having been wounded in the late action between the British and the combined fleets of Spain and France, on the 21st instant; humanity, and my desire to alleviate the sufferings of these wounded men, dictate to me to offer to your excellency their enlargement, that they may be taken proper care of in the hospitals on shore, provided your excellency will send boats to convey them, with a proper officer to give receipts for the number, and acknowledge them, in your excellency's answer to this letter, to be prisoners of war, to be exchanged before they serve again. I beg to assure your excellency of my high consideration, and that I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

To the Marquis de Solana, Capt.-gen. of Andalusia, Governor, &c. Cadiz.

Conditions on which the Spanish Wounded Prisoners were released, and sent on Shore to the Hospital.

I, Guilleme Valverde, having been authorised and empowered, by the marquis de Solana, governor-general of Andalusia and of Cadiz, to receive from the English squadron the wounded prisoners, and such persons as may be necessary to their care, which release and enlargement of the wounded, &c. is agreed to, on the part of the commander in chief of the British squadron, on the positive condition, that none of the said prisoners shall be employed again, in any public service of the crown of Spain, either by sea or land, until they are regularly exchanged.

Signed on board his Britannic majesty's ship the Euryalus, at sea, Oct. 30.

Guill. De Valverde, Edecan de S. E.

To Vice-admiral Don Ignatio Maria D'Alava. Sent under cover to Adm. Gravina.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 30.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure that I have heard that the wound you received in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may still have the benefit of your future service. But, sir, you surrendered yourself to me; and it was in consideration only of the state of your wound, that you were

were not removed into my ship. I could not disturb the repose of a man supposed to be in his last moments; but your sword, the emblem of your service, was delivered to me by your captain; and I expect that you consider yourself a prisoner of war, until you shall be regularly exchanged by cartel.

I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

Killed and wounded on board the British squadron.

Victory, 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 32 seamen, and 18 marines killed; 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 59 seamen, and 9 marines wounded. Total 132.—Royal Sovereign, 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 29 seamen, and 13 marines, killed; 3 officers, 5 petty officers, 70 seamen and 10 marines, wounded. Total 141.—Britannia, 1 officer, 8 seamen, and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 33 seamen, and 7 marines, wounded. Total 52.—Temeraire, 3 officers, 1 petty officer, 35 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 58 seamen, and 12 marines, wounded. Total 123.—Prince, none.—Neptune, 10 seamen killed; 1 petty officer, 30 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded. Total 44.—Dreadnought, 6 seamen and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 19 seamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 33.—Mars, 1 officer, 3 petty officers, 17 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 5 petty officers, 44 seamen, and 16 marines, wounded. Total 98.—Bellerophon, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 20 seamen, and 4 marines, killed; 2 officers, 4 petty officers, 97 seamen, and 20 marines, wounded. Total 150.—Minotaur, 3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 17 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded. Total 25.—Revenge, 2 petty officers 18 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 38 seamen, and 9 marines, wounded. Total 79.—Conqueror, 2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 7 seamen, wounded. Total 12.—Leviathan, 2 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 17 seamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 26.—Ajax, 2 seamen killed; 9 seamen wounded. Total 11.—Orion, 1 seaman killed; 2 petty officers, 17 seamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 24.—Agamemnon, 2 seamen, killed; 1 seaman, wounded. Total 9.—Spartiate, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 16 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 23.—Africa, 12 seamen and 6 marines, killed; 2 officers, 5 petty officers, 30 seamen, and 7 marines, wounded. Total 62.—Bellisle, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 22 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 3 petty officers, 68 seamen and 19 marines, wounded. Total 126—Colossus, 1 officer, 31 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 5 officers, 9 petty officers, 115 seamen, and 31 marines, wounded. Total 200.—Achille, 1 petty officer, 6 seamen, and 6 marines, killed; 4 officers, 4 petty officers, 37 seamen, and 14 marines, wounded. Total 72.—Polyphemus, 2 seamen, killed; 4 seamen, wounded. Total 6.—Swiftsure, 7 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 6 seamen, and 1 marine wounded. Total 17.—Defence, 4 seamen and 3 marines, killed; 23 seamen, and 6 marines, wounded. Total 36.—Thunderer, 2 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 2 petty officers, 9 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 16.—Defiance, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 8 seamen and 6 marines, killed; 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 39 seamen,

men, and 9 marines, wounded.—Total 70.

Total. 21 officers, 15 petty officers, 283 seamen, and 104 marines, killed; 41 officers, 57 petty officers, 870 seamen, and 196 marines, wounded.—Total 1587.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

Names of the officers and petty officers killed and wounded, in addition to those already mentioned.

KILLED.

Victory, lord viscount Nelson, K. B. commander in chief, &c. John Scott, esq. secretary; Charles W. Adair, captain royal marines; W. Ram, lieutenant; Robert Smith and Alexander Palmer, midshipmen; T Whipple, captain's clerk.—Britannia, F. Roskruge, lieutenant.—Temeraire, Simeon Busigny, captain royal marines; John Kingston, lieutenant royal marines; Lewis Oades, carpenter: W. Pitts, midshipman.—Tonnant, no return.—Bellerophon, John Cooke, first captain; Edward Overton, master; John Simmons, midshipman.—Conqueror, Robert Lloyd and W. M. St. George, lieutenant.—Bellisle, Ebenezer Geael and John Woodin, lieutenants; George Nind, midshipman.—Colossus, T. Scriven, master.—Achille, F. J. Mugg, midshipman.—Prince, Neptune, Orion, Agamemnon, Spartiate, Africa, Polyphemus, Swiftsure, Thunderer, none.

WOUNDED.

Victory, John Pasco and G. Miller Bligh, lieutenants; Lewis Reeves and J. G. Peake, lieutenants royal marines; W. Rivers (slightly), G. A. Westphall, and R. Bulkeley, midshipmen; J. Geoghehan, agent victualler's clerk.—Britannia, Stephen Trounce, master; W. Grint, midshipman.—Temeraire, J. Mould, lieutenant; S. J. Payne, lieutenant, royal marines; J. Brookes, boatswain; T. S. Price, master's mate; John Eastman, midshipman.—Neptune, —— Hurrell, captain's clerk.—Tonnant, no return.—Bellerophon, J. Wemys, captain, royal marines; T Robinson, boatswain; E. Hartley, master's mate; W. N. Jewell, James Stone, T. Bant, and G. Pearson, midshipmen.—Conqueror, T. Wearing, lieutenant royal marines; Philip Mendel, lieutenant of his imperial majesty's navy, (both slightly).—Orion, —— Sause, C. P. Cable, midshipmen, (both slightly).—Spartiate, John Clark, boatswain; —— Bellairs and —— Knapman, midshipmen.—Africa, M. Hay, acting lieutenant; James Tynmore, captain royal marines; Henry West and A. Turner, master's mates; Fred. White (slightly), P. J. Elmhurst, and J. P. Bailey, midshipmen.—Bellcisle, W. Terrie, lieutenant; John Owen, 1st lieutenant royal marines; Andrew Gibson, boatswain; W. H. Pearson, and W. Culfield, master's mates; S. Jago, midshipman; J. T. Hodge, volunteer, first class.—Colossus, J. N. Morris, captain; G. Bully, lieutenant; W. Forster, acting lieutenant; John Benson, lieutenant royal marines; H. Milbanke, master's mate; W. Herringham, Frederick Thistlewayte (slightly), T. G. Reece, H. Snellgrove, Rawdon M'Lean, G. Wharrie, T. Renou, and G. Denton, midshipmen; W. Adamson, boatswain.—Achille, Parkins Prynn (slightly), and Josias Bray, lieutenants; Pralms Westroppe, captain royal marines; W. Leddon, lieutenant royal marines; G. Pegge, master's mate; W. H. Staines and W. J. Snow, midshipmen; W. Smith Warren, volunteer, first class.—Prince, Agamemnon, and

and Polyphemus, none.—Swiftsure, Alex. Bell Handcock, midshipman.—Thunderer, John Snell, master's mate; Alex. Galloway, midshipman.

C. Collingwood.

Report from the Select Committee upon the 10th Naval Report, &c. Ordered to be printed 27th May 1805.

The select committee to whom the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry (respecting the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy) was referred, to enquire into the application of any monies issued to the treasurer of the navy for naval services, to purposes not naval; and whether any, and what representations were made to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, or the chancellor of the exchequer, respecting the withdrawing from the bank any sums of money so issued, since the passing of the act of 25 Geo. III. c. 31.; and also into the proceedings had for the recovery of the debt due to the crown by the late Adam Jellicoe;—have agreed to the following report.

In taking into our consideration the three subjects which are referred to your committee, it occurred to us, that though the first, in terms, comprehends an enquiry, generally and without restriction, into the application of any monies issued to the treasurer of the navy for naval services, to purposes not naval; yet it must necessarily have been the intention of the house to exclude from our consideration all such monies so issued and so applied as were to be the subject of measures which the attorney-general was directed, by an order of the house, to take "by due course of law for ascertaining and recovering any sums of money that may be due from lord Melville and Alexander Trotter, esq. in respect of any profits derived by them from monies issued for naval services, and that may have come to their hands subsequent to the first of January 1786:" we, therefore, conceived it not to be our duty to enquire, whether any sums issued for naval purposes had been applied by lord Melville or Mr. Trotter to their own use, for which they would be responsible in the civil suit to be instituted against them. In prosecuting our enquiry with this reserve, it could not be previously known to us, how any particular sum of money so issued had been applied, till such sum had been traced to the actual application of it. We were therefore necessarily, in some instances, led into an examination, which, without adverting to this difficulty, might appear to exceed the bounds of the enquiry, which we understood to have been prescribed to us; leaving it to the party examined to object to the questions that were proposed to him, on the ground of their tending personally to charge him, whenever he thought fit to do so. Of the sums issued for naval services, and afterwards applied to purposes not naval, which the cause of this enquiry brought into our view, it appears that the sum of 40,000l. came into the hands of lord Melville, and was advanced by the joint concurrence of his lordship and Mr. Pitt, then chancellor of the exchequer, for the use of the house of Messrs. Boyd and company.—Another sum of 10,000l. so issued, appears

appears to have come to the hands of lord Melville, previous to the paymastership of Mr. Trotter; but how it was applied, the evidence to which we have had the opportunity of resorting, does not enable us to determine. Various sums appear also to have been advanced by Mr. Trotter, during a period of between fourteen and fifteen years, whilst he was paymaster of the navy under lord Melville, to the order of lord Melville, amounting in all to 22 or 23,000l. which we shall distinguish by the name of the aggregate sum of 22 or 23,000l. about one half of which, Mr. Trotter states to have been advanced exclusively from public money; the rest from a fund, which is called in Mr. Trotter's evidence, his mixed fund at Messrs. Coutts, consisting partly of public and partly of private money: for which aggregate sum of 22 or 23,000l. no interest was paid. In order to avoid confusion, it may be proper here to state, that Mr. Trotter was desired by lord Melville to borrow for him, and did advance to him for his private use, a further sum of between 22 and 23,000l. of which he was himself the lender, and for which he charged him with interest at 5l. per cent.; but from what fund the same was drawn by Mr. Trotter, we did not think it proper to enquire. He was also occasionally in advance in his account current to lord Melville, in sums to the amount of from 10 to 20,000l. as mentioned in the tenth report, which came entirely from the mixed fund at Messrs. Coutts and company (the balance upon that account being also occasionally in favour of lord Melville to the amount of 2 or 3,000l.) and for the last mentioned sum of 22 or 23,000l. so lent on interest, as well as for such balance when it was in favour of Mr. Trotter, he states, that he considered lord Melville as his private debtor; but on such balances in the account current, no interest on either side was paid. Of the specific sum therefore of 22 or 23,000l. so lent on interest, and those occasional advances in the account current from the mixed fund at Messrs. Coutts and company, mentioned in the appendix to the tenth report, we shall abstain altogether from taking further notice; confining our remarks to the several sums of 40,000l. 10,000l. and the aggregate sum of 22 or 23,000l. upon none of which any interest was paid. As to the 40,000l. the diversion of it from naval services to which it was appropriated, contrary to the provisions and meaning of the 25th of Geo. III. c. 31. attracted our earliest attention, and called for a full and minute enquiry into the causes and circumstances of that transaction. For this purpose, several witnesses have been called before us, from whose evidence it appears, that in December 1795, a contract was made by government with the houses of Messrs. Boyd and company, Robarts and company, and Goldsmid and company, for a loan of 18,000,000; of which, in the beginning of the month of September 1796, three instalments of 15 per cent. each were still due; and that about the month of April 1796 a loan of seven millions and an half was negociated by the chancellor of the exchequer, in order to fund a sum to that amount of exchequer bills and navy bills held by the bank, principally for the purpose of relieving the company from their advances to government, which then pressed heavily upon them. That loan

loan was contracted for conjointly by the same parties who were concerned in the preceding loan; all houses at that time of unsuspected credit; each house being generally considered, subsequent to the payment of the deposit for which they were all jointly liable, responsible only for the amount of the shares then held by them respectively. Of the latter loan, in the beginning of September 1796, two instalments, of 15 per cent. were due. In the beginning of the year 1796, from the embarrassment of public credit, and the decreasing state of the specie at the bank, the governor and directors thought it prudent to restrain their engagements, and upon that account had refused advancing the progressive payments upon the loan of December 1795; but in consideration of the purposes for which the loan of April 1796 had been made, as well as of its being comparatively small, they consented to advance to the contractors, and did advance, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth payments; requiring them to make the seventh, being the last payment, which was to become due on the 26th of October in that year. It is stated, in the evidence given to your committee, that the autumn of 1796 was a period of peculiar embarrassment, both of public and private credit, which led to the restrictions of payments in specie at the bank, that took place in February 1797; that there was a very great run on private commercial houses, a great scarcity of money, and a very heavy pressure on the bank for discounts, which they had been obliged materially to narrow, and had thought it necessary to contract their accommodations both to government and the commercial world, not however making any distinction between the house of Boyd and co. and houses of the first mercantile credit in the city of London.—Under these circumstances, at some time before the 9th of September 1796, Mr. Boyd appears to have represented to lord Melville and Mr. Pitt the great pecuniary difficulty and embarrassment of his house; that the bank had refused to discount their bills, and that, with ample securities in their hands, they were not enabled to raise money to pay the next instalment on the loan, which was nearly due, and requested immediate pecuniary assistance, for the purpose of completing their engagements to government. It appears to your committee, that in addition to these engagements to government, Messrs. Boyd and co. had large payments to make on account of the emperor of Germany; that they paid, on the 31st of October 1796, a sum of 186,340l. 13s. 1d. on account of the director of the emperor's finances at Vienna; and that, in the whole of the same year, they remitted, on the same account, sums amounting to 4,609,506l. 9s. It appears also in evidence, that it would have been difficult, and perhaps impossible, for Messrs. Boyd and co. to have procured advances upon the securities in their possession (which we shall hereafter mention), or to have converted them into cash; that a payment of 15 per cent. on the loan of 18,000,000l. was due on the 9th of September; and that, had they brought to market such a proportion of their script as was necessary to raise the said sum of 40,000l. in order to make good their engagement, the probable consequence would have been, to increase the discount on script, which at

at that time amounted, on the loan of April, from 13 to 15 per cent. to affect injuriously the credit of Boyd's house, especially if it had transpired that their necessities compelled them to make such disadvantageous sales, and must thereby have had a general tendency to augment the embarrassment of public credit. It has also been stated in evidence to your committee, that if a failure in the loans then in progress of payment had been occasioned, either on the whole or in part, by the circumstances above stated, the deficiency could not have been supplied by a fresh loan (had it been necessary to resort to such a measure), except upon terms of very considerable loss and disadvantage to the public. Under these difficulties, lord viscount Melville, then treasurer of the navy, appears to have suggested to Mr. Pitt, that the sum wanted by Messrs. Boyd and co. might be spared, without a probability that the naval service would suffer any inconvenience from the advance, provided there was a sufficient security for the re-payment; and no other method having occurred, by which much serious mischief to the public could be prevented, it was thought advisable, by the concurrent opinions of lord Melville and Mr. Pitt, that the application of Messrs. Boyd and co. should be complied with, and that the sum of 40,000l. should be advanced, upon a sufficient security being given.—And it appears in evidence, that, under the orders of lord Melville, the sum of 40,000l. was drawn from the bank, and on the same day paid over to Mr. Boyd, by Mr. Long, then secretary of the treasury, upon Mr. Boyd's depositing with Mr. Long securities amounting to about 40,700l. consisting, in part, of bills drawn on and accepted by the East India company from their presidencies abroad, the rest in government securities, which Mr. Long transmitted to lord Melville, indorsing upon the cover the purpose for which the securities had been so deposited; that the said sum of 40,000l. had been all repaid; and that, with the exception of two bills on the East India company, one for 4000l. payable in October 1797, the other for 7000l. or thereabouts, payable in January 1798, all the rest of the securities were payable within three months from the time of the deposit. We do not find that any regular entry or memorandum, either of a public or secret nature, was made of this transaction at the time; the issue of 40,000l. appearing on the books of the bank not discharged by any correspondent payment on the books of the pay-office, this advance must at all times have been evident upon an inspection of the balances as a debt against the treasurer of the navy; but no entry seems to have been preserved, which would in itself have explained the application of this advance (independent of the evidence of the parties), more particularly after the securities were discharged, and the funds replaced. In the course of our examination into this subject, we thought it proper to enquire whether, in fact, any inconvenience had been sustained by the naval service, in consequence of the diversion of this portion of naval money, and were more particularly led to this enquiry, by the information, that an accepted bill for 1000l. drawn upon the victualling-office, from Martinique, had been presented for payment, and that on the 18th of February

bruary 1797, the day it became due, the holder of it was told at the victualling-office, there was no effects, or something to that purpose; that there were many other bills in the same situation, and he must call again; and that the bill was not paid till the first of March, though he had sent it two or three times for payment in that interval. Upon further enquiry at the victualling-office, it appears, that on the 9th of February 1797, the victualling-office applied for a sum of 70,000l. at the exchequer, for the payment of several bills, in which the bill in question was included; that on the 25th of the same month, 47,000l. was received in part of the 70,000l. for that purpose; and that on the same day the said bill, with many others, was assigned for payment, and would have been discharged on that day, or as soon after as payment had been called for. In this instance, the delay of the assignment, and consequently of payment, appears to have arisen from a delay in the issues from the exchequer, and not from a refusal of payment on the part of the treasurer of the navy; nor has it appeared in evidence, that any delay of payment has been actually occasioned in other branches of the naval service by the advance in question, however such a practice might in possible cases have been productive of a different result. No interest was demanded from Messrs. Boyd and co. for the money so advanced, and so repaid; but it is to be observed, that no interest would have accrued to the public had the above sum remained in the bank, in conformity to the provision of the act. As to the sum of 10,000l. it appears in evidence, that upon Mr. Trotter's appointment to the office of paymaster in the year 1786, he was informed by lord Melville, that he, lord Melville, was indebted to the office in the sum of 10,000l. At what time, under what circumstances, and for what purpose, this sum of 10,000l. originally came into the possession of lord Melville, the death of the preceding paymaster, the absence of all public documents relating to it, and the want of any other evidence, prevents us from ascertaining; and we can therefore only state, that this sum was replaced, but without interest, some time subsequent to the year 1786; but the particular time and manner of the re-payment we have not been able to discover. It appears also in evidence, that upon Mr. Trotter succeeding to the office of paymaster, he was appointed private agent to lord Melville; and was, during his continuance in that office, in the habit of receiving his salary as treasurer, and other branches of his income arising in England, as well as frequent remittances from Scotland; and that the sums received by him on lord Melville's account were paid into the mixed fund at Messrs. Coutts: that during the fourteen or fifteen years of his being paymaster, he at various times advanced various sums of money on account of lord Melville to Mr. Tweedy, and to other persons, amounting to another sum of about 22 or 23,000l. being the said aggregate sum before-mentioned; that the sums paid to Mr. Tweedy amounted once or twice to 3 or 4000l. that of the said aggregate sum of 22 or 23,000l. about one half was advanced exclusively from the public money; the rest from the mixed fund at Messrs. Coutts, where all

all his private money was kept; and the whole had been repaid, but without any interest. At what specific periods these several sums were paid by Mr. Trotter, or repaid by lord Melville, we are unable to find out; all the vouchers, memorandums, and writings, relating to the transactions and accounts between them, having been destroyed about the time when releases, containing a covenant for that purpose, were mutually executed upon the settlement of their accounts, viz. by lord Melville, on the 18th of February 1798, at Melville Castle, and by Mr. Trotter, on the 23d of February 1798,* in London. Mr. Trotter states, that he also destroyed all the books in which the accounts between lord Melville and himself were kept, and which contained the accounts of other persons besides those between lord Melville and Mr. Trotter; but which had all been closed, except some small accounts between Mr. Trotter and his friends, which he carried forward into new books. From the destruction of such books and papers, from the death of Mr. Tweedy, and for want of an opportunity of examining lord Melville, no means were afforded to us of tracing the precise application of the various sums so advanced from time to time to lord Melville's order, and which formed the said aggregate sum of 22 or 23,000l.; or which of these sums specifically were taken from the public money, and which of them from the mixed fund; or in what proportion the sums that might be taken from the mixed fund consisted of public and what of private money. It appears, however, that Mr. Pitt, in a conversation with lord Melville, since the publication of the tenth report, understood, that, besides the sum of 40,000l. another sum of about 20,000l. issued for navy services, had been applied to purposes not naval, during the last treasurership of lord Melville; but whether the above sum of 20,000l. was or was not included in any of the sums hereinbefore mentioned we are unable to ascertain. In a letter written by lord Melville to the commissioners of naval enquiry, dated June 30, 1804, contained in the tenth report, he states that he had not declined to give occasional accommodation from the funds in the hands of the treasurer of the navy to other services; and in another letter to the said commissioners, dated 28th of March 1805, he declares, he never knowingly derived any advantage from any advances of public money.

Upon the second head of enquiry referred to us by your order, viz.—Whether any, and what representations were made to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, or the chancellor of the exchequer, respecting the withdrawing from the bank any sums of money so issued, since the passing of the act of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31.; your committee do not find that any such representations have ever been made to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, nor any such representations to the chancellor of the exchequer; except what is stated in the evidence annexed of Mr. Raikes, and is admitted in the evidence of Mr. Pitt: from whence it appears, that some time in the year 1797, Mr. Raikes, at that time governor

* An error in point of time. See the date of the release.

governor of the bank, had occasion to hold an official intercourse with Mr. Pitt by the authority of the bank; and that when the official business was over, in consequence of information which he had received from Mr. Giles and Mr. Newland, he told Mr. Pitt, in conversation, of his having heard at the bank that morning, that the treasurer of the navy now kept cash at Messrs. Coutts and co.'s and that navy bills were paid by drafts on Messrs. Coutts and co. instead of drafts upon the bank, and Mr. Pitt thanked him for the information; that the above was the purport of the communication to Mr. Pitt, though the length of time that had intervened prevented his being sure as to the terms of it. Mr. Pitt admits the general import of the communication, with some difference only as to the terms of it; which he does not undertake to recollect with accuracy, but states it in substance to have conveyed to him an impression, that sums were drawn from the bank and carried to a private banking house, to a larger amount than was supposed necessary; that he took an early opportunity of stating to lord Melville the information given him by Mr. Raikes; and though he cannot state precisely what further passed between himself and lord Melville upon the subject, it impressed him with a belief, that though sums were drawn from the bank and lodged in a private banking-house, no sums were so transferred but such as were necessary to carry on the details of the service in payment to individuals; and that it was difficult to carry on the various payments in detail in any other way; that he did not himself particularly advert to the provisions of the act, nor did it occur to him, that drawing from the bank such sums as were necessary for carrying on the details of service was an illegal practice; that, relying on the opinion of lord Melville, he made no investigation into the necessity of the practice, and was so far satisfied with the general statement given to him, that he did not think it necessary to communicate the circumstance to any other of his majesty's servants, to make any further enquiry, or to take any further steps upon the subject; that he, Mr. Pitt, had no knowledge or information of any irregularity in the management of the public money advanced for naval services, except from such communication of Mr. Raikes, till he was acquainted, after he was out of office, by lord Harrowby, that he, lord Harrowby, thought the practice which prevailed in this respect had been irregular, and was taking steps to put a stop to it.—That he, Mr. Pitt, had no knowledge or reason to suspect any private profit was made of the naval money, or that the business of the office was so conducted as to admit of it, till the conversation with lord Harrowby; nor had he any knowledge that private profit had in fact been made, nor that any naval money, except the 40,000l. had been diverted to purposes not naval, previous to the enquiry that took place before the commissioners of naval enquiry. And lord Harrowby, in his evidence before us, states, that it did not immediately appear to him, for the reasons given in his evidence, when he was appointed treasurer of the navy in June 1800, that the practice of drawing money from the bank into the hands of a private banker, if carried on *bona fide* for the

the purpose of official convenience, and for those only, was necessarily illegal, or intended to be prohibited by the act.

Upon the last subject of the enquiry referred to us, as to the proceedings had for the recovery of the debt due to the crown by the late Adam Jellico; it appears, in the tenth report, p. 159, and the evidence in the appendix to the report therein referred to, that the property of the late Mr. Adam Jellicoe returned by the inquisition taken upon the extent issued in August 1789, had all been sold, and the proceeds carried to account, long antecedent to the writ of privy seal, dated 31st of May 1800; except the patent of Mr. Cort, a farm at Sheffield, a warehouse and wharf at Gosport, and a messuage at Portsmouth Common, all which remain still unsold. It appears also, that the sum of 4000l. was due to Mr. Adam Jellicoe from his son Mr. Samuel Jellicoe; who in his evidence before the commissioners of naval enquiry, states that sum to have been advanced to him by his father upon his entering into business, but that it appeared as a debt due from him on his father's books. As to the patent, it does not seem that any opportunity has occurred, though endeavours have been used, to make it available to any profitable purpose; the farm at Sheffield has been taken possession of by the mortgagee. As to the warehouse and wharf, which was valued in the inquisition at 1000l. it has been let to Mr. S. Jellicoe at the rent of 100l. a year; on the 23d of September 1791, 150l. and on the 21st of May, 1800, 875l. for ten years and a quarter's rent for the said wharf and warehouse, was paid by Mr. Samuel Jellicoe to Mr. Trotter, on account of the treasurer of the navy; and as to the 4000l. it appears that Samuel Jellicoe, not being able to discharge the debt, an agreement was entered into, either between him and Mr. White, or between him and Mr. Trotter, that he should pay it by instalments of 200l. a year; and that, on the same 23d of September, 1791, 300l. and on the same 21st of May 1800, 1,750l. was paid to Mr. Trotter, for the instalments that became due to the 31st of March 1800. As to the messuage at Portsmouth Common, let at 12l. a year, no rent seems ever to have been received from it, nor any proceedings had relative to it, subsequent to the extent and inquisition. Since the said 21st of May 1800, no rent for the wharf and warehouse, nor any further instalments on the 4000l. have been paid, nor any measures adopted for the recovery thereof.—Mr. Pitt, who, in May 1800, was chancellor of the exchequer, but who went out of office early in the year ensuing, in his examination before us, states, that he understood sufficient directions had originally been given to the solicitor of the treasury, to take all measures necessary for the purpose; and Mr. White, solicitor to the treasury, who was employed on the occasion in the year 1798, by Mr. Trotter, on behalf of the treasurer of the navy, admits that the instructions he received were the instructions usually given on similar occasions, and that under those original instructions, without waiting for further orders, he thought it his duty to proceed, whilst there were any visible effects from which hopes could be entertained of recovering any further sums in discharge of the ba-

lance due from Mr Jellicoe to the public; he also states, that though he had received such general instructions as are before mentioned, yet he thought himself charged only with conducting the law proceedings, and that he understood Mr. Trotter had taken upon himself to examine into the state of the property of Mr. Jellicoe that was recoverable, and had employed persons for that purpose; and Mr. Trotter appears to have collected such parts of the debts and property of Mr. Adam Jellicoe, as he had an opportunity of obtaining, till lord Melville had procured the writ of privy seal; who being thereby indemnified from the charge that stood against him on account of Mr. Jellicoe's deficiency, Mr. Trotter no longer considered himself under the necessity of acting in the business in which he had before acted without any particular authority or obligation; and Mr. White not having heard of the writ of privy seal till after the examination that took place before the commissioners of naval enquiry, and having received no directions either from Mr. Trotter or any other person since the year 1792 or 1793, has not from that period taken any steps whatever relative to the subject; but adds, the rents due may be now recovered; and Mr. Trotter was not able to recollect any debts due to the late Mr. Adam Jellicoe, that he considered as recoverable. Your committee, duly considering the reference under which their powers are derived, have not felt themselves at liberty to come to any specific resolutions on the merits of the several transactions which have been the subjects of their enquiry; they have deemed it even more consistent with their duty, to abstain from observations, which might seem to convey a judgment upon any of the points in question. They have endeavoured to give the house a correct summary of the material parts of the evidence, confining their remarks strictly within the limits of explanation; leaving the conclusions to be deduced therefrom altogether to the wisdom of the house; but have thought it right to annex, in the appendix, the whole of the evidence taken before them; considering this course of proceeding, under all the circumstances, as likely to prove more satisfactory to the house, than if they had omitted those parts, which, upon a minute review, they might have thought not immediately relevant to the object of enquiry; trusting, that if in any instance the examinations should appear to have exceeded the strict line of investigation prescribed to them, it will be attributed to the desire they have felt to execute, in the fullest manner, the duty entrusted to them by the house.

Defence made by R. A. Sir Robert Calder, on the 25th of December, 1805, on the Charges brought against him by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; which defence was read by his Counsel.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the court,—I appear before you in a singular, I may almost say an unprecedented situation: having served my king and country, not only without reproach, but, I may add, with some degree of reputation, for upwards of 46 years, during which I have been more than once honoured with marks of approbation from my

my sovereign; having for the last 10 months been employed on a most severe and critical service, without once being in port, and having, in the course of it, with a very inferior fleet, forced a superior one of the enemy, who had the advantage of wind and situation, into action, and obtained a decisive victory over them, I felt myself impelled to solicit the present inquiry, for the purpose of vindicating my honour and my character from a variety of injurious and unfounded aspersions which have been cast upon me, in consequence of the not having renewed the engagement during the two days that the enemy afterwards remained in sight. The consciousness of my having done my duty would, however, have induced me to treat these aspersions with contempt, had they not become so general, that I was apprehensive that silence on my part would be construed into an acknowledgment of their truth, and an admission of my own misconduct; I found myself, therefore, under the necessity of applying to the lords of the admiralty, to order an inquiry into my conduct, that I might be enabled to state publicly the reasons which actuated it throughout, and to refute the illiberal and unfounded assertions which had been made against me.—To this they have been pleased to assent; and although, in a subsequent letter to that which accompanies the order for your assembling, I requested that the court might be empowered to enquire into the whole of my conduct, even prior to my falling in with the enemy, while in their presence, and subsequent thereto, they have thought it right to confine it to the 23d of July, and my subsequent conduct and proceedings, until I finally lost sight of the enemy's ships, and to direct me to be tried for not having done my utmost to renew the engagement, and to take or destroy every ship of the enemy, which the charge asserts it was my duty to engage.—I consider this, therefore, as a declaration by their lordships, that this is the only part of my conduct upon which any particle of doubt can, by possibility, attach, or of which any explanation can possibly be requisite. At the same time, however, I cannot but lament that the inquiry is so limited; as it prevents my giving evidence of the circumstances of the action, which I have no doubt I should have proved to have been such as to add to the reputation of the British navy.

As, in defending myself against this charge, I trust I shall be able to satisfy the court and the public, that the not renewing the engagement, if it were practicable to have done it, was not only justifiable, but the most proper and prudent course, under all the circumstances, to be adopted, and that the attempting to force a renewal of the action, might not only have endangered the safety of my own fleet, but eventually that of the country itself, I shall request the indulgence of the court, to be permitted to enter fully into all the circumstances, and to lay before them the particular situation in which I was placed, the orders I had from time to time received, and the reasons which induced me not to attempt a renewal of the action, confident that when I have done so, all the prejudices which have been hitherto entertained will be dissipated, and that, by your judgment, I shall be restored

to the good opinion of my country, that country for which I have bled, and for which I have conquered.

Before, however, I enter into the particular statements, permit me to make an observation or two on the specific charge, which is the principal object of your enquiry. It does not range itself precisely within any of the articles of war, though it in part adopts the language of one of them.—It assumes, as a principle, that it was my duty to renew the engagement, and to endeavour to take or destroy every ship of the enemy.

I am ready to admit that it is so much the duty of an officer to engage the enemy wherever he meets with them, that it is incumbent upon him to explain, satisfactorily, why he does not; but in making that explanation, it is not necessary for him to prove the physical impossibility of doing so. It may be possible, and yet there may be very many reasons why he should not.—Indeed, the absurdity of a contrary position is such, that it would be an idle waste of time to trouble the court with many observations upon it.

They will, however, permit me to observe that mine is not the only instance where a British fleet has laid in sight of that of the enemy without renewing an engagement.

In proof of this assertion, if it be necessary, I need only recal to your memory, out of many others, the example of two very great and gallant officers, who, after having obtained most brilliant victories over the enemy, did not think themselves justified in bringing them a second time to action, although they were in sight of them fully as long as I was. The two meritorious officers to whom I allude, are earl Howe, in the action of the 1st of June, 1794; and earl St. Vincent, in that of the 27th of February, 1797.—Of the latter I am competent to speak from my own knowledge, having had the honour to serve under his lordship as captain of the fleet in that engagement.

Of the propriety of the conduct of these noble lords, in both instances, no doubt has at any moment been entertained by any body. They certainly exercised a sound discretion upon the occasion; but it may not be improper for me to remark, that although the advantages they had acquired were certainly superior to mine, that mine was a situation in which it was in every respect more necessary to exercise that discretion, which, in every case, must be vested in the commander of a squadron, to judge of the propriety or impropriety of offering battle to a superior fleet. In the instances abovementioned, there was no other force to contend with, no other quarter from which an attack was to be apprehended, than the fleets which had been already engaged:—In mine, it behoved me to be particularly on my guard against the Ferrol and Rochefort squadrons, consisting of 21 sail of the line, both which, I had reason to believe, were out, and one of which appears to have been actually on the sea, and to which the squadron opposed to me might easily have given notice of their situation, as will be hereafter more fully stated.

With these observations I shall dismiss this part of the case for the present, and proceed to lay before the court a statement of the facts to which I am to request their serious attention:

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In the month of February I was dispatched by admiral Cornwallis from the fleet off Ushant, to blockade the harbours of Ferrol and Corunna.—Although at that time there were five French ships of the line and three frigates, and five Spanish ships of the line and four frigates, nearly ready for sea, besides three Spanish line of battle ships, which were just come out of the arsenal, and were getting ready, seven sail of the line were all that could be spared me, which were afterwards increased to nine; and though I repeatedly made application for two frigates and two small vessels, to place at the entrance of these harbours, I only obtained one of each. I do not mention this, by any means, as complaining of the conduct of the admiralty, or imputing to them any inattention to my situation, or to the public service. I well know that at that critical period they had abundant means of employing all the force they could collect; and I have no doubt but that they supplied me with as many as they could, consistently with their attention to the other parts of the service. I am defending myself—not imputing blame to others; and my sole object in making this statement is, that the court may be aware of the very critical situation in which I was placed.

With my small force, however, I kept my station, and, from time to time, reported to the commander of the fleet off Ushant, and to the admiralty, the information I received respecting the state of the enemy's fleet.

About the month of April, the Toulon and Cadiz fleets joined; and it being then uncertain what would be their destination, and the Brest fleet being also on the move, my situation became so dangerous, that lord Gardner gave me directions, upon perceiving the enemy's ships to direct their course to the northward, or on receiving intelligence that could be depended upon of their taking that route, to proceed to join his lordship either at the rendezvous off Brest, or wherever else I might learn with certainty that he might be with the squadron.

The combined squadrons, however, went to the West Indies; and it being expected that they would return, and attempt to form a junction with the fleet at Ferrol, I was directed both by lord Gardner, and the admiralty, to be on my guard, in case of that event.

In the mean time, the preparations at Ferrol continued.—On the 5th July, I received information that there was a French admiral expected daily from Paris or Brest, to supersede the admiral then at Ferrol; that the combined squadrons, consisting of 13 sail of the line, besides frigates and corvettes, had orders to leave Ferrol, and to be at Corunna by the middle of the month.

A report was made to me by captain Prowse, a few days before, that agreed with so much of this intelligence as respected the number of ships ready for sea, and added that three other line of battle ships were getting ready. On the 10th of July I received a farther report from him, that the ships had actually begun to move. From subsequent events, it appears that these reports were accurate.

In addition to this, I had learned that the enemy had erected signal-posts from Cape Finisterre and Cape Ortegal, to Ferrol, so that the

combined squadron, on their return from the West-Indies, might, by sending forward a frigate or corvette to one of the small bays near Cape Finisterre, communicate by land their approach to the squadron at Corunna or Ferrol, and direct them to be ready to push out upon the signal-posts announcing their being off the coast.

On the 11th of July, admiral Cornwallis, who had now joined the fleet off Ushant, ordered admiral Stirling, with five sail of the line, the Egyptienne frigate, and Nile lugger, from Rochefort, to join me, and directed me, upon being joined by the rear-admiral, to proceed 30 or 40 leagues to the westward, and to cruize six or eight days, for the purpose of intercepting the French and Spanish squadron, which, by a letter from him, it appears, he had now heard consisted of more than sixteen, upon their return from the West-Indies; after which I was to return to my post off Ferrol, and rear-admiral Stirling off Rochefort; each to follow their former orders. This order was brought me by the Egyptienne, on the 15th, admiral Stirling, with the rest of the ships, joined me on the same day, and we made sail to the westward on that evening.

At the time admiral Stirling left Rochefort there were in it nine sail (five of them of the line) ready for sea. The wind that enabled him to sail for the purpose of joining me, of course afforded them the means of quitting Rochefort, and admiral Stirling has proved that they sailed on the 18th.

When we sailed to the westward also, the wind was fair for the enemy's fleet to come out of Ferrol, which I have before stated, from captain Prowse's report, they appeared anxious to do, and from the other intelligence, it appears they were ordered to get into Corunna. The wind continued fair for the purpose two or three days, and if they took the advantage of it, and got to Corunna, they might at almost any time have got from thence. It is, indeed, proved that they might have sailed from Ferrol on the 24th, for although, when the question was put to the witness, it was assumed that the wind on that day was N. W. and it afterwards appeared that the wind was from N. N. E. to N. E. I shall, however, put this matter beyond a doubt, by putting in the charts, from which the winds which would enable ships to get out of Ferrol and Corunna may be easily ascertained. Besides, I need hardly observe to the court, that in mountainous countries there are frequent land-winds, which could enable them to get out during the night.—These observations are only so far material, as they will enable the court to judge of the correctness of my apprehension, after the engagement, that the Ferrol as well as the Rochefort squadron might be at sea.

On the 19th of July we met with the Auckland packet, from Lisbon. Captain Brown, of the Ajax, spoke with her, and brought me a letter from Mr. Gambier, the consul general at Lisbon, enclosing a copy of an order from lord Nelson, dated the 15th of June, at sea, directed to the commanding officer of his majesty's ships in the Tagus, &c. acquainting him that the combined squadrons had passed Antigua on the 8th, standing to the northward, and his lordship believed were bound

bound to Europe, and therefore strongly recommended to such commanding officer, the proceeding or sending off Ferrol, to acquaint the admiral off that port of that information, that he might be upon his guard, in case the enemy were bound to Ferrol.

On the 22d of July, about noon, the combined squadrons came in sight; their force consisting of twenty sail of the line, seven frigates, and two brigs, a much greater force than, as I before stated, admiral Cornwallis supposed them to consist of: and it appears from lord Gardner's letter to me, of the 6th of July, that when seen off the Diamond Rock, at Martinique, on the 16th of May, they consisted only of sixteen sail of the line, and six frigates.

My force consisted of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, the Frisk cutter, and Nile lugger.

Notwithstanding this superiority, and notwithstanding they had the advantage of the wind, I forced them to action. The general result of it you are already acquainted with. As it is not particularly the object of your enquiry, it is unnecessary to take up your time with observations upon it.

Amidst the numerous prejudices that have assailed me, I have never yet heard the slightest insinuation to my disadvantage, either as to the mode of the fleet being carried into, or conducted in action.—The victory certainly was ours, and most decisively so. I have only to lament that the weather did not afford an opportunity of making it more complete. Such was the valour and intrepidity of my second in command, and of every officer and man of my squadron, that but for the weather, I am satisfied it would have been so. As it was, there are but few instances, I believe, of modern date, in which even equal numbers have been so successful.

The firing did not cease until half past nine o'clock, and although it has been asserted, by those who are unacquainted with, or have not given themselves the trouble to consider, the difference of time in the latitude in which the engagement took place, that there was even then time to have continued it, I need not remind you, gentlemen, that in that latitude it was completely dark at that time, and, indeed, it appears that my night signals were hoisted before nine o'clock.

At the time the firing ceased the enemy were to windward a long cannon-shot. The night was foggy and dirty. I had hailed the Windsor-castle just about the close of the action, and observing that her fore top-mast was shot away, I desired captain Boyles to use every exertion to get a new one up, so as to be ready to renew the engagement in the morning. Captain Boyles answered, he was fearful he should not be able to do it, as the greater part of the fore-top and trussel-trees were carried away, but that he would do every thing in his power.

My reply was, that I had no doubt but that he would do so, and I should keep on the same tack I then was all night, which I accordingly did, keeping the squadron between the enemy and the Windsor-castle and the prizes, for their protection.

During the night, my ship's company were employed in shifting the fore top-sail yard, the larboard yard-arm

yard-arm having been shot away, and in repairing the other damages the ship had sustained, which, fortunately, were not very considerable. Of course the other ships were similarly employed; and being then unacquainted with the state of the damages which the several ships had received, I did flatter myself that I should, the next morning, have been in a condition to renew the engagement; and with that view I did all I could, consistently with the attention necessary to prevent a separation between any parts of the squadron, to keep as near as possible to the enemy during the night.

The captured ships being dismasted, and in a situation not to keep company with the squadron without assistance, I had employed my only frigates upon that service, and sent the Frisk cutter and Nile lugger to collect the account of damages received by the different ships, that I might be prepared to take my measures in the morning. At day-break the accounts were brought to me—the particulars of them shall be laid upon the table.

At this time also I found that, notwithstanding my endeavours to keep as close as possible to the enemy, I was eight or nine miles to leeward, with the Malta, Thunderer, the prizes, and frigates entirely out of sight; and it was not until near 8 o'clock that we saw the Thunderer, who made the signal of the Malta's bearings, and at eight we saw the Malta, frigates, and prizes very considerably to leeward. At this time the Windsor-castle was in tow of the Dragon, and observing that the Malta appeared to have one of the captured ships in tow, I made her signal to quit her and join me, and made the Egyptienne's signal to take that prize in tow—the Sirius having the other.

The enemy at day-break were, as has been stated, about eight or nine miles to windward, collecting themselves into a body, and, apparently to us on board the Prince of Wales, had not suffered in their masts and yards, except one, which had lost her fore top-sail-yard, and was in the act of replacing it.

On the contrary, upon examining the accounts which had been brought me of the damages sustained by my squadron, I found, that of my 15 ships, although the Windsor-castle was the only one which, in answer to my general signal, to know what ships had occasion to lie by, had answered in the affirmative, yet that several others had been very much crippled, and were not, in my judgment, in a state to carry sufficient sail to windward to force the enemy to a renewal of the action, particularly as there was a considerable sea, and a very heavy swell, which would have endangered the crippled masts and yards of my squadron, had I been rash enough to have attempted it.

That my judgment respecting the inability of these ships to carry sail was correct, requires, I apprehend, no other proof than, that early in the morning of the 23d, on edging down under easy sail to join the Malta and other ships to leeward, and effect a junction of my squadron, the Barfleur sprung a lower yard; and that on the 25th, after having parted company with the Windsor-castle and prizes, and made sail to endeavour to regain the enemy, a few hours only had elapsed, before the Repulse sprung her bowsprit, and the Malta her main yard. This was the first time that any

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press of sail had been carried after the action, and affords a specimen of what might have been expected, had I ordered them to carry so much sail on the morning after the action, as must have been necessary to have given me even a chance of getting up to the enemy.

It has also been proved to you, by captain Inman, that when, on the morning of the 23d, I ordered his ship to drive away a frigate that was coming too near us, for the purpose of reconnoitring, he was every moment apprehensive that her masts would have gone by the board.

Another consequence, which must have attended my attempt to force a renewal of the action, would have been a separation, and probable capture of the Windsor-castle and prizes; for, independently of the probability of their falling in with the Rochefort squadron, had I sent them to England, without taking care of them until they were past that danger, it was observed that the enemy had three sail of the line and three or four frigates constantly advanced on their weather-bow, ready to act against any ships that might have been separated from the main-body, provided I had made any movement to occasion such separation. This I conceive it was my duty, on every account, to prevent. By doing so, I preserved the victory I had acquired, in spite of their very great superiority, and in defiance of the many hostile squadrons I was surrounded by at this time.

In endeavouring to compel a renewal of the action, I should also have sustained a very considerable inconvenience in the want of frigates, a class of ships particularly useful at such a time, for purposes so obvious to the court, that it would be superfluous to point them out.

Permit me also to say a word or two upon the superiority of the enemy in point of numbers. I am far from encouraging the idea, that on no account is an engagement to be risked where the enemy is even greatly superior: I know too well the spirit, the valour, and bravery of my countrymen, to entertain such a thought; my conduct in commencing the action on this occasion is a decisive proof of it. But I do deprecate the idea, that, under all circumstances, and in all situations, an engagement must be continued as long as it is practicable to continue it, whatever may be the opinion of the officer commanding a squadron that he puts to hazard, by such continuance, the advantages he had gained by his original attack.—The consequence of such an idea being encouraged and inculcated, must one day become fatal to many good and gallant officers, as well as to my country. I contend that every case of an engagement with a superior force must depend upon its own circumstances; and the propriety or impropriety of entering into, or renewing it, must depend upon the discretion of the commander, to be exercised according to the best of his judgment, and subject to that responsibility which attaches to all persons in situations of command.

Circumstanced as I thus was, it appeared to me to be impracticable to have forced the enemy to action, or, if at all, with such advantage as would have justified the attempt, even if I had had nothing to apprehend from any squadron but that which

which I was opposed to, and if the opposing squadron had been the only object to which, by my orders, my attention had been directed, but when I reflected that, in addition to that squadron and the Rochefort, which it appears were then actually at sea, there were 16 sail of the line at Ferrol, within a few hours sail, who, if not already out, might, on receiving intelligence from the combined squadrons, have come out to their assistance, or, in the event of my not being in a situation to return to Ferrol, the continuance of which blockade was one main object of my instructions, there would be no force to oppose those squadrons, and that they would more than probably have pushed for Ireland, or, perhaps, England, to facilitate the invasion which was then every moment expected. I really felt that I should be running too great a hazard, and putting my fleet into a situation of danger which I could never have justified.

I therefore judged it most prudent to keep my squadron together, and not to attempt to renew the engagement unless the enemy offered it, or an opportunity afforded itself of my doing so, under more favourable circumstances than at that time presented themselves.

At the same time conceiving that their object might be to effect a junction with the ships at Ferrol, I determined, if possible, to prevent their attaining that object, and to keep myself between them and that port, and, if possible, to draw them to the northward, that, by so doing, I might accompany the Windsor-castle and prizes out of the reach of the Rochefort squadron, and afterwards, perhaps, have an opportunity of re-attacking the enemy, before they could reach their own shores. That this was the determination formed at the time, will appear from all my letters, and will be proved by a witness whom I will call to this point.

Having formed this conclusion, I acted upon it during the two days that the enemy remained in sight, keeping my squadron collected under an easy sail, certainly never offering, but as certainly never avoiding an engagement, had the enemy chosen to bring it on. On the contrary, it has been proved, that, upon all occasions where they bore down, and had the appearance of an intention to engage us, I immediately hauled my wind for the purpose of receiving them; and have no doubt but that, had they persevered in what appeared to have been their intention, though I believe it was only done vauntingly, to use the expression of one witness, or, as another has said, only done for the purpose of joining their leewardmost ships, and keeping their squadron together, they would have met with a proper reception. If, however, at any time, they really entertained any such intention, they very soon abandoned it; for, on all the occasions I have mentioned, they hauled their wind in a very short time after they had begun to bear down.

During the whole of the 23d the enemy had the wind; at the close of it they were at the distance of more than four leagues. I made signal that I should steer north-east, and that every ship should carry a light, to prevent separation during the night.

At day-break in the morning of the 24th, the enemy's fleet was west, six or seven leagues, seen only from the mast-head. It is true, that during

during the greatest part of this day the wind was in our favour, but they were light breezes; there was a considerable swell: their distance from us was considerable, and I doubt much if I could have made sufficient way to have overtaken them. I did not, therefore, feel that an opportunity sufficiently favourable had offered itself to induce me to vary from the determination I had before formed. About fifty minutes after three one of them steered to the south-east, and at six they were entirely out of sight.

During the whole of the 25th, I continued my course by north, and having accompanied the Windsor-castle and prizes so far to the northward that I thought they might proceed with safety, I parted with them, and directed captain Boyles to acquaint the commander in chief that I should make the best of my way to the rendezvous off Cape Finisterre, in the hope of falling in with lord Nelson, and if I did not find his lordship there in a short time after my arrival, I should proceed in search of the combined squadrons, supposed to be gone for Ferrol, and that if any favourable opportunity should offer of attacking them before they got in, I certainly should avail myself of it.

I then made the best of my way to the rendezvous off Cape Finisterre, where I arrived on the 27th; and not hearing any thing of lord Nelson, I concluded he must have gone to Cadiz, and not seeing the combined squadron, I, on the 29th, the wind coming to the westward, returned to Ferrol, and sent in the Dragon to reconnoitre, who reported that the squadron had not arrived there: I thereupon concluded they had gone to the southward, and resumed the blockade with nine sail of the line; and having been obliged, from the Malta being disabled, to send her to England, dispatched rear-admiral Stirling to Rochefort with four, pursuant to the orders I had received.

I continued at Ferrol until the 11th of August, when I was driven off by strong south-westerly winds, which enabled the combined squadrons, who had put into Vigo, to come up from thence, and get into Ferrol and Corunna, which, on my return, I found they had done, and that the force there consisted of upwards of thirty sail of the line, besides frigates and corvettes.—Under these circumstances, I thought it prudent to join the commander in chief off Ushant, which I did on the 14th of August.

I have thus given the court a faithful account of my proceedings, from my being first dispatched from the commander in chief, to undertake the blockade of Ferrol, to the time of re-joining him off Ushant, a period of between five and six months, during which I was perpetually at sea, in a situation of most considerable anxiety and difficulty; and here, having already trespassed so much on your patience, perhaps my narrative might properly close. The court will, however, permit me to add one fact more, as it tends to shew that the commander in chief, who best knew the orders he had given me, and the critical situation I was placed in, approved of my conduct, and as it marks the confidence he was pleased to place in me, which he certainly would not have done, had he been of opinion I had misconducted myself upon the former occasion, and ill discharged the trusts which he had committed to

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my execution. He had before that transmitted to me the approbation of the admiralty, for my conduct on the day of action.

On the 17th of August, only four days after I had joined the commander in chief, he was pleased to put under my command twenty sail of the line, with orders to proceed off Ferrol, and, if possible, get information of the enemy's force and situation, and to use my utmost endeavour to prevent their sailing, or to intercept them should they attempt it, and with farther directions for my conduct in case they should have left port, which it is unnecessary to trouble the court with a detail of.

I immediately sailed in pursuance of these orders, but the combined squadrons had left Ferrol a week before I arrived there: I was fortunate enough, however, to obtain intelligence of their route, and to arrive with my squadron off Cadiz, in time to enable admiral Collingwood to secure them in that port.

Up to this moment not a syllable of dissatisfaction having been expressed by any body, at any part of my conduct, had even reached my ear; and feeling, as I did, that I had, upon every occasion, and in every part of it, exerted myself to the utmost of my ability for the service of my country, it did not suggest itself to my imagination, that any fault could be found with it.—The testimonies of approbation I had received from many of those who had been witnesses of my conduct, as far as they had opportunities of judging of it, were highly gratifying. The court is already in possession of the letters of the gallant rear-admiral who was my second in command, the language of which nothing can be more strong and decisive. I had received from the admiralty their approbation of my conduct in the action. I had, by the last appointment, received from the commander in chief, under whose orders I had acted, the most solid and substantial proof of his satisfaction of the manner in which those orders were executed; and I had flattered myself, that, upon my return, I should have been again honoured with the approbation of my sovereign, and that my brave associates in the fight would have received those rewards which are the usual attendants of victories, such as that which we had achieved—this they at least merited, whatever might have been my subsequent conduct.

The court will judge what a disappointment it must have been to those expectations, and what must have been the sensations I felt, on the arrival of ships from England, to find myself traduced and vilified in all the newspapers. Even the most moderate of them accused me of playing with the feelings of the public, and disappointing those expectations which I had myself contributed to raise.

I felt myself not a little hurt by the consideration, that the manner which had been adopted in the publication of my official account of the action, might have perhaps, if not occasioned, at least given colour to the latter charge, viz.—by its being published not an extract, but a copy, and by concluding with the following sentence: "When I have secured the captured ships, and put the fleet to rights, I shall endeavour to avail myself of any opportunity that may offer to give you some further account of the combined squadrons,"

drons," omitting the subsequent part of my letter.

Here again I must put in my protest against being considered as intending to convey or insinuate the smallest censure on the admiralty; nor can I, for a moment, suppose they meant to do me any disservice on the occasion. Anxious, of course, to give the public, who had for a long time been in a considerable degree of suspense, the earliest information of the victory which had been obtained, and not willing to communicate, at that moment, the precise situation of the Ferrol and Rochefort squadrons, they probably did not consider that the public would draw, nor perhaps were they justified in drawing the conclusion which unfortunately they did draw from my letter, as it was published, and which the whole of the letter together certainly would not have warranted; nor, perhaps, would the public have been so sanguine in their expectations, if, by the letter having been published as an extract only, they had had reason to suppose, that there was something contained in it, which, at that time, it was not proper to communicate to the country at large. Had the admiralty been aware of this circumstance, I am satisfied, from the readiness with which they have allowed me to state the remaining paragraphs of my letter to the court, as also any other papers I may think more necessary for my defence, they would have avoided the putting me in the unfortunate situation I have been placed in on that account.

In availing myself of the liberty they have thus granted me, I shall be careful not to state any thing, the communication of which may appear to me in the least degree prejudicial to the public—shall rather forego any advantage which I might derive from the production of any such papers, than run any risque of disclosing that which ought not, even in this distance of time, to be made public.

The following is the part of my letter which was not published:

"At the same time it will behove me to be on my guard against the combined squadrons in at Ferrol, as I am led to believe they have sent off one or two of their crippled ships last night for that port, therefore, possibly I might find it necessary to make a junction with you immediately off Ushant, with the whole squadron.

"P. S. I am under the necessity of sending the Windsor Castle, in consequence of the damage she received in action.

"Capt. Buller has acquainted me, that the prisoners on board the prizes, assert Ferrol to be the port to which the enemy's squadrons are bound, as you will perceive by his letter inclosed with my original dispatch, together with other private information."

Had this part of my letter been published, I may venture to ask, would the world have been so sanguine in their expectations of a renewal of the engagement as they appear to have been. They would perhaps have rather rejoiced, as I think they had reason, that so much has been done, and I should probably never have had occasion to give you this trouble.

As in the last paragraph of my letter I have stated that I had been led to believe the enemy had sent off one or two of their crippled ships to Ferrol, it may not be amiss to state the grounds of that belief, which was

that in the morning of the 23d, the enemy appeared to be two less, beside the ships we had taken, than they had been the preceding day.—In the course of that day, however, one of the two appeared in sight.

The court, I hope, will not think that I trespass unnecessarily on their time, in intruding another of my public letters, viz. that of the 26th of July. I owe it to rear-admiral Stirling, whose name was unfortunately omitted in my first letter, to do so; I owe it to myself to shew that I took the earliest opportunity of supplying the omission, giving him that credit which he was so justly entitled to.

It would be improper, and is certainly unnecessary, to trouble the court with animadversions upon the different reports which appeared in print upon this occasion, and which have materially operated to keep up the delusion under which the public laboured; but there is one so absolutely destitute of the smallest shadow of foundation, and which it is so requisite I should deny, that the court will, I trust, forgive me for calling their attention to it.

It has been asserted, and said to have been reported by captain Nicholson, that the last words I addressed to him on delivering him the dispatches were these:—"I have written to the lords commissioners of the admiralty that I shall bring the enemy to action again, but you may assure them afresh, that I have it in my power to do so, and that I am determined upon it; this you may also say to admiral Cornwallis."

If this had been so, no doubt captain Nicholson would have been called upon to prove it. He has not been so called upon, which gives additional weight to the declaration I here make upon my honour, that I never sent any such message. I never sent captain Nicholson to England, but to the commander in chief off Ushant; nor did I write any letter to the lords of the admiralty. At the time he left the fleet the enemy were completely out of sight; it was therefore impossible I could have supposed it to have been in my power to renew the action, and every letter I wrote at that time will shew, that it was not my intentions to go after the enemy, until I had accompanied the Windsor Castle to a situation of safety. Whatever, therefore, might have been his expectations, that the action would be renewed, he was not warranted by any thing I said to him, to form that expectation, nor, of course, to make a representation as from me.

I am aware that these observations do not vary the question which you have to try. They will not, however, I hope, be deemed wholly irrelevant, as they will, I trust, justify me in the steps which under these circumstances I found myself compelled in my own vindication to take, viz. To desire that an inquiry might be made into my conduct, and an opportunity afforded me of justifying myself to my country, and removing the imputations which had been so lavishly cast upon me.

That opportunity has been afforded me, and I hope the explanation which I have given, will be perfectly satisfactory. The question upon which you have to decide, divides itself into two branches:—First, whether I could have renewed the engagement, or if at all, with advantage.—And secondly, whether under all the circumstances it was prudent to have done so, or whether

ther I did not wisely exercise the discretion necessarily reposed in me in the not doing it.

Upon the first, you have already heard the evidence on the part of the prosecution. I shall not trouble you with going minutely through it—the result of it seems to be, that on the 23d it was impossible for me to have done it, unless the enemy had chosen it. That on the 24th, although the wind was in a favourable quarter, I had no chance of doing it without separating my squadron, and that, from the lightness of the winds and other circumstances, it was a matter of great doubt, whether even if I had separated my squadron, I could have come up with them, particularly if they had chosen to avoid me.—In addition to the evidences which you have already heard, I shall trouble you with very little more. I shall prove to you the damages which the ships had received, and such parts of the preceding statements as have not been already proved, with the additional circumstance that the weather was such as it was not possible to have taken the people out of the captured ships and have destroyed them, had I thought it proper so to do.

Upon this part of the case, as also upon the state of the ships and vessels at the different periods I shall mention, I have much to lament the absence of captain Prouse, who was particularly employed from time to time to look into that port. I trust, however, I shall be able to give these matters sufficiently without his assistance, and such is the uncertainty of his arrival, that I am unwilling to delay the public service on that account.

In deciding this part of the case, you will, I am sure, take into consideration, the question whether it was probable the enemy would even have staid for the purpose, and that if they had not, I should have separated myself from the disabled part of the squadron, and exposed them to hazard, to no purpose; and you will, I am sure, also consider that there is a vast deal of difference between being ready to renew an attack upon an unwilling enemy, and being in a condition, in case the enemy had been disposed to make the attack, to have received and repelled it. I am the more induced to make this observation, because it has been said, that I meant to renew the action, from the circumstance of my having made the signal to know if any of the ships had occasion to lie by; I answer, the signal by no means imports it, nor had I it at that time in contemplation. My reason was, that I might, from knowing the situation of each ship, be enabled to form my line to the best advantage, in case the enemy had chosen to renew the action, which, at one time, I had the expectation of their intending to do. The court will allow me to remind them, that at this time the Windsor Castle was in tow of the Dragon—the Malta considerably to leeward of the rest of the squadron, and that, though I might, and should have formed a line to receive the enemy, if they had come down to me, it would have been impossible to have formed a line to make an attack upon a fleet so much to windward as that of the enemy was at this time.

That the signal was not understood by those to whom it was addressed, as an indication of an absolute intention to renew the attack, appears from the evidence of cap-

tain Inman, who tells you, that notwithstanding the situation his ship was in, he answered the signal in the negative—evidently drawing the distinction which I do between the necessity of lying by, and the being in a condition to carry a press of sail. The court will also recollect, that I was, at this time, in possession of the state of the damages received by the different ships, and was therefore in a condition to form my own judgment of the collective state of the squadron; the answer to my signal expressed only the sentiments of the individuals as to their own particular situation.

The court will, I trust, give me credit for every disposition to have encouraged the well known zeal and ardour of the British officers and seamen, and their readiness to meet the enemy at all times and upon all occasions, which naturally accounts for their indisposition to shewing signals of disability in the presence of the enemy; but at the same time they will feel, that I should have ill discharged the duty entrusted to me —the rank and station I hold, and the character I bear in the service—if to those feelings I had sacrificed more important considerations, and put improperly to hazard the squadron I had under my command; the preservation of which was of so much importance in the situation in which the country then was.

A question was put to captain Inman, whether I had made a signal to him to know the state of the enemy, to which he answered in the negative, but it is to be recollected, that captain Inman was not sent for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy, but merely to drive away a frigate which had come too near our squadron.

With respect to the fact that captain Durham was called to prove, I have to observe only, that, at the time he made the signal he speaks of, I had formed the plan which I meant to act upon—that night was coming on—and that the enemy were increasing their distance; the directing him to keep the enemy in sight would only have had the effect of separating him from me, and further weakening my force, which I could by no means afford to do.

I give captain Durham every credit for his good intentions in making that signal, but he will forgive me for observing, that I was a little surprised at its being made.—I best knew my own intentions, and had I thought it necessary for him to have kept sight of the enemy I should have made the signal for his doing so. He is a little mistaken in saying that he was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy's fleet on the 24th of July. The signal made to him was No. 77 to bring to, and not No. 19 to reconnoitre—of course this could be only a mistake.

In forming a judgment upon the second branch of the question, viz. the prudence of renewing the engagement, the court will forgive me, if I again press upon their consideration the very critical situation in which I was placed—the hazard I must have run even if successful—the certain ill consequences of a defeat.

They will not forget that to 14 sail of the line, without any frigate, the enemy had to oppose 18 sail of the line and 7 frigates, besides other vessels. Against such a force I could not hope to succeed without sustaining considerable damage; I had no friendly port near me, and in that situation had the Ferrol and Rochefort

Rochefort squadrons fallen in with me, I must have become an easy prey to them. Had they taken a different course and sailed for Ireland, or even England, there was no squadron to arrest their progress. Had I been defeated, although many of the enemy's ships must have been disabled in the conflict, I should have lost the advantage I had before obtained, the enemy would have acquired spirit, their remaining squadrons would have been unmolested, and it is impossible to foresee what might, in that case, have been the consequence.

The question before you is a great and momentous one—it affects every officer who has been, or any time may be in a situation of command. Miserable indeed must be their condition if they are to be censured for an honest exercise of the discretion necessarily resulting from such a situation. I have ever felt that in my case, I have exercised it wisely and beneficially; I still feel so, and were I again placed in similar cases, I should act in the same manner, unless this court, putting themselves in the situation I then was, and considering all the circumstances that at that time presented themselves to my consideration, the various concerns to which my attention was necessarily directed, should tell me I have acted erroneously. This I trust they will not do.

If, in the discussion of this question, I may be allowed to look to subsequent events, they, I think, will fully justify the line of conduct I adopted. By it I was enabled, after receiving a reinforcement, to pursue the combined squadrons into Cadiz, and thereby perhaps to have laid the foundation of that glorious victory which we have so recently celebrated. Believe me, gentlemen, the circumstance of having, by the various calumnies which have been spread, been put under the necessity of soliciting the present inquiry, and thereby been prevented from being a sharer in the glories of that day, has been no small addition to the various sufferings I have undergone.

These sufferings, I trust, will now have had their period, and the opinion of this court will, I flatter myself, confirm me in that estimation with the profession and the public, which I have for so many years employed, and restore to me unsullied that fair name and reputation which has on this occasion been so cruelly and unjustly attacked.*

* For further particulars, and for the result of this most interesting trial, vide Chronicle.

A GENERAL BILL

OF

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,

From DECEMBER 13, 1804, to DECEMBER 17, 1805.

Christened { Males.....10513 / Females.. 9782 } 20295. Buried { Males.....8874 / Females..8691 } 17565.

Increased in Burials this Year, 527.

Died under 2 years 5204	40 and 50.....1829	100.....6
Between..... 2 and 5.....2199	50 and 60.....1504	101.....0
5 and 10..... 826	60 and 70.....1187	103.....0
10 and 20..... 534	70 and 80..... 757	105.....0
20 and 30.....1283	80 and 90..... 390	110.....0
30 and 40.....1765	90 and 100..... 82	120.....0

DISEASES.				CASUALTIES.	
Abortive and still born.....716	Diabetes 1	Mortification.....318		Broken Limbs...	3
Abscess..... 86	Dropsy 712	Palpitation of Heart..... 7		Broken Neck.....	2
Aged.....1452	Eaten by Lice .. 1	Palsy.....136		Bruised.....	3
Ague..... 3	Evil 7	Piles 2		Burnt	23
Apoplexy and sudden.....421	All Fevers.....1307	Pleurisy..... 24		Choaked.....	1
Asthma and Phthisic.....471	Fistula 3	Quinsy..... 4		Drowned.....115	
Bedridden..... 3	Flux 4	Rash 1		Excessive Drinking.....	4
Bile..... 1	French Pox..... 49	Rheumatism..... 10		Executed*	6
Bleeding..... 23	Gout.....124	Scurvy 2		Found dead.....	3
Bursten and rupture 16	Gravel, Stranguary, and Stone 17	Small Pox.....1685		Fractured	3
Cancer..... 59	Grief..... 2	Sore Throat..... 8		Frozen	1
Chicken Pox..... 1	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head.....157	Sores and Ulcers..... 6		Killed by Falls, &c.	56
Childbed.....222	Jaundice..... 64	St. Anthony's Fire..... 2		Killed by Fighting.....	1
Chin-Cough..... 1	Jaw locked..... 2	Spasm..... 11		Killed themselves.....	19
Colds..... 8	Imposthume 1	Stoppage in Stomach 14		Murdered.....	4
Colick, Gripes, &c. 12	Inflammation....570	St. Vitus's Dance 1		Overlaid	1
Consumption..3432	Influenza 2	Surfeit..... 2		Poisoned.....	2
Convulsions....3053	Inoculation 1	Swelling..... 0		Scalded.....	10
Cough & Hooping-Cough.....703	Itch..... 1	Teeth.....507		Shot.....	2
Cow Pox..... 1	Lethargy..... 1	Thrush.....108		Smothered.....	1
Cramp 3	Livergrown..... 10	Tumour in womb 2		Starved	1
Croup 29	Lumbago..... 1	Vomiting and Looseness..... 2		Strangled	1
	Lunatic.....158	Worms..... 12		Suffocated.....	2
	Measles.....523			Total 264	
	Miscarriage..... 3				

* There have been executed in London 9, of which number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

TABLE of the Prices of the Quartern Loaf, in London, from Dec. 1804 to Nov. 1805, inclusive.

Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.	
Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
6	1 4½	4	1 4¼	1	1 3½	5	1 4¼	3	1 3¼	7	1 2¾	6	1 2	4	1 2	1	1 3½	5	1 1½	3	1 1	7	1 0½
13	1 4¾	11	1 4	8	1 4¼	12	1 4	10	1 3¼	14	1 2	13	1 2	11	1 2	8	1 4¼	12	1 0½	10	1 1½	14	1 0½
20	1 4½	18	1 3¼	15	1 4	19	1 4	17	1 3	21	1 2	20	1 2	18	1 2	15	1 3½	19	1 0½	17	1 0½	21	1 0¾
27	1 4¼	25	1 3¼	22	1 4	26	1 3¾	24	1 3¼	28	1 2	27	1 2	25	1 3¼	22	1 4	26	1 0½	24	1 0½	28	11¾

Pp 2

TABLE of the Prices of Meat, Sugar, Salt, and Coals, in London, from Dec. 1804 to Nov. 1805, inclusive.

	Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Beef,.....	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	4	5	8	5	0	5	6	5	0	4	6	5	0	4	4	4	8	Per Stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.
Mutton, .	5	4	5	6	5	8	5	6	5	4	5	0	5	4	5	0	4	6	5	0	4	4	4	10	
Pork,.....	5	4	5	0	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	8	4	8	6	0	5	4	5	4	
Sugar, ...	57	$5\frac{3}{4}$	58	$2\frac{1}{4}$	55	$8\frac{1}{2}$	51	$4\frac{3}{4}$	50	$5\frac{1}{2}$	51	$4\frac{2}{1}$	49	7	52	10	51	$9\frac{1}{4}$	52	8	49	1	47	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Cwt.
Salt, ...	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	Bushel.
Coals, ...	58	0	51	6	50	0	47	6	49	6	49	6	61	6	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	55	6	Chald.

1805.	Bank Stock.	3 pr Ct. Consol.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	4 pr Ct. Consol.	5 pr Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. Loyalty.	Long Ann.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	Imperial Ann.	Omnium.	India.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for the Acct.
Jan.	175	61 7/8	62 3/8	78 3/8	92 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/8	61 1/4	9 1 3/16	16	188 1/2	22 2 0	63
	168 1/4	57 3/4	58	74 1/2	89 1/2	99 3/8	17 1/16	57 1/8	9 9/16	9 1/4	180 1/4	18 14 0	59 3/8
Feb.	180	60 5/8	61	77 5/8	91 1/4	103	17 7/8	59 3/4	9 3/4	5 1/4	185 1/2	24 5 0	60 7/8
	176 1/2	57 7/8	58 3/8	76 1/8	89 3/8	100 1/4	17 7/16	57 5/8	9 1/2	3 1/2	182 1/4		57 7/8
March.	179 1/2	58 1/2	Shut.	Shut.	89 7/8	Shut.	Shut.	58 1/8	9 9/16	4 1/4	184 1/4	18 16 0	58 5/8
	179	57 7/8			89			57 3/4	9 1/2	3 1/2	184	18 12 0	58 1/8
April.	174	58 1/2	57 3/8	74 3/8	89 5/8	97 3/8	17	Shut.	Shut.	4	180	19 0 0	58 3/4
	172 1/4	57 1/8	56 1/8	73 1/8	88 3/8		16 1/8			1 3/4		18 18 0	57 1/8
May.	173	58 3/4	58	74 3/4	90 3/4	99 3/8	16 3/4	56 7/8	9 7/16	3 1/2	183 1/2	19 10 0	59 3/8
	171 1/4	57 7/8	57	73 1/8	89 1/8	97 3/8	16 7/16	56 1/8	9 1/16	2 1/2	178 3/4	19 0 0	58
June.	179	Shut.	58 3/4	75 3/4	Shut.	99	16 1/16	57 3/4	9 3/16	4 1/4	Shut.	31 0 0	60 1/8
	175		57 7/8	74 3/4		98 1/8	16 1/16	56 7/8	9 1/16	3		19 10 0	59 1/4
July.	184 1/2	60 1/8	60 1/8	78 1/4	90 5/8	101	17 3/8	59 1/4	9 3/8	6 1/4	186 1/2	19 3 0	61 1/8
	179 1/2	57 7/8	58 1/2	75 1/4	88 1/2	98 3/4	16 3/4	57 3/4	9 1/8	3 1/2	180 1/2	18 17 0	58 1/4
August	182 1/2	58 5/8	59 3/8	77 1/4	89 7/8	100 3/4	17 1/8	58 1/2	9 7/16	4 1/4	182 1/2	19 10 0	58 3/4
	176 1/2	57 1/8	58	75 3/8	88 3/8	100 1/8	16 1 3/16	57 3/8	9 1/8	2	177	19 3 0	57 1/4
Sept.	179	58 5/8	Shut.	Shut.	89 1/4	Shut.	Shut.	58 3/8	9 1/4	4	182	19 19 0	58 7/8
	178 1/2	57 3/4			88 1/2			57 3/4	9 3/16	2 3/4	180 1/2	19 10 0	58 1/8
Oct.	191 1/4	59 1/4	58 5/8	75 1/4	89 7/8	98 3/8	16 1 1/16	Shut.	Shut.	5	188 1/2	22 10 0	59 5/8
	186	58 1/8	57 5/8	74 3/8	88 5/8	98 1/4	16 3/8			3 1/4	181 1/2	19 19 0	58 1/4
Nov.	196 1/4	60 1/2	59 7/8	76 7/8	92 1/2	100 1/8	17 1/8	58 5/8	9	6 1/2	189 1/4	19 15 0	61 3/8
	190 1/2	59 1/8	58 3/8	74 5/8	89 5/8	98 3/8	16 5/8	57 3/8	8 9/16	4 1/2	187 1/4		59 3/8
Dec.	195	Shut.	60 7/8	78	Shut.	100 1/4	17 1/8	59 5/8	9	8	Shut	19 17 0	62 1/8
	193		58 7/8	76 1/8		99 1/8	16 1 3/16	58 5/8	8 7/8	5 1/2		19 15 0	60 1/4

The above is the highest and lowest Prices of the Stocks for the Year 1805.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the Year 1805.

NAVY, &c.

January 24, 1805.

That 120,000 men be employed for the sea service, for 1805; including 30,000 royal marines :

	£.	s.	d.
For wages for ditto - - - -	2,886,000	0	0
For victuals for ditto - - -	2,964,000	0	0
For wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve	4,680,000	0	0
For ordnance sea service on board such ships	390,000	0	0

February 14.

For the ordinary of the navy for 1805 - -	1,004,940	6	9
For the extraordinary establishment of ditto -	1,553,690	0	0
For hire of transports - - -	975,000	0	0
For prisoners of war in health - -	525,000	0	0
For sick prisoners of war - - -	57,000	0	0
£.	15,035,630	6	9

ARMY.

February 5, 1805.

That 135,121 effective men be employed in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of December 1804, to the 24th of December 1805.

For guards, garrisons, and other land forces, in Great Britain and Ireland. - -	4,635,188	17	7
For forces in the plantations, including those serving at Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean, in Ceylon, and New South Wales - - - -	1,424,920	11	7
For four troops of dragoons, and fifteen companies of foot, stationed in Great Britain for recruiting regiments serving in India - - -	25,410	18	4
For recruiting and contingencies for the land forces in Great Britain and Ireland - -	175,866	7	8
For general and staff officers, and officers of the hospitals, ditto - - -	288,858	3	2

For

	£.	s.	d.
For full pay to supernumerary officers - -	34,469	6	8
For allowances to the principal officers of several public departments - - -	191,838	8	10
For the increased rates of subsistence to inn-keepers, &c. - - -	476,699	5	0
For half-pay to reduced officers - -	175,623	7	11
For military allowances to ditto - -	5,665	8	6
For half-pay and allowances to reduced officers of American forces - - -	50,000	0	0
For officers late in the service of the states general	1,000	0	0
For the in and out pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham hospitals - - -	249,397	11	4
For pensions to widows of officers of the land forces in Great Britain and Ireland - -	29,237	19	5
For foreign corps - - -	851,350	6	4
For general hospital expences in Ireland -	20,522	11	10
For the royal military asylum - -	23,458	6	1
For the royal military college - -	13,315	6	4
For the barrack department in Great Britain and Ireland - - - -	1,642,460	11	8
May 6th.			
For defraying the extraordinary expences of the army, from 25th December 1803, to 24th December 1804 - - -	660,803	15	3
Ditto for 1805 - - -	3,000,000	0	0
June 26.			
Towards defraying the extraordinary services of the army in Ireland for 1805 - - -	600,000	0	0
	£. 14,576,087	3	6

MILITIA AND FENCIBLE CORPS, &c.

February 5, 1805.			
For the embodied militia and corps of fencible infantry in Great Britain and Ireland -	2,176,326	10	7
For contingencies for ditto - - -	65,692	6	2
For cloathing for the embodied militia of Great Britain - - - -	198,793	0	0
May 6.			
For defraying the charge of volunteer corps in the united kingdom, from 25th December 1804, to 25th December 1805 - - -	1,600,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
May 28.			
Making provision for the pay and cloathing of the militia of Great Britain for 1805			
Making allowances to adjutants and serjeants of the militia disembodied			
Ditto, to subaltern officers of the militia in time of peace.			
Making provision for the pay and cloathing of the militia of Ireland, and of allowances to subaltern officers in time of peace, for 1805.			
£.	4,040,811	16	9

ORDNANCE.

February 5, 1805.			
For ordnance land service for Great Britain, for 1805	3,163,416	1	6
Ditto, in 1803	190,344	2	4
Ditto, in 1804	503,234	8	10
For ordnance land service in Ireland to 31st December 1804	129,230	15	5
Ditto, in Ireland for 1805	470,769	4	7
£.	4,456,994	12	8

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

February 14, 1805.			
For sums awarded to be paid pursuant to the seventh article of the American treaty	414,000	0	0
For relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, and American loyalists	135,721	12	0
For defraying the expence of confining and maintaining convicts at home	53,719	1	11
Ditto, of law charges	20,000	0	0
Ditto, of the public office in Bow-street	12,000	0	0
Ditto, of printing and stationary for the two houses of parliament	29,000	0	0
For protestant dissenting ministers in England and Ireland	10,476	1	0
For the ministers of the Vaudois churches	1,828	5	4
For defraying the probable amount of bills drawn, and to be drawn, from New South Wales	20,000	0	0
For his majesty's foreign and other secret services	175,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of the superintendance of aliens	7,620	0	0

For

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the extraordinary expences for prosecutions relating to the coin	2,000	0	0
Towards enabling the trustees of the British museum to carry on the trusts reposed in them by parliament	3,000	0	0
Ditto	8,000	0	0
For the works and repairs of the military roads in North Britain	5,000	0	0
Plantations: For civil establishment of Upper Canada in 1805	8,379	6	3½
Ditto, of Nova Scotia	7,165	0	0
Ditto, of New Brunswick	4,650	0	0
Ditto, of Prince Edward's Island	3,100	0	0
Ditto, of Cape Breton	2,040	0	0
Ditto, of Newfoundland	2,136	12	10
Ditto, of the Bahama Islands	4,438	12	7
Ditto, of the Bermudas	580	0	0
Ditto, of the Island of Dominica	600	0	0
Ditto, of New South Wales	9,225	12	6

February 18.

For defraying the extra charges of contingencies for the three secretaries of state	11,380	0	0
Ditto, for messengers for ditto	15,000	0	0
To defray bills of the usher of the court of exchequer for supplying the court and offices	1,839	4	5
For defraying the expence of the purchase of a house for the official use of the judge advocate general	9,685	17	0
To be paid to sheriffs for conviction of felons	11,600	0	0
Ditto, to the corporation for paving, &c. Dublin	9,230	15	5

March 7.

	Irish Currency.		
For the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland	21,600	0	0
For defraying the expence of civil buildings in Ireland	25,000	0	0
For printing and binding 250 copies of Acts 45, Geo. III.	900	0	0
For proclamations and advertisements in the Dublin Gazette	7,026	9	10½
For defraying the expence of treasury incidents in Ireland	2,000	0	0
Ditto, of the foundling hospital in Dublin	22,500	0	0
Ditto, of the Hibernian marine society in Dublin	1,691	13	4
Ditto, of the Hibernian school for soldiers' children	6,132	19	8
Ditto, of the female orphan house near Dublin	958	13	9
Ditto, of the society for promoting the knowledge and practice of the christian religion	1,280	0	0
Ditto, of the Westmorland lock hospital in Dublin	6,897	0	0

For

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the expence of the house of industry in Dublin	21,433	18	7
Ditto, of the fever hospital in Dublin	1,030	18	6
Ditto, of the lying-in hospital in Dublin	2,599	8	0
Ditto, of building the intended hall for the royal college of surgeons	6,000	0	0
Ditto, of fitting up and supporting a penitentiary in Dublin	1,795	0	0
Ditto, of the society for promoting husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland	10,000	0	0
Ditto, of the farming society in Ireland	2,000	0	0
Ditto, of the office of commissioners of charitable donations	400	0	0
To be paid to the commissioners for making wide and convenient streets in Dublin	10,884	14	8
For defraying the charge of the Roman Catholic seminary in Ireland	8,000	0	0
To be applied towards completing the re-building of St. Andrew's church, Dublin	6,000	0	0
For defraying the expence of Madam Stevens's hospital	4,942	0	0
Ditto, of the incorporated society for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland	22,621	6	1
Ditto, of the gold mine in the county of Wicklow	760	3	2½
Ditto, of printing, stationary, and other disbursements for the public offices in Ireland	20,410	0	0
Ditto, of apprehending public offenders in Ireland	2,500	0	0
Ditto, of criminal prosecutions, &c. in Ireland	25,000	0	0
March 16.			
To make good money issued pursuant to addresses	8,792	4	4
Ditto, for additional allowances to the clerks in the office for auditing public accounts	8,090	16	3
Ditto, to Doctor George Skene Keith, for expences attending the malt and barley committees of the house of lords	260	0	0
To make good the like sum issued for contingent expences in execution of act for enquiring into naval abuses	1,060	10	0
Ditto, for expences attending the digesting and abstracting poor returns	500	0	0
Ditto, to the chairman of the committees of the house of peers, in sess. 1803--4	2,698	6	6
Ditto, to Mr. Clementson for one year's rent of a house	219	6	0
Ditto, to defray the expence of the Thames police office	649	8	0

To

	£.	s.	d.
To make good the like sum for making an index to one volume of the journals of the house of lords	559	19	6
Ditto, for continuing and perfecting the index to the journals of the house of lords - -	1,428	3	0
Ditto, for stationary for New South Wales	72	16	6½
Ditto, for mathematical instruments for New South Wales - - - -	233	12	0
Ditto, for expences of the parliament office	416	2	4
Ditto, to discharge arrears of salary due to several persons at New Brunswick - -	4,905	4	2¾
Ditto, for the presbyterian ministers of Ulster and Munster - - - -	8,731	18	6
To make good money issued to Dr. Thomas Brooke Clarke, for his trouble relative to act for enforcing the residence of the clergy - -	547	7	6
Ditto, to the representatives of Dr. Daniel Peter Layard, for his services relative to the distemper among the horned cattle - -	116	19	0
Ditto, to pay bills drawn on account of New South Wales - - - -	2,693	15	0
Ditto, for expences of the public office in Bow-street in 1804 - - - -	305	17	4
Ditto, of a plan for the establishment of a horse patrol - - - -	1,060	16	0
Ditto, for publishing the average prices of sugar	435	0	0
Ditto, to Mr. Colman, for his bill of disbursements as serjeant at arms - - -	213	8	7
Ditto, for the payment of a framed room for New South Wales - - -	172	13	0
Ditto, for the support and relief of British subjects detained in France - - -	1,059	2	0
April 10.			
For paying off and discharging treasury bills due in Ireland in 1805 - - -	*Irish Currency.* 800,000	0	0
May 6.			
To complete the sum of 5,000,000l. granted out of the monies that should arise from the surplus of the consolidated fund of Great Britain for 1804	3,049,488	15	3¼
May 23.			
For defraying the charge of printing and stationary for the two houses of parliament, for 1804	3,708	18	11
Ditto, the expence of printing Marhatta war papers and poor returns - - -	8,301	11	3
To make good deficiency of vote of last session for officers of houses of lords and commons -	305	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
For salaries and allowances to ditto - -	5,210	0	0
For completing the expence of printing the 57th volume of journals - - - -	753	18	0
For printing journals, votes, bills, reports, &c. by order of the house - - - -	20,000	0	0
For re-printing journals, indexes, and reports	10,000	0	0
For the purchase of buildings in St. Margaret's-street and Palace-yard, for the use of the public	3,391	4	0
For repairing and maintaining roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, for 1805 -	10,000	0	0
Towards defraying the expence of an inland navigation in Scotland, for 1805 - - -	50,000	0	
To be advanced to the company of proprietors of the Crinan canal - - -	25,000	0	0
June 20.			
For repairing, maintaining, and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa	18,000	0	0
For the veterinary college, for 1805 -	1,500	0	0
For the board of agriculture - - -	3,000	0	0
June 24.			
To enable his majesty to enter into such engagements as the exigency of affairs may require	3,500,000	0	0
For defraying the expence of the purchase of grounds and buildings, for erecting a court house at Westminster - - - - -	4,417	12	10
That the collection of sculptured marbles, &c. of the late Charles Townley, Esq. be purchased for the use of the public, and vested in the trustees of the British museum. To purchase for the use of the public the said collection - - - - -	20,000	0	0
	Irish Currency.		
For the expence of Pratique in the port of Dublin	1,047	10	2
To be paid to the board of first fruits -	5,000	0	0
Ditto, to the accountant general, for extraordinary trouble in preparing the public accounts of Ireland for parliament - - -	340	0	0
Ditto, to the deputy-accountant ditto -	240	0	0
Ditto, to the examinator of corn bounties -	200	0	0
Ditto, to the inspector-general of imports and exports - - - - -	250	0	0
Ditto, to the first clerk in the office of ditto	200	0	0
Ditto, to the examinator of excise - -	200	0	0

To

	£.	s.	d.
To be paid to the assistant ditto - - -	150	0	0
To be paid to the clerk in the office of the auditor of the exchequer - - - -	200	0	0
June 26.			
To be employed in cleansing and securing the harbour of Catwater and Sutton Pool, near Plymouth	4,000	0	0
To be applied towards re building the pier at the harbour of Methill, in the county of Fife -	2,000	0	0
June 27.			
For the civil establishment of Sierra Leone -	14,000	0	0
For making discoveries in the interior of Africa	5,000	0	0
For the support of non-conforming ministers in Ireland - - - - -	*Irish Currency.* 9,176	3	3
June 29.			
Towards defraying the expences incurred by the East India company in the public service	1,000,000	0	0
For purchasing ground, and erecting buildings for a naval asylum - - - -	20,000	0	0
To defray the expence of works done at the two houses of parliament, and at the house of the speaker - - - - -	10,589	10	5
To complete the expence incurred in repairs at the King's-bench prison - - - -	1,850	3	10
For defraying the expence incurred for works at the Marshalsea prison - - - -	1,421	11	11¾
To defray the moiety of the expence of building a bridge over the river Spey - -	6,000	0	0
To make good money issued pursuant to addresses	5,611	16	10
To pay fees on passing public accounts -	3,000	0	0
To pay a bill for models of arches made for the use of a committee of the house of commons -	135	6	0
For contingent expences in the execution of the act for enquiring into naval abuses - -	1,271	2	0
To defray the expences of a plan for the more perfect security of the shipping in the port of London - - - - -	324	16	0
For expences attending the abstracting and digesting poor returns - - - -	310	7	0½
For additional allowances to clerks in the office for auditing public accounts - - -	2,801	19	10
To the officers of the tally-court for fees on tallies	1,113	9	6
Towards defraying the expence of a plan for the establishment of a horse patrol - -	535	3	6

For

	£.	s.	d.
For the payment of such military allowances in Ireland as were formerly paid out of the fund of military contingencies - -	*Irish Currency.* 1,085	11	7¾
	£. 8,856,681	14	1½
	And Irish Currency. 1,060,453	10	8¾

EHCHEQUER BILLS.

February 18, 1805.

For paying off exchequer bills made out per act of last session for raising 2,500,000l. -	2,500,000	0	0

June 24.

For paying off exchequer bills made out per act of last session for raising 8,000,000l. -	8,000,000	0	0
Ditto, for raising 1,500,000 - -	1,500,000	0	0
£.	12,000,000	0	0

CIVIL LIST.

May 7, 1805.

For discharging the arrears and debts due and owing upon the civil list on 5th July 1804 -	10,458	1	6¾

RECAPITULATION.

Navy - - - - -	15,035,630	6	9
Army - - - - -	14,576,087	3	6
Militia and fencible corps - -	4,040,811	16	9
Miscellaneous services - -	8,856,681	14	1½
Ditto extra, *Irish currency* - -	1,060,453	10	8¾
Exchequer bills - - -	12,000,000	0	0
Civil list - - - -	10,458	1	6¾
Total of supply £.	55,590,122	13	5

WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY.

GRANTS.

January 26, 1805.

For continuing the duties on malt.
For raising four shillings in the pound upon pensions, offices, and personal estates.
For continuing certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff.

For

	£.	s.	d.
For raising 3,000,000 by loans or exchequer bills	3,000,000	0	0
February 19.			
For raising 22,500,000l. by annuities, whereof the charges of 20,000,000l. are to be defrayed by Great Britain, and 2,500,000l. by Ireland	22,500,000	0	0
April 29.			
For raising 1,500,000l. (British currency) by annuities for the service of Ireland - -	1,500,000	0	0
June 5.			
For raising a certain sum of money by three lotteries, to be applied to the services of Great Britain and Ireland, in the proportion of two-thirds for Great Britain, and one-third for Ireland.			
That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of Great Britain be defrayed out of the land-tax.			
That the charge of allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of the militia of England, disembodied, be defrayed out of the land-tax.			
That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of Ireland, and allowances to subaltern officers, be defrayed out of the consolidated fund of Ireland.			
That the allowances to certain subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain be defrayed out of the land-tax.			
June 20.			
For applying the sum of 4,000,000l. out of the monies that shall arise of the surplus of the consolidated fund. - - - -	4,000,000	0	0
For applying the sum of 1,192,115l. 19s. 11½d. being the surplus of grants for 1804 - -	1,192,115	19	11½
June 24.			
For applying 14,500,000l. to arise from any of the revenues charged per acts 43, 44, and 45 Geo. III. after satisfying the sum of 15,440,000l. which was estimated to arise for the service of 1804, from the duties granted per acts 43 and 44 Geo. III.	14,500,000	0	0
For raising 8,000,000l. by loans or exchequer bills	8,000,000	0	0
For raising 2,500,000l. by loans or exchequer bills	2,500,000	0	0
For raising 1,500,000l. by loans or exchequer bills	1,500,000	0	0
Total ways and means £.	58,692,115	19	11½

Taxes imposed in the year 1805.

February 19, 1805.

For charging an additional contribution on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.
For charging certain duties on legacies.
For charging certain duties on postage.
For charging additional duties on salt.
For charging additional duties on horses.

February 25.

For charging additional duties on horses.

March 14.

For discontinuing the duties of customs in Ireland, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.
For charging a duty of six per cent. upon retailers of certain goods, wares, and merchandize in Ireland.
For allowing bounties on spirits and strong beer made from malt of the growth of Ireland.
For charging countervailing duties on certain goods and merchandize of Great Britain imported into Ireland, in lieu of former duties.
For granting inland duties of excise and taxes on certain articles in Ireland.
For granting certain stamp duties in Ireland.
For granting certain duties upon malt and spirits, and that the foregoing duties be paid in British currency.
For granting duties on salt, hops, coals, and on the port and conveyance of letters.

March 25.

For charging additional duties of customs on goods, wares, and merchandize.
For allowing additional drawbacks or bounties on all refined sugar of the manufacture of Great Britain exported from thence to Ireland.
For charging additional duties on auctions, bricks and tiles, coffee, cyder and perry, glass, vinegar, and gold and silver wire.

May 9.

For charging certain duties on stamps in Ireland.

May 20.

For charging further duties on stamps in Ireland.

A List of the Public Bills which received the Royal Assent in the Course of the Present Session of Parliament, from its opening on January 15, 1805, to the 12th of July, when it terminated, inclusive.

February 7th, 1805.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty, certain duties upon malt in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1805.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty a duty on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England, and certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1805.

An act to remedy certain omissions in an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors."

February 22d.

An act to continue, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, an act made in the last session of parliament, for continuing an act to empower the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain such persons as he or they shall suspect for conspiring against his majesty's person and government.

An act for explaining and amending an act, made in the 43d year of his present majesty, for consolidating certain of the provisions contained in any act or acts, relating to the duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, and for amending the same, so far as relates to the power of acting as commissioners in certain districts.

An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom, as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of December, 1805; to permit such persons in Great Britain, as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors to make and file the same, on or before the first day of Michaelmas term, 1805.

An act for raising the sum of three millions by loans on exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1805.

March 1.

An act for amending an act, passed in the last session of parliament, for granting additional annuities to the proprietors of stock, created by two acts, passed in the 37th and 42nd years of his present majesty.

An act for allowing vessels employed in the Greenland whale-fishery, to complete their full number of men, at certain ports, for the present season.

March 12th.

An act for making further provision for the effectual performance of quarantine.

An act for granting certain additional rates and duties in Great Britain, on the conveyance of letters.

An act for raising the sum of twenty-two millions five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities.

March 18th.

An act for granting to his majesty additional duties in Great Bri-

tain on horses used in riding, or for drawing certain carriages, and for consolidating the said additional duties with the present duties thereon.

An act for granting additional duties on salt in Great Britain.

An act for granting to his majesty additional duties, in Great Britain, on the amount of assessments to be charged on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

March 22d.

An act for the regulation of his majesty's royal marine forces, while on shore.

March 25th.

An act for granting to his majesty, until the 25th day of March, 1806, certain rates and duties, and to allow certain drawbacks and bounties upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, and exported from, Ireland, in lieu of former rates and duties, drawbacks and bounties.

An act for granting to his majesty, until the 25th day of March, 1806, certain inland duties of excise and taxes in Ireland, in lieu of former duties of excise and taxes.

An act for granting to his majesty certain stamp duties in Ireland.

An act for repealing certain duties upon letters and packets sent by the post within Ireland, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for granting to his majesty a duty upon malt made in Ireland, and upon spirits made or distilled in Ireland, for the year 1805.

An act to continue until the 25th day of March, 1806, and to amend several acts for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland.

An act for further continuing, until the 25th day of March, 1806, an act passed in the 43d year of his present majesty, for discontinuing certain drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other drawbacks and bounties in lieu thereof.

An act to continue an act for suspending the operation of an act, of the 17th year of his present majesty, for restraining the negociation of promissory notes and bills of exchange, under a limited sum, in England, until six months after a ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

An act for continuing several laws relating to the permitting the warehousing of spirits in Ireland for exportation; for charging a duty on the same when taken out for home consumption; and for regulating the exportation to Great Britain of spirits not warehoused, until the 29th day of September, 1805; to the prohibiting the exportation from, and permitting the importation to, Great Britain of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision, without payment of duty, and to the prohibiting the exportation from Ireland of corn or potatoes, or other provisions, and to the permitting the importation into Ireland of corn, fish, and other provisions, without payment of duty, until the 25th day of March, 1806.

An act to enable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury of Great Britain, to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been, or shall be, granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1805.

April

April 5th.

An act for granting to his majesty additional stamp duties in Great Britain, on certain legacies.

An act for granting to his majesty additional duties within Great Britain, on certain goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, or brought or carried coastwise.

An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties of excise in Great Britain.

April 10th.

An act for allowing a certain portion of the militia in Great Britain, voluntarily to enlist into his majesty's regular forces and royal marines.

An act for granting to foreign ships, put under his majesty's protection, the privileges of prize ships, under certain regulations and restrictions, and for allowing aliens, in foreign colonies surrendered to his majesty, to exercise the occupations of merchants or factors, during the present war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

An act to make valid certain licences, granted by virtue of an order in council, for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandize, from and to Spain in neutral vessels, and for indemnifying all persons concerned in advising such order, or granting or acting under such licences.

An act to permit the importation of goods and commodities, from countries in America, belonging to any foreign European sovereign or state, in neutral ships, during the present war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

An act to continue until the 1st day of June, 1806, and amend an act, passed in the 37th year of his present majesty's reign, for carrying into execution the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his majesty and the United States of America.

An act to enable the East India Company to appoint the commander-in-chief on the Bengal establishment, to be a member of the council of Fort William in Bengal; notwithstanding the office of governor-general of Fort William, and the office of commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, being vested in the same person.

An act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-keepers and others, on quartering soldiers.

April 11th.

An act for allowing a certain proportion of the militia in Ireland, voluntarily to enlist into his majesty's forces and royal marines.

An act to continue, until the 29th day of September, 1805, and amend an act, made in the parliament of Ireland, in the 40th year of his present majesty, for better regulating the issuing and granting of permits and certificates for the conveyance and protection of trade in exciseable goods therein mentioned, and to prevent frauds by dealers in, or retailers of, such goods, so far as the same respects permits for spirits or spirituous liquors.

May 17th.

An act for raising the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds by way of annuities, for the service of Ireland.

An act for restraining the negociation of certain promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange in Ireland.

An act to extend the provisions of an act, made in the last session of parliament, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain silver coin, issued by the banks of England and Ireland respectively, to silver pieces which may be issued by the governor and company of the bank of Ireland, called tokens, and to promote the circulation of the said tokens.

An act to amend the laws for improving and keeping in repair the post roads in Ireland, and for rendering the conveyance of letters by his majesty's post-office, more secure and expeditious.

June 5th.

An act for repealing so much of an act, made in the 34th year of his present majesty, as exempts slate, the value whereof shall not exceed 20s. per ton, brought coastwise within Great Britain, from the duty thereby granted.

An act for making perpetual certain additional duties of excise on wine imported into Great Britain, granted by two acts, passed in the 43d and 44th years of his present majesty; and to allow a drawback of the said duties to admirals, captains, and other commissioned officers, for wine consumed on board his majesty's ships of war.

An act to continue until the end of the next session of parliament, and amend an act made in the 43d year of his present majesty, for appointing commissioners to enquire and examine into any irregularities, frauds, or abuses, which are or have been practised by persons employed in the several naval departments therein mentioned.

An act to appoint commissioners to enquire and examine into the public expenditure, and the conduct of public business in the military departments therein mentioned; and to report such observations as shall occur to them for correcting or preventing any abuses and irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the business of the said departments, to continue in force for two years, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of parliament.

An act for appointing commissioners for putting into execution an act of this session of parliament, for continuing and granting to his majesty a duty on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England, and certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1805; and an act, made in the 38th year of his present majesty, for granting an aid to his majesty, by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1798.

An act to repeal certain parts of an act, made in the 43d year of his present majesty, for granting a contribution on the profits arising from property, provisions, trades, and offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the provisions for collecting the said duties.

An act for regulating licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, beer, ale, and cyder, by retail, and for discouraging the immoderate use of spirituous liquors in Ireland.

June 27th.

An act for granting to his majesty certain additional stamp duties, for amending the laws relating to the stamp duties, and for indemnifying persons

persons who have acted as notaries public, without being duly licensed in Ireland.

An act for the better regulation of licences to persons in Ireland, dealing in exciseable commodities and engaged in the several occupations therein mentioned.

An act for the collection of the malt duties in Ireland, and regulating the trade of a malster.

An act to amend an act, made in the 9th year of King George the First, for amending the laws relating to the settlement, employment, and relief of the poor, so far as the same respects contracts to be entered into for the maintenance and employment of the poor.

An act to amend an act, made in the 25th year of his present majesty, for better examining and auditing the public accounts of this kingdom, and for enabling the commissioners, in certain cases, to allow of vouchers, although not stamped according to law.

An act for further continuing, until the 1st day of February, 1809, an act made in the 27th year of his present majesty, for enabling the commissioners of the treasury to let to farm the duties on horses let to hire for travelling post, and by time.

An act to consolidate and extend the several laws now in force for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandize, into and from certain ports in the West Indies.

An act to repeal an act made in the 23d year of his present majesty, for the better regulation of the office of paymaster general of his majesty's forces, and the more regular payment of the army; and for the more effectually regulating the said office.

An act for amending an act passed in the parliament of Ireland, in the 35th year of his present majesty, for regulating the election of members to serve in parliament, so far as relates to freeholds under the yearly value of twenty pounds, and for making further and other regulations relating thereto.

An act for making allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia of Great Britain, while disembodied.

An act to revive, and further continue, until the 25th day of March, 1806, and amend so much of an act, made in the 39th and 40th years of his present majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants, and serjeant-majors of the militia of England, disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia in Great Britain, for the year 1805.

An act for defraying, until the 25th day of March, 1806, the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of Ireland; for holding courts martial on serjeant-majors, serjeants, corporals, and drummers, for offences committed during the time such militia shall not be embodied; and for making allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the said militia, during peace.

An act to amend an act made in the 41st year of his present majesty, for granting bounties for taking and bringing fish to the Cities of London and Westminster, and other places in the United Kingdom.

An act to continue, until the 29th day of September, 1806, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament, for appointing

pointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, which are or have been lately received into the several public offices in Ireland therein mentioned, to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and into the present mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting, for public money in Ireland.

An act to prevent, in Great Britain, the illegally carrying away bark, and for amending two acts, passed in the 6th and 9th years of his present majesty's reign, for the preservation of timber, trees, underwoods, roots, shrubs, plants, hollies, thorns, and quicksets.

An act for granting to his majesty an additional duty on Spanish red wine imported into Great Britain.

An act for making perpetual, and amending, several laws for encouraging the making of sail-cloth in Great Britain, and securing the duties on foreign sail cloth imported, and for making perpetual several laws for permitting the exportation of a certain quantity of corn and grain to Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, and for regulating the fees of officers of the customs, and of naval officers in the British colonies in America, and of the officers of the customs in Newfoundland.

An act for vesting in the barrack-master-general, for the time being, estates held or occupied for the barrack service, and authorising him to sell the same, with the consent of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury.

An act to rectify a mistake in the name of one of the commissioners appointed by an act, passed in the present session of parliament, for appointing commissioners to enquire into the public expenditure, and the conduct of public business in the military departments therein mentioned.

An act to amend the several laws relating to the duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes.

An act for the encouragement of seamen, and for the better and more effectually manning his majesty's navy, during the present war.

An act to enable the commissioners of the treasury, to contract with certain proprietors of stock, created by two acts, passed in the 37th and 42d years of his present majesty, for granting other annuities in lieu thereof, or to pay the same off at the period herein mentioned.

An act for granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

An act to remove doubts touching appointments to certain offices in the court of chancery, made during the vacancy of the office of register, and keeper of the register and registers in that court.

July 2d.

An act to amend an act, made in the parliament of Ireland, for the support of the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown in Ireland, and for granting to his majesty a civil list establishment, under certain provisions and regulations.

An act to amend, and render more effectual an act, passed in the 42d year of his present majesty's reign, for consolidating the provisions of the several acts passed for the redemption and sale of the land tax, into one act.

An act to indemnify all persons concerned in advancing 40,000l. to Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Company

pany, in 1796, out of monies issued for naval services.

An act to amend several acts, passed in the parliament of Ireland, for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the losses of such of his majesty's loyal subjects, as have suffered in their property during the rebellion in Ireland, and for other purposes in the said acts mentioned.

An act for continuing several laws relating to the regulating the prices at which corn and grain may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain; and to the admission to entry of oil and blubber of Newfoundland, taken by his majesty's subjects carrying on the fishery from, and residing in, the said island, until the 25th day of March, 1806; and for reviving, amending, and continuing, for the same term, an act of the last session of Parliament, for permiting the importation of hides and other articles in foreign ships.

An act to amend an act, made in the 31st year of his present majesty, for the better regulation and government of seamen, employed in the coasting trade.

An act for repealing the duty chargeable on woollen goods, of the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to the East Indies.

An act to continue the operation of an act, passed in the last session of parliament, to suspend proceedings in actions, prosecutions, and proceedings, under certain acts relating to the woollen manufacture, and also under an act of the reign of queen Elizabeth, so far as relates to certain persons employed or concerned in the said manufacture.

An act for making more effectual the gracious intentions of her late majesty queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the clergy, so far as relates to the returns of certificates into the exchequer, and gifts of personal property.

An act for authorising the commissioners of his majesty's treasury in Great Britain, to advance a certain sum of money, to be applied in completing the Crinan canal.

July 10th.

An act to explain and amend an act, made in the last session of parliament, to regulate the importation and exportation of corn, and the bounties and duties payable thereon.

An act to authorise the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, to permit certain articles to be warehoused in different ports in Great Britain, upon giving security for the payment of duties upon the articles therein mentioned.

An act for repealing the duties of customs on cochineal dust, and Granilla, imported into Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to alter and extend the provisions of the laws, now in force for the punishment of the forgery of Bank notes, bills of exchange, and other securities, to every part of Great Britain.

An act to empower his majesty to retain upon full pay and allowances, officers of the militia during the war, notwithstanding the reduction.

An act for appointing additional commissioners, for the better examining and auditing certain of the public accounts of Great Britain.

An act to amend two acts of the 13th and 44th years of his present majesty, for the more effectual execution of the criminal laws, and more easy apprehending and bring-

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ing to trial offenders escaping from one part of the united kingdom to the other, and from one county to another.

An act to amend two acts, passed in the 43d and 45th years of his present majesty, for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain.

An act for reducing the duty of excise on hops, the growth of Great Britain.

An act to amend so much of an act, of the 43d year of his present majesty, for consolidating certain of the provisions of the acts relating to the duties in Scotland, under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, as relates to the appointment of assessors and sub-collectors, and the notices required to be delivered to persons assessed to the said duties.

An act for continuing the premiums allowed to ships employed in the southern whale fishery.

An act to indemnify all persons who have been concerned in issuing an order of council, and directions for extending the time of certain ships continuing to perform quarantine.

An act for increasing the drawback on linens, exported from Great Britain to the West Indies.

An act for regulating and encouraging the trade; for the improvement of the revenue; and prevention of smuggling to and from the Isle of Man.

An act for better regulating the distilling of spirits in England, for exportation to Scotland, and in Scotland, for exportation to England; for the better securing licences to distil spirits for Scotland.

An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the 9th year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, intituled "An act to restrain the disposition of lands, whereby the same become unalienable," as restrains colleges within the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from purchasing or holding advowsons, except as therein is provided.

An act to revive and continue an act, made in the 31st year of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of the pilchard fishery, by allowing a further bounty upon pilchards taken, cured, and exported."

An act for charging additional duties of customs on straw platting, and on straw hats or bonnets, imported into Great Britain.

An act to continue until the 29th day of September, 1806, and amend several acts for regulating and securing the collection of the duties on spirituous liquors distilled in Ireland, and the warehousing of such spirits for exportation.

An act to continue until the 29th day of September, 1806, and amend several acts for regulating the collection of the duties in Ireland on fire-hearths, on dwelling-houses, on coaches, and other carriages, on male servants, on horses, and on dogs.

An act to continue until the 29th day of September, 1806, and amend several acts for regulating and securing the collection of the duties on paper made in Ireland, and on paper printed or stained in Ireland, to serve for hangings or other uses.

An act for charging, until the 25th day of March, 1806, an additional duty on Spanish red wine, imported into Ireland.

An act to continue until the 29th day of September, 1806, several acts

for the better collection and security of the revenues of the customs and excise in Ireland, and for preventing frauds therein.

An act to amend so much of an act for granting to his majesty several sums of money, for defraying the charge of certain permanent services in Ireland, as relates to the military survey of Ireland.

An act for exempting from the duties on profits arising from property, the first half yearly dividend on annuities, under an act of the present session, for raising the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities, for the service of Ireland, which shall not have been written into the books of the Bank of England.

An act to amend and render more effectual an act, made in the parliament of Ireland, in the 5th year of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for erecting and establishing public infirmaries and hospitals in this kingdom."

An act to appoint commissioners to enquire and examine into any irregularities or abuses, which may have taken place in conducting and managing the paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets of Dublin, and to provide for the suspension of the powers and authorities of the corporation of directors and commissioners for paving, cleansing, and lighting, the said streets, and for vesting the same in other persons, during such suspension; and for the better conducting and managing the business of the said corporation.

An act for granting a certain sum of money, towards improving the harbour on the north side of the hill of Howth, near Dublin, and rendering it a fit situation for his majesty's packets.

An act for enabling the commissioners of the treasury of Great Britain, to advance a certain sum of money to the lord provost, magistrates and council of the city of Edinburgh, towards the completion of the docks and other works in the harbour of Leith.

An act for purchasing certain buildings and ground, in and near Palace-yard, Westminster, for the use of the public.

An act for enabling his majesty to grant a certain creek, called Chelson Bay, otherwise Shilston Bay, in or near the parish of Plympton Saint Mary, in the county of Devon; and for vesting the same, for a valuable consideration, in the Right Hon. John Lord Boringdon, and his heirs.

An act to continue the proceedings in the house of lords, touching the conduct of Luke Fox, esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas, of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, notwithstanding any prorogation or dissolution of parliament.

An act for raising the sum of eight millions by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1805.

An act for raising the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1805; and for indemnifying the Bank of England for having advanced money for the public service, on the credit of certain exchequer bills.

An act for raising the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1805.

An act for the more effectual prevention of smuggling.

An act for charging additional duties

duties on the importation of foreign plate glass into Great Britain.

July 12th.

An act for settling and securing a certain annuity on John Duke of Athol, and the heirs general of the seventh earl of Derby.

An act to amend an act, passed in the 4th year of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for preventing inconveniencies arising in cases of merchants, and such other persons as are within the description of the statutes relating to bankrupts being entitled to privilege of parliament, and becoming insolvent, and to prevent delay in the entering appearances and actions, brought against persons having privilege of parliament.

An act to provide that the proceedings now depending in the house of commons, upon articles of charge of high crimes and misdemeanours, which have been exhibited against Henry Lord Viscount Melville, shall not be discontinued by any prorogation or dissolution of parliament.

An act to indemnify persons who shall give evidence against Henry Lord Viscount Melville, upon the impeachment voted against him by the commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, in respect of acts done by such persons, in any office or employment held by them under the said Lord Viscount Melville, during the time he held and enjoyed the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy.

An act to vest the Townleian collection of ancient sculpture, in the trustees of the British Museum, for the use of the public.

An act for allowing, under certain restrictions, until the 1st day of August, 1806, the bringing a limited quantity of coals, culm, or cinders, to London and Westminster, by inland navigation.

An act for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies above mentioned, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1805, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the Meeting of the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Kingdom of Great Britain the Nineteenth, on the 15th Day of January, (46th of the King,) 1805.

My lords and gentlemen,

SINCE the end of the last session, the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of this kingdom have been continued with incessant activity, but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect. The skill and intrepidity of my navy, the respectable and formidable state of my army and militia, the unabated zeal, and improved discipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of my subjects, have, indeed, been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprise. While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in their full vigour, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget, that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance, and unremitting activity.

The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have, at the same time, endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture; but, in consequence of the refusal of a satisfactory explanation, my minister quitted Madrid, and war has since been declared by Spain against this country. I have directed a copy of the Manifesto, which I have caused to be prepared on the occasion, to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the Court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interests of my dominions would admit, and while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest, which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French councils. The general conduct of the French Government on the continent of Europe, has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges

privileges of accredited ministers, and of the established principles of the law of nations. Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French Government, containing professions of a pacific disposition. I have, in consequence, expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace, on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interests of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe. I have, therefore, not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with those powers on the continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connexion, with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interests he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

I have directed the estimates for the public service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burthens being imposed on my people, but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising supplies, you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining as much as possible, the accumulation of the national debt.

My lords and gentlemen,

In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me, to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures, as by enabling me to prosecute the war with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination.

Message from the King to the House of Lords.

His majesty thinks proper to acquaint the house of lords, that the communications which have taken place, and are still depending, between his majesty and some of the powers on the continent, have not yet been brought to such a point, as to enable his majesty to lay the result of them before the house, or to enter into any further explanation with the French Government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his majesty at the opening of the present session. But his majesty conceives that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, or may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest, on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interests of his majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe.

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His majesty, therefore, recommends it to the house of lords, to consider of making provision for enabling his majesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require.

Speech of his Majesty on the Prorogation of Parliament.

My lords and gentlemen,

We have it in command from his majesty, to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given in the present session, of your constant regard for the honour of his crown, and the interests of his dominions; and particularly the measures which you have adopted for strengthening his majesty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposable military force of the kingdom.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

His majesty has directed us particularly to thank you in his majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which the necessity of the public service has required.

My lords and gentlemen,

His majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negociations in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but you may rest assured that no step will be omitted on his majesty's part, for promoting such a concert, as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continual encroachments on the part of the French government, which threaten every day more and more, the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe.

My lords and gentlemen,

By virtue of his majesty's commission, under the great seal to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday the 22d day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 22d of August next.

Order of Council, dated at the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of January, 1805, the King being present in Council, for granting letters of Marque against Spain.

Whereas his majesty has received information that the king of Spain has issued a declaration of war against his majesty, his subjects, and people; his majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which he finds himself engaged, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Spain, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated, by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the king of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the king

King of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his majesty's said advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his majesty, at this board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissionated for the purposes aforementioned.

Eldon, C.	Hawkesbury.
Montrose.	Ellenborough.
Camden.	W. Pitt.
Melville.	W. Grant.
Sidmouth.	C. Morgan.
Castlereagh.	E. Nepean.
Mulgrave.	

Declaration of War with Spain, on the Part of the King of England, laid before Parliament, and published on Thursday, the 24th of January, 1805.

From the moment that hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, on the part of Great Britain, necessarily followed from the treaty of St. Ildephonso, if not disclaimed by Spain.—That treaty, in fact, identified Spain with the republican government of France, by a virtual acknowledgment of unqualified vassalage, and by specific stipulations

of unconditional offence.—By the articles of that treaty, Spain covenanted to furnish a stated contingent of naval and military force for the prosecution of any war in which the French republic might think proper to engage. She specifically surrendered any right or pretension to enquire into the nature, origin, or justice of that war. She stipulated, in the first instance, a contingent of troops and ships, which, of itself, comprised no moderate proportion of the means at her disposal; but in the event of this contingent being at any time found insufficient for the purposes of France, she further bound herself to put into a state of activity the utmost force, both by sea and land, that it should be in her power to collect. She covenanted that this force should be at the disposal of France, to be employed conjointly or separately for the annoyance of the common enemy; thus submitting her entire power and resources to be used as the instruments of French ambition and aggression, and to be applied in whatever proportion France might think proper, for the avowed purpose of endeavouring to subvert the government, and destroy the national existence of Great Britain.—The character of such a treaty gave Great Britain an incontestible right to declare to Spain, that unless she decidedly renounced the treaty, or gave assurances that she would not perform the obligations of it, she would not be considered as a neutral power.——This right, however, for prudential reasons, and from motives of forbearance and tenderness towards Spain, was not exercised in its full extent: and, in consequence of assurances of a pacific disposition on the part of the Spanish government, his majesty did not, in the first instance, insist on a distinct and formal renunciation of the treaty. It does not appear that any express demand of succour had been made by France before the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and three; and on the first notification of the war, his majesty's minister at Madrid was led to believe, in consequence of communications which passed between him and the Spanish government, that his catholic majesty did not consider himself as necessarily bound by the mere fact of the existence of a war between Great Britain and France, without subsequent explanation and discussion, to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of St. Ildephonso, though the articles of that treaty would certainly give rise to a very different interpretation. In the month of October a convention was signed, by which Spain agreed to pay to France a certain sum monthly in lieu of naval and military succours, which they had stipulated by the treaty to provide, but of the amount of this sum, or of the nature of any other stipulations which that convention might contain, no official information whatever was given.—It was immediately stated by his majesty's minister at Madrid, to the Spanish government, that a subsidy as large as that which they were supposed to have engaged to pay to France, far exceeded the bounds of forbearance: that it could only meet with a temporary connivance, as, if it was continued, it might prove, in fact, a greater injury than any other hostility. In reply to these remonstrances, it was represented as an expedient to gain time, and assurances were given which

were confirmed by circumstances which came to his majesty's knowledge from other quarters, that the disposition of the Spanish government would induce them to extricate themselves from this engagement, if the course of events should admit of their doing so with safety. —When his majesty had first reason to believe that such a convention was concluded, he directed his minister at Madrid to declare that his forbearing to consider Spain as an enemy must depend in some degree upon the amount of the succours, and upon her maintaining a perfect neutrality in all other respects; but that it would be impossible for him to consider a permanent payment, to the amount of that which was stated to have been in agitation, in any other light than as a direct subsidy of war. His majesty's envoy was directed, therefore, first to protest against the convention, as a violation of neutrality, and a justifiable cause of war; secondly, to declare, that our abstaining from hostilities must depend upon its being only a temporary measure, and that we must be at liberty to consider a perseverance in it as a cause of war; thirdly, that the entrance of any French troops into Spain must be refused; fourthly, that any naval preparation must be a great cause of jealousy, and any attempt to give naval assistance to France an immediate cause of war; fifthly, that the Spanish ports must remain open to our commerce, and that our ships of war must have equal treatment with those of France. His majesty's minister was also instructed, if any French troops entered Spain, or if he received authentic information of any naval armaments preparing for the assistance of France, to leave Madrid, and to give immediate notice to our naval commanders, that they might proceed to hostilities without the delay that might be occasioned by a reference home.—— The execution of these instructions produced a variety of discussions; during which his majesty's minister told Mr. Cevallos, in answer to his question, whether a continuance of such pecuniary succours to France would be considered as a ground of war, and whether he was authorised to declare it? that he was so authorised, and that war would be the infallible consequence.—It was, however, still thought desirable by his majesty to protract, if possible, the decision of this question; and it was therefore stated, in the instructions to his minister at Madrid, that as the subsidy was represented by the Spanish government to be merely a temporary measure, his majesty might still continue to overlook it for a time; but that his decision in this respect must depend upon knowing the precise nature of all the stipulations between Spain and France, and upon the Spanish government being determined to cause their neutrality to be respected in all other particulars. That until these questions were answered in a satisfactory manner, and the convention communicated to him, he could give no positive answer whether he would make the pecuniary succours a cause of war or not.— Before the receipt of these instructions, dated January 21, 1804, the report of some naval armaments in the ports of Spain had occasioned a fresh correspondence between his majesty's minister and the Spanish government. In one of the notes presented by the former, he declares, that if the king was forced

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to begin a war, he would want no other declaration than what he had already made. The answers of the Spanish government were at first of an evasive nature: his majesty's minister closed the correspondence on his part by a note delivered on the eighteenth February, in which he declares that all further forbearance on the part of England must depend upon the cessation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes in their ports; and unless these points were agreed to without modification, he had orders to leave Madrid. On the second of these points a satisfactory answer was given, and orders issued accordingly; on the first a reference was made to former declarations. To the question about disclosing the treaty with France no satisfactory answer was ever given. As, however, no naval preparations appeared to be proceeding at that period in the ports of Spain, the matter was allowed to remain there for a time. In the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, the government of Spain gave assurances of faithful and settled neutrality, and disavowed any orders to arm in their ports; yet in the subsequent month, when these assurances were recent, and a confident reliance reposed in them, the British chargé d'affaires received advice from the admiral commanding his majesty's ships off the port of Ferrol, that reinforcements of soldiers and sailors had arrived through Spain for the French fleets at Toulon and Ferrol. On this intelligence two notes were presented to the Spanish ministers, but no answer was received to either of them. Towards the end of the month of September, information was received in London from the British admiral stationed off Ferrol, that orders had actually been given by the court of Madrid, for arming, without loss of time, at that port, four ships of the line, two frigates, and other smaller vessels; that (according to his intelligence) similar orders had been given at Carthagena and Cadiz, and particularly that three first-rate ships of the line were directed to sail from the last-mentioned port; and, as an additional proof of hostile intentions, that orders had been given to arm the pacquets as in time of war.—— Here then appeared a direct and unequivocal violation of the terms on which the continuance of peace had been acquiesced in; previous notice having been given to the Spanish government, that a state of war would be the immediate consequence of such a measure, his majesty on this event stood almost pledged to an instant commencement of hostilities: the king, however, preferred a persevering adherence to the system of moderation so congenial to his disposition: he resolved to leave still an opening for accommodation, if Spain should be still allowed the liberty to adopt the course prescribed by a just sense of her own interests and security. It is here worthy of remark, that the groundless and ungrateful imputations thrown out against his majesty's conduct in the Spanish manifesto, are built upon the foundation of this forbearance alone. Had his majesty exercised, without reserve, his just rights of war, the representations so falsely asserted, and so insidiously dwelt upon, could not have been even stated under any colourable pretext: the indulgence, therefore, which postponed the actual state of war, was not only mis-

represented, but transformed into a ground of complaint, because the forbearance extended to the aggressors was not carried to a dangerous and inadmissible extreme. In consequence of intelligence above stated, directions were sent to his majesty's minister at Madrid, to make representations and remonstrances to the Spanish court, to demand explanations relative to the existing conventions between Spain and France; and, above all, to insist that the naval armaments in their ports should be placed on the same footing as they were previously to the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and France: and he was further directed, explicitly to state to the Spanish government, that his majesty felt a duty imposed upon him of taking, without delay, every measure of precaution; and, particularly, of giving orders to his admiral, off the port of Ferrol, to prevent any of the Spanish ships of war sailing from that port, or any additional ships of war from entering it.—No substantial redress, no satisfactory explanation, was afforded in consequence of these repeated representations; whilst, under the cover of his majesty's forbearance, the enemy had received considerable remittances of treasure, together with the facility of procuring other supplies.—Every circumstance of the conduct of Spain was peculiarly calculated to excite the attention of the British government —the removal of Spanish ships out of their docks, to make room for the accommodation of the men of war of France—the march of French troops and seamen through the Spanish territory—the equipment of naval armaments at Ferrol —the consideration that the junction of this armament with the French ships already in that harbour, would create a decided superiority of numbers over his majesty's squadron cruising off that port —the additional naval exertions, and the consequent increase of expence which this conduct of Spain necessarily imposed upon Great Britain. All these together required those precautions, both of representation and action, to which his majesty had immediate recourse.—While official notice was given of his majesty's intention to adopt those necessary measures, the Spanish government was at the same time assured, that his majesty still felt an earnest desire to maintain a good understanding with Spain; but that the continuance of such a state of things must be subject to the condition of abstaining, on their part, from all hostile preparations, and on making, without hesitation or reserve, that full and explicit disclosure of the nature and extent of the subsisting engagements with France, which had hitherto been so frequently and so fruitlessly demanded.—The precautions adopted by his majesty were such only as he deemed indispensibly necessary to guard against the augmentation by Spain of her means of naval preparation during the discussion, and against the possible consequences of the safe arrival of the expected American treasure in the Spanish ports; an event which has more than once, in former times, become the epoch of the termination of discussions, and of the commencement of hostility on the part of Spain.—The orders issued by his majesty, on this occasion, to the admirals commanding his fleets, afford the most

most striking example of a scrupulous and indulgent forbearance; the most strict limitation was given, as to the extent and object of the measures proposed; and the execution of those orders was guarded with the strongest injunctions to avoid, by every means consistent with attainment of their object, any act of violence or hostility against the dominions or subjects of his catholic majesty. The hostile preparations in the harbour of Ferrol rendered it necessary, in the first instance, that a reinforcement should be added to the squadron cruizing off that port; and orders were at the same time conveyed to the British admirals, to send intimation to the Spanish government of the instructions they had received, and of their determination, in consequence, to resist, under the present circumstances, the sailing either of the French or Spanish fleets, if any attempt should be made by either of them.—His majesty's pleasure was at the same time signified, that they were not to detain, in the first instance, any ship belonging to his catholic majesty, sailing from a port of Spain; but to require the commander of such ship to return directly to the port from whence she came, and only, in the event of his refusing to comply with such requisition, to detain and send her to Gibraltar, or to England.—Further directions were given not to detain any Spanish homeward-bound ships of war, unless they should have treasure on board, nor merchant ships of that nation, however laden, on any account whatsoever. That in the prosecution of those measures of precaution, many valuable lives should have been sacrificed, is a subject of much regret to his majesty, who laments it as an event produced alone by an unhappy concurrence of circumstances, but which can in no degree affect the merits of the case. The question of the just principle and due exercise of his majesty's right, rests upon every foundation of the laws of nature and of nations, which enjoin and justify the adoption of such measures as are requisite for defence and the prevention of aggression.—It remains only further to observe, that if any additional proof were requisite of the wisdom and necessity of precautionary measures, that proof would be found even in the declaration relied upon in the manifesto of Spain, in which its government now states itself to have contemplated, from the beginning of the war, the necessity of making itself a party to it, in support of the pretensions of France, expressly declaring, that "Spain and Holland, who treated conjointly with "France at Amiens, and whose interests and political relations were "so closely connected with her, "must have with difficulty refrained "from taking part against the injuries and insults offered to their "ally."—It will further appear, by a reference to the dates and results of the several representations made by his majesty's chargé d'affaires, at the court of Spain, that the detention of the Spanish treasure-ships never was in question during the discussions which preceded his departure from Madrid. That ground of complaint, therefore, which has since been so much relied upon, formed no part of the motive of the previous hostile character so strongly manifested by the Spanish court in their mode of treating the points in discussion, nor (as will appear in

the sequel) of the final rupture of the negociation at Madrid.——On the twenty-sixth of October, one thousand eight hundred and four, his majesty's chargé d'affaires presented a note to the Spanish minister, in which the following conditions were insisted upon, as preliminary to the appointment of a minister from Great Britain, who might treat of the adjustment of other matters which remained for discussion. The conditions were three: first, that the orders given at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena, should be countermanded, as well for the equipment of ships of war in any of those ports, as for their removal from one of those ports to another. Secondly, that not only the present armaments should be discontinued, but that the establishment of ships of war in the different ports should be replaced on the footing on which they stood at the commencement of hostilities between England and France. Thirdly, that a full disclosure should be made of the existing engagements, and of the future intentions of Spain with respect to France. From the period above-mentioned to the second of November, several official notes passed between his majesty's chargé d'affaires and the Spanish minister, consisting, with little variation in their tenour, of urgent demands of satisfaction on the one side, and of evasive and unsatisfactory replies on the other. After repeated delays and reiterated applications, his majesty's chargé d'affaires received his passports on the seventh of November, and departed from Madrid on the fourteenth of that month.—During the whole of this negotiation, no mention was made of the detention of the Spanish treasure-ships, nor does it any where appear that an account had been received at Madrid of that transaction. It is evident, therefore, notwithstanding the attempt made by the Spanish court to avail itself of that event, in the manifesto which has been since published, that the state of war must equally have arisen between Great Britain and Spain, had the detention never taken place, and that, in point of fact, the rupture ultimately took place upon grounds distinct from, and totally unconnected with, that measure.—The leading circumstances which characterise the reiterated abuse of his majesty's moderation, were each of them of a nature to have exhausted any less settled system of lenity and forbearance. Succours afforded to his enemies; explanations refused or evaded, after repeated demands; conditions violated, after distinct notice that on them depended the continuance of peace. Such has been the conduct of the Spanish court; and it is under these circumstances that his majesty finds the domineering influence of France exerted, and the Spanish nation in a state of declared and open war.—His majesty appeals with confidence to all Europe for the acknowledgment of his exemplary moderation in the whole course of these transactions. His majesty feels with regret the necessity which places him in a state of hostility with Spain; and would with heart-felt satisfaction observe, on the part of that country, the assumption of a more dignified sense of national importance, and a more independent exercise of sovereign rights.—His majesty would indeed be most happy to discover in the councils of Spain a reviving sense of those ancient feelings

feelings and honourable propensities which have at all times been so congenial to the Spanish character, and which, in better times, have marked the conduct of its government. His majesty will, on his part, eagerly embrace the first opportunity, thus offered, of resuming a state of peace and confidence with a nation which has so many ties of common interest to connect it with Great Britain, and which he has hitherto been ever disposed to regard with sentiments of the utmost consideration and esteem.

Letter from the Emperor Napoleon, to His Majesty the King of England, dated 2d January, 1805, and communicated to the Legislative Body of France on the 4th of February, 1805.

Sir and Brother,

Called to the throne of France by providence, and by the suffrages of the senate, the people, and the army, my first sentiment is a wish for peace. France and England abuse their prosperity. They may contend for ages; but do their governments well fulfil the most sacred of their duties, and will not so much blood, shed uselessly, and without a view to any end, condemn them in their own consciences? I consider it as no disgrace to make the first step. I have, I hope, sufficiently proved to the world, that I fear none of the chances of war; it, besides, presents nothing that I need to fear: peace is the wish of my heart, but war has never been inconsistent with my glory. I conjure your majesty not to deny yourself the happiness of giving peace to the world, nor to leave that sweet satisfaction to your children: for certainly there never was a more fortunate opportunity, nor a moment more favourable, to silence all the passions, and listen only to the sentiments of humanity and reason. This moment once lost, what end can be assigned to a war which all my efforts will not be able to terminate! Your majesty has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. Your nation is at the highest point of prosperity; what can it hope from war?—To form a coalition with some powers of the continent!—The continent will remain tranquil: a coalition can only increase the preponderance and continental greatness of France. To renew intestine troubles?—The times are no longer the same. To destroy our finances?—Finances founded on a flourishing agriculture can never be destroyed. To take from France her colonies?—The colonies are to France only a secondary object; and does not your majesty already possess more than you know how to preserve? If your majesty would but reflect, you must perceive that the war is without an object, without any presumable result to yourself. Alas! what a melancholy prospect to cause two nations to fight merely for the sake of fighting. The world is sufficiently large for our two nations to live in it, and reason is sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling every thing, when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides. I have, however, fulfilled a sacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart. I trust your majesty will believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and my wish to give you every proof of it, &c.

Napoleon.

Answer given by Lord Mulgrave, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 14th January, 1805.—Addressed to M. Talleyrand.

His Britannic majesty has received the letter which has been addressed to him by the head of the French government, dated the 2d of the present month. There is no object which his majesty has more at heart, than to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure again for his subjects the advantages of a peace, founded on bases which may not be incompatible with the permanent security and essential interests of his dominions. His majesty is persuaded that this end can only be attained by arrangements which may at the same time provide for the future safety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this sentiment, his majesty feels it is impossible for him to answer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, till he has had time to communicate with the powers on the continent, with whom he is engaged in confidential connexions and relations, and particularly the emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wisdom and elevation of the sentiments with which he is animated, and the lively interest which he takes in the safety and independence of the continent.

Mulgrave.

Address presented to the King, upon the Throne, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, on the 30th of April, 1805.

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, beg leave, with every sentiment of duty and devotion to your majesty's person and government, to approach your majesty with our sincere congratulations on the discoveries which have been made by the reports of the commissioners of naval inquiry, laid before your majesty and the other branches of the legislature; from which your majesty must have seen with astonishment and indignation that an eminent member of your majesty's government, the lord viscount Melville, had been guilty of practices which the representatives of the people, in parliament assembled, have declared to be a gross violation of the law and a high breach of duty. We are persuaded that your majesty's royal mind feels it to be a great aggravation of lord Melville's palpable, conscious, and deliberate breach of a statute, which he, beyond all others, was bound to observe with strict fidelity, that he had filled so many and such high offices in executive government, and was honoured with so large a portion of your majesty's confidence.——The virtues which adorn your majesty, and which excite in the highest degree the love of your people, are a pledge to the nation, that in removing lord Melville from your majesty's councils and presence for ever, the punishment of a delinquent, however just, is far less a motive with your majesty than the example held out, that no minister, however favoured, shall presume upon your majesty's countenance, who shall be found to have trampled upon the law, and to have disgraced the

the functions with which he had been invested.—The investigations of the commissioners of naval inquiry have excited the interest, and inspired the country with gratitude towards those commissioners, and we are persuaded that your majesty participates in the general anxiety which pervades all ranks for the prolongation, and, if necessary, for the enlargement of their authority. ——Confiding in your majesty's paternal solicitude, that whatever is cheerfully contributed by a loyal people shall be faithfully administered, we entertain the fullest assurance that to your majesty it will be a source of the profoundest satisfaction, that all necessary measures shall be adopted and persevered in, towards the correction and punishment of proved malversation, and that nothing will be omitted which shall have a tendency to promote the public confidence in government, and to invigorate and confirm the spirit, energy, and union, of your majesty's empire at this important crisis.

His Majesty's Answer.

I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government: you may rely on my concurrence in every measure which is calculated to maintain the credit of the country, and to remedy any abuses which may be found to exist in the public expenditure.

Address of the City of London to his Majesty, on the Victory of the late Lord Nelson over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar. Presented Nov. 21, 1805.

To the king's most excellent majesty: The humble, loyal, and dutiful address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.—Most gracious sovereign,—We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, impressed with the most solemn sense of gratitute to the Almighty Disposer of events, for his late transcendant goodness to this highly-favoured nation, approach the throne, to offer our warmest congratulations to your majesty, on the recent most glorious and decisive victory obtained over the combined naval force of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, by your majesty's fleet, under the command of the illustrious and ever-to-be-lamented hero, lord viscount Nelson. A victory, which, while it adds to the British archives, in immortal characters, the proudest conflict that ever graced them, mournfully records the fall of the chief, who had, in that moment, attained the summit of splendid achievements.—Far be it, however, from the minds of your majesty's grateful subjects, to repine at the severe blow which Providence has inflicted; or, while they deplore the loss of distinguished worth, offend the spirit and character of the British name, by forgetting the many obligations they owe to the surviving brave men, whose valour and public spirit will lead them successfully to emulate such heroic deeds, inspired by their loyalty to their beloved king, and their attachment to their native country.

Signed, by order of court,

Henry Woodthorpe.

His Majesty's Answer.

I receive with peculiar satisfaction the congratulations of my loyal city of London, on the late glorious and decisive victory, obtained, under the blessing of God, by my fleet, commanded by the late lord viscount Nelson, over the combined naval force of France and Spain.—The skill and intrepidity of my officers and seamen were never more conspicuous than on this important occasion.—The loss of the distinguished commander, under whom this great victory has been achieved, I most sincerely and deeply lament. His transcendant and heroic services will, I am persuaded, exist for ever in the recollection of my people; and, whilst they tend to stimulate those who come after him to similar exertions, they will prove a lasting source of strength, security, and glory to my dominions.

Proclamation of the King of England, published at Hanover on the 2d of December, 1805.

We, George III. by the grace of God, &c. &c.—Our warmest wishes for the liberation of our beloved German estates have at length succeeded; the enemy, in consequence of the efforts of our high allies, having been compelled to evacuate them. We had indulged a hope, that this would have been effected, some time since, by our own troops; but the execution of the same has been retarded by contrary winds. In the interim, the king of Prussia, while the Russian troops required by his majesty were advancing, took possession of the city of Hanover, when evacuated by our enemies, under the most friendly assurances.—It is one of the first objects since the restoration of the ancient administration of affairs, thus publicly to make known to the country our joy upon this happy change, and to testify to our faithful subjects, that the repeated proofs of their unshaken fidelity and attachment, during the oppression they suffered from the enemy, have not been unnoticed by us, but have been observed and acknowledged with increased affection and good will.—Our next object will now be directed to the healing of the wounds inflicted by the enemy in every possible way; and, as far as in our power lies, to cause the calamities of the past to be forgotten in the prospect of the future. But we confidently expect from our faithful subjects, that each of them will co-operate with us, to the extent of his abilities, never losing sight of the reflection, that this country has been by the enemy most unjustly involved in a war; and which still calls for our strongest efforts, to ensure those happy consequences which must be the result of our perseverance.—We are, therefore, convinced, that the country will be gratified in receiving the information, that it is our intention to entrust the direction of the administration of the military affairs of this country to the duke of Cambridge, as soon as he can conveniently arrive. This notice is, therefore, previously given to all whom it may concern. With respect to civil concerns, we have found it necessary to send our cabinet minister, count Munster, who, with other charges, will undertake a more minute investigation of the necessities of the country, and will adopt such measures as may be necessary for their alleviation.

alleviation. And we hereby command all and every person, with this view, to afford him all possible aid and assistance.—Given at our palace of St. James's, on the 4th of November, 1805, and in the 46th year of our reign.

George Rex.

Letter from Napoleon to the Landamman of Switzerland, dated 4th January, 1805.

To our great and dear friend the Landamman of Switzerland.

"Very dear and great friend,—At the moment when it pleased divine providence to call me to the throne of France, nothing could be more pleasing to me, than the expression of the sentiments with which you participate in the event. Your deputies have delivered your letter of congratulation, and in the manner in which they have discharged their mission, have fully justified the confidence you placed in them. During their stay here, they have been able to assure you of my unchangeable intentions to preserve the friendly relations between the two states. I wish they may convey to you these assurances, as also those of my esteem and regard for you. I pray God, my dear and great friend, to have you in his holy keeping."

(Signed) Napoleon.

Report of a Discussion and Statement in the Legislative Body of France, 21 *Feb.* 1805.

The order of the day was read for the discussion of the bill presented on the 22d Pluviose, concerning the finances of the year 13.—M. Arnaud, orator of the section of finances, investigated the bill under these four points of view: 1. The divers distributions of funds anterior to the current year. 2. The expence of the political establishment during the year 13. 3. The ways and means, or receipts in the year 13. 4. The present views of amelioration and forecast for the year 14; he successively presented, under these heads, all the general and particular reflexions made by the section of the finances of the tribunate. We shall notice the 2d and 3d heads, as being the most important ones.

Expences of the political establishment during the year 13.

The expences of the political establishment is fixed by Art. VIII. IX. X. Cap. IV. of the present bill, at a sum for the year 13, of ..... 684,000,000 fr.

The general amount of these expences for the year 12, with the augmentation which has been accounted for, is 762,000,000

Whence it follows that the expence of the political establishment in the year 13, is less than that of the year 12, by 78,000,000

M. Arnaud then examined in what proportion the different branches of public service are diminished.—Such a diminution, said he, which leaves, to our means of defence against the enemy their full activity; a diminution from which the service of no administration nor any interior amelioration will suffer; a diminution which exists after our consideration abroad has been insured by a formidable establishment of land and sea forces, by means of the abundance of the ordinary and extraordinary receipts of the year 12, such a diminution

nution forms the compleatest eulogy of the creative and restorative genius of the destiny of the French empire. The section of the finances of the tribunate cannot therefore but congratulate itself on submitting to the approbation of the legislature, cap. iv. of the present bill, which exhibits such a glorious, and at the same time economical employment of the public taxes.—M. Arnaud then presented the ways and means, or receipts of the year 13.—The following is the estimate presented by the accounts of the minister of finances, with regard to the effective produce of the year 12, and to the circumstances which must have an influence upon the same returns during the year 13.

Ordinary revenue.

Land, personal and sumptuary taxes, tax on moveables, additional centimes for fixed expences, paid into the public treasury, doors, windows, and patents, amounting in all to ...	290,860,678 fr.
Regie of enregisterment, domains and national woods, custom-houses, lotteries, united duties, mint, divers accidental receipts upon estimates	288,448,522
Total of the ordinary revenues	579,319,200

Extraordinary receipts.

Portion of interest of the public debt of the ci-devant Piedmont, reimbursable by the Italian republic	3,000,000 fr.	
Anterior taxes in the year 9	3,000,000	
		6,000,000
		585,319,200
Brought up,		585,319,200
Securities of receivers general and particular appraisers, notaries, bailiffs of the tribunals, attornies, huissiers, change-brokers, and these persons employed in the regie of united duties	36,000,000	
Sale of domains	20,000,000	
Exterior means	22,000,000	
	78,000,000	
One tenth, as in the year 12, upon the land-tax	20,690,800	98,690,800
Total, equal to the ways and means in the year 13		684,000,000

The fourth head relates to ameliorations projected for the year 14: and will arise from a definitive organization of public instruction and upon the organization of the regia of the united duties.—M. Arnaud then concluded his speech by the following observations:—"The section of the finances of the tribunate feels a satisfaction in proclaiming the perfect accord which subsists between the prerogative of the throne and the right of the legislative power, at a moment when acclamations welcomed by the tribunate, have elevated to the empire the great Napoleon. Yes, gentlemen, this is the first time since that memorable period, that you are called on to seal with the legislative power the alliance of the throne under the fourth dynasty, with the free and annual votes of supplies. It is in this charter of emancipation of the property and industry

industry of Frenchmen that consists the guarantee of the glory and duration of the dynasty of the Bonapartes, who have conquered our hearts in as much as they have cemented our rights.—Gentlemen, I believe I have clearly stated to you that the present bill regulates the distribution of the returns anterior to the year 13, and provides for the urgent expences of war, by sufficient receipts to keep up such a formidable establishment by land and sea as cannot fail of giving weight to future negotiations for peace.—Lastly, you will not fail to remark that the concluding heads of the bill will be the means of conducting the financial administration towards a system of amelioration, gradually progressive.—The section of finances of the tribunate, actuated by these considerations, proposes to the legislative body, the adoption of the present bill.—No orator from the council of state, or tribunate, speaking, the discussion was closed.—The members then proceeded to give their votes upon the bill passing into a law, when it was decreed by 260 against 12.

General result of the accompts of the treasury for the year XII.

Receipts.

Direct taxes	327,880,248
Of the enregistrement and of custom-houses.	
Divers products	191,691,727
National woods	45,600,284
Alienation of national domains	6,284,387
Produce of the regies and administrations.	
Of the custom-houses	40,287,015
Of the post-offices	8,946,876
	320,600,517
Brought up	320,600,517
Of the mint	1,283,639
Of the lottery	15,659,401
Of the salt-pits	2,700,000
Divers receipts	27,692,151
Extraordinary and exterior receipts	141,178,023
	809,203,751
Produce of effects negotiated or recovered.	
By the sinking fund	1,493,768
By the administration of enregistrement	1,400,445
	812,097,964

Expences.

Public debt and pensions	94,827,655
The emperor's household	4,666,667
Ministry of war	187,406,674
Administration of war	134,504,963
Marine	213,519,056
Interior	57,648,196
Worship	5,232,057
Finances	40,173,895
Public treasure	6,607,208
Exterior relations	7,506,096
Justice	41,717,458
General police	194,887
Expence of negotiations	19,308,075
	813,462,887
Divers disbursements	2,337,440
Total expences	815,800,327

Report made to the Conservative Senate of France, relative to the Overtures of Peace, made by the Emperor of France to the King of England. Dated Feb. 4th, 1805.

The national solemnity of the coronation, this noble and necessary consummation of our social institutions,

tions, was connected with sensations too profound and too general not to have occupied the undivided attention of all classes in the state; on the approach, after the accomplishment of this great internal event, which has just secured for ever the destinies of France, in consecrating by the suffrages of men, and by the voice of heaven, all that we have acquired in glory, in grandeur, and independence, it was generally, and as it were by one common impression, felt, that the interest of all other events was weakened and diminished; and even the thoughts of the war, in the bosom of a nation owing so much to its victories seemed to disappear. Every thing is accomplished; the empire is founded, and in resuming his attention to exterior concerns, and in recalling the spirit of the nation to the interests of the war, the first sentiment of the emperor has been to raise himself above every passion, and to justify the exalted destiny which providence reserves for him, by shewing himself inaccessible to hatred, ambition, or revenge. If there exist the men, who have conceived the project of combating us with the arms of crimes, who have to the utmost of their power, realised this cruel thought, who have hired assassins, and who, even at this very moment, pension our enemies; it is over these identical passions that the emperor wished to triumph. The more natural and common it was to feel a lively resentment against personal attacks, the more was he sensible that it was the part of a great mind to be proof against it. This determination is noble; but it differs widely from ordinary rules; and on so rare an occasion, I ought to forget for a moment the principles of propriety, which would prevent me, in other instances, from offending by my praises the sovereign, whose minister I have the honour to be. In the present instance, I cannot explain those measures, the generosity of which supposes an insensibility to the common laws of prudence, without justifying them; and without intending it, my justification is our eulogium.—The emperor has made the first overtures to a government, which has been guilty of aggression, which has manifested without motive and without disguise, sentiments of inveterate hatred towards him and towards us. In order to comprehend adequately such an instance of moderation, we must resort to the remembrance of the past, and follow the progress of an august sovereign through the whole extent of his noble career. Have not such men, as have studied his character, discovered in the bold flight, in the vigorous and constant execution of all his enterprises, a stock of calmness and of prudence which regulated them, a check that prevented every abuse; in a word, a burst of justice and humanity, incessantly tending to moderate the effects, and to accelerate the term of necessary acts of violence? Thus, after a succession of advantages gained on the banks of the Drave, far from suffering himself to be led on by the hopes with which the most bountiful fortune seemed disposed to intoxicate him, he calculated, that it was more advantageous for France, and for her enemies, that he should act temperately. To the great attractions of glory, he opposed the grand interest of humanity. He was sensible to the cries of those victims, who were to be, without delay, sacrificed in the last actions of an implacable war,

war, and he made propositions of peace. From that time, with that view into futurity which outstrips events, and discriminates them even in the causes that are to produce them, he had foreseen all the blood that was to flow on the fields of Marengo and Hohenlinden; and insensible to these presages, which held out to France, and to its brave army, fresh laurels and new conquests, he listened only to wisdom and humanity, which give a sanction to glory, but dictate sacrifices.—— The same principle inspired him with the same magnanimity; when called upon to take the reins of government, he united the title of first consul to his reputation as a general, and the authority of the chief magistracy to the unlimited ascendancy of the glory which he had acquired. On all sides he addressed the language of peace, and he succeeded in making himself understood. After peace had been restored to the Continent, there yet remained an enemy to France. On the 24th of January, year 8, he made a proposal of peace to the king of England. The generous conqueror of the year 5, the first consul, pacificator of the year 8, could not be deficient in the same magnanimous moderation in the person of the august sovereign, to whom heaven has confided our destinies. The degrees of power, the diversity of situations, produce no change in those eminent qualities which may justly be styled the virtues of character: and the emperor was bound for the third time to propose peace, in order to prove, that it was not idly he had uttered, on a solemn occasion, these never-to-be-forgotten words, "Soldiers, as first consul, I had but one sentiment; as emperor, I can entertain no other." It is two years since war has been declared, and it has not been practicable to commence it. All its operations have been preparatory in projects; but the moment having arrived when the prosecution of it must produce real events, and give birth to the most terrible chances, the emperor thought that it was essential to the principle of that political religion, which, without doubt, draws down upon the thoughts and efforts of just and generous princes the assistance of heaven, to do every thing in his power to prevent great calamities by making peace.—I am directed to communicate to you the letter which, with this view of moderation and humanity, his majesty the emperor has thought proper to write to his majesty the king of Great Britain: *(Here he read the letter of Napoleon to the king of England.)* In estimating the advantages of our position, and in reflecting on that unanimous display of affection and respect, which during the late circumstances exhibited to us the whole of France absolutely disposed to devote itself to maintain the honour of the French name, the glory of the throne, and the power of the empire, I shall not conceal that, being the only person admitted, as minister, to the participation of that determination, I ought, in order to appreciate it fully, to regard it less with a view to itself, to its heroic principle —to contemplate it rather as a result of character, than as the application of a maxim of state. If any other prince had communicated to me such a disposition, I should have felt, that the power of my office and my personal devotion would impose on me the duty of opposing it by my advice. And, in fact, what is our situation? And on which side are the

the advantages of the war? We have not lost any thing. Within and without every thing has been improved amongst us. Our flotillas, the creation of which seemed a chimerical project, the union of which appeared to be impossible, have been created and collected together as if by enchantment. Our soldiers are become seamen; we might say, that the ports and the coasts have been transformed into cities, where the landsmen and seamen apply themselves in full security, and, as during peace, to the terrible and dangerous exercises of war. No doubt we have fewer vessels than England, but their number is sufficient to enable them, after a conjunction wisely prepared, to strike a mortal blow against the enemy.—Spain, involved in the contest by provocations, without pretext or excuse, has given us, for auxiliaries, the disapprobation of Europe for an unjust aggression, the indignation of a generous people, and the forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable on our territory, we have proved that vigilance and an energy which never relaxes, are sufficient for our security. Our colonies are beyond the reach of attack; Guadaloupe, Martinique, the Isle of France, would defy an expedition of 20,000 men. Our cities, our plains, our manufactures prosper: the regular and ready receipt of the imposts attests the inexhaustible fecundity of agriculture and industry: commerce, accustomed during the last ten years to be conducted through its expensive relations with England, proceeds now in another channel, and substitutes for these relations, communications more profitable, more independent, and more secure. There are no new imposts; no loans; a debt which cannot increase, but must diminish: in a word, an union of means sufficient to support during ten years, the existing state of war; such is the position of France. This war has indeed been scarcely offensive; but it is far from having been inactive. France has been guaranteed. She has created strength hitherto unknown. She has produced, in the bosom of an enemy's country, a perpetual source of disquietude, without remedy; and by a prudence and an unbending energy, she has acquired for ever the confidence of the continent, at first somewhat shaken by the commencement of an incendiary war, which might set Europe in a flame, and whose progress has been arrested by the unceasing efforts of vigilance, moderation, firmness, and wisdom.—What is the situation of the enemy? The people are up in arms, and whilst necessity, seconded by genius, has led us to invent a new species of marine, necessity and terror have compelled the cabinet of England to substitute in general, the pike for the ordinary implements of war. This cabinet is divided betwixt projects of invasion, and projects of defence. It is lavish in useless entrenchments; it covers its coasts with fortifications; it erects and destroys its batteries without end; it makes experiments, whether it could not stop or turn the course of rivers. It plans inundations on its own fertile plains; the indolence of cities reigns in the fields; the turbulence of the country pants in its cities.—Ireland, the Indies, the shores, even England, are an everlasting and unbounded object of uneasiness. All that belongs to England is endlessly menaced by 1500 vessels which compose our flotilla, at present by sixty ships of the

the line, and by a valiant army commanded by the first generals in the world. Of all kinds of menaces, would not that of simple patience be the most terrible, which would enable us to persevere for ten years in this state of delay and of effort, which leaves to our active hostilities the knowledge and the choice of the place, the time and the means of annoyance.—These considerations, and this contrast should, in my opinion, have inspired the English government with the wise resolution of taking the first steps to prevent hostilities. It has not done so. It has left to the emperor all the advantage of originating this honourable overture. It has given an answer, nevertheless, to the propositions that had been made to it; and if this answer be compared with the shamefully celebrated declamations of lord Grenville, in the year 8, I am ready to acknowledge, that it is by no means void of moderation and wisdom. I shall have the honour to read it to you. *(Here he read the letter of lord Mulgrave.)* The character that pervades this answer, is vague and indeterminate. One single idea presents itself with some precision, that of having recourse to foreign powers; and this idea is by no means pacific; a superfluous interference ought not to be appealed to, if there be not a desire to embarrass the discussions, and to make them endless. The ordinary consequence of all complicated negotiations is to exasperate the mind, to weary out good intentions, and to throw back nations into a war, become more furious from the vexation of an unsuccessful attempt at an accommodation. Nevertheless, on a question regarding a multitude of interests and of passions, which have never been in unison, we should not rest upon a single symptom. Time will soon develope to us the secret resolutions of the government of England. Should these resolutions be just and moderate, we shall see the calamities of war at an end; should, on the contrary, this first appearance of accommodation prove but a false light, intended only to answer speculations of credit, to facilitate a loan, the acquisition of money, purchases, or enterprises, then we shall know how far the dispositions of the enemy are implacable and obstinate, and we shall have only to banish all hope from a dangerous lure; and trust without reserve to the goodness of our cause, to the justice of providence, and to the genius of the emperor.—Whilst expecting new lights to illustrate the obscurity of the actual state of affairs, his majesty the emperor has conceived that the imperfect disclosure which his majesty the king of England has thought proper to make of the first overtures of France, called for a full explanation on his part of all that he wished, of what he did, and of the answer of the English government. At the same time he has commissioned me to make known to you, that he will ever feel a real satisfaction, dear to his heart, in making known to the senate, and to his people, by frank, full and unambiguous communications, every thing that shall be connected with the interests of its prosperity and its glory, on every occasion when such communication shall be consistent with the principles of policy, and the rules of discretion.

After the report, a member proposed an address to his imperial majesty, to thank him for this testimony of confidence which the senate

had received in the communication of so remarkable and important a report; and stating, that pursuant to the practice of the senate on political questions, this subject should be referred to a special commission. —Messrs. Barthelemy, Cacault, Hedouville, and his excellency marshal Perignon and M. Francois de Neufchateau, president of the senate, were named as commissioners.

M. Segur's Speech in the Legislative Body of France, upon the Subject of the Overtures of Peace to England. Dated 4th Feb. 1805.

Gentlemen.—His majesty the emperor has wished you to be made acquainted, by an official communication, with recent facts, interesting to our political situation. His majesty, ever since he has been raised to the imperial dignity, has been of opinion, that this situation, and the circumstances which placed him in it, might naturally lead him to entertain hopes of peace. The enemy, undeceived with respect to the vain hopes which he had founded on the chances of an elective power, found himself in a situation which ought to dispose him to listen to more moderate counsels. The emperor has done what Gen. Bonaparte did before the crossing of the Drave; what the first consul did before he was forced to combat at Marengo; he has written to his Britannic majesty the letter which I am about to read to you. *(Here he read the letter of the emperor.)* This letter, gentlemen, (continued he), was suitable to the dignity of a power which relies on its strength, yet will not abuse it; the character of the emperor not permitting the suspicion of weakness. To this letter the British minister returned an answer not suitable to overtures so frank and so pacific, but an answer, the terms of which, at least, when compared with those employed in the year 8, in other circumstances, do not offend against decorum; and permit us to hope for communications of more utility. It is as follow: *(Here he read the letter of lord Mulgrave.)* The letter and the answer would have remained among the secrets of government, like all preliminary acts, the object of which is to lead to effective negotiations, if the message (speech) of the king to his parliament had not called for its publicity. This message, which announces that pacific communications had been made on the part of France, is full of acrimony, accusations, and reproaches. An insulting pity is feigned for a generous nation which has been suddenly attacked in the midst of peace, and whose ships, sailing under the protection of treaties, have been seized, pillaged, and destroyed. Yet astonishment is pretended that she should not have humbled herself by explanations with an enemy who has treated her as a robber, and that she has applied to hostilities by a declaration of war. It also announces connexions, a correspondence, and confidential relations with the powers of the continent, to insinuate the idea of a coalition which does not exist, and which it will be impossible to realize. —France is too great to condescend to return invectives; she owes to an ally, cruelly injured, not an useless pity, but the most constant and faithful support.—France has not an enemy on the continent; she has no discussion with any continental power, which can attach it to the

war

war of the British ministry. Austria, Prussia, the whole of Germany, wish for peace, and wish it with France. Even within these few days, the emperor has received the most positive assurances of their amicable dispositions.—The emperor Alexander would have prevented the war, had England consented to accept his mediation: he would, perhaps, since have put an end to it, if his ministers at Paris and London had followed the intentions he then entertained. The intervention of Russia, extremely useful to prevent hostilities, cannot be equally so when it is proposed to terminate them. England has nothing to dread from the power of Russia, and does not conceive herself interested in observing certain measures with her. This is known to all Europe; the events of the year nine have demonstrated it; the British government has proved it. If England at present wishes to derive advantage from some confidential communications, it certainly is not to manifest more pacific intentions; her aim is to gain credit for an apparent coalition. But she has no chance of success, and her hopes are illusory; for at Petersburg, as well as at Vienna, as well as at Berlin, the attack of the Spanish frigates in the midst of peace; the assassination, in the midst of peace, of three hundred victims, immolated by the cannon of England, or buried in the waves. The capture, in the midst of peace, of the Spanish regiments, the detention in the Mediterranean of eighty vessels of all nations, and their perpetual violation of the liberty of the seas, are considered as an attack on the rights of nations and injurious to all sovereigns.—This correspondence, these confidential relations, are therefore only so many chimeras, idle pretexts to avoid negotiations for peace; such has always been the perfidious system which seeks to sow the seeds of war in the continent, to eternize the monopoly of a single nation, and oppress the commerce of all others. It was this same spirit which, to authorize the violation of the treaty of Amiens, created in our ports imaginary armaments, and terrified the English nation with destructive projects.—If the voice of humanity be not listened to, those will be culpable who expose their country to dangers, which he whom they accuse of being the author of them, has constantly endeavoured to prevent. The enlightened politicians of all countries, the English nation itself, slowly undeceived, have blamed the blind obstinacy of the English government, when, in the year eight, it neglected a favourable opportunity which was offered it, to make an honourable peace; and, perhaps, the present greatness of France is a consequence of that false policy. The future will shew the efforts of a blindness so obstinate; and perhaps, in ten years, our situation to treat may be still more advantageous. In war and in politics there are opportunities which never again recur, and which leave regret for ages, that they have been suffered to escape. If such be the destiny of England, it remains only for French bravery to display all its energy, and finally to triumph over that eternal enemy of the liberty of the seas and the tranquillity of nations.

M. Regnault's Speech in the Tribunate of France, relative to the Overtures of Peace with England. Dated 4th Feb. 1805.

Gentlemen,—The government of England, in publishing imperfectly the commencement of a negotiation with France, has violated the law of nations, and imposed on his majesty the emperor an obligation to make known to France and to Europe the circumstances of the case with all accuracy.—Europe and France will observe to what fresh sacrifices of self love, of every sentiment of vain glory, a noble heart, full of pride, and jealous of its renown, has submitted, in order to spare the effusion of human blood, of the blood of his people more endeared to his love. They will perceive that the first warrior of his age has endeavoured to restore, as soon as possible, to peace and to repose, the existing generations, whose tranquillity and happiness form henceforth the dearest of his wishes, and will constitute the sole glory which he wishes to add to the glory he already has acquired by his military triumphs. These sentiments, gentlemen, explain at once the thoughts and the actions of his majesty.—And should it be asked how a man, gifted with a character more vigorous, who has proved himself more enterprising and more daring than the most daring and enterprising persons recorded in history; how a man, in the vigour of impassioned youth, could, in desiring peace, triumph at once over his remembrances and his hopes; how the general of five hundred thousand brave men could keep in subjection the most noble, as well as the most absolute of all the passions, that of renown;—how he could renounce the glory which he could still acquire in this career of arms, in which he has encountered only victories: it must be answered—this man has need of the repose and of the happiness of the world.—If one asks how a young monarch, incessantly pursued by cowardly enemies, attacked by vile defamers, menaced by assassins, silences his personal resentments, and resolves to present the olive branch to the cabinet that hires his defamers, and pays wages to his assassins, the answer is, this monarch is above the passions of common men. If one recollect how Great Britain, braving public morality, and the law of nations, has prostituted her ambassadors, degraded her most distinguished soldiers, by the vilest functions, by the most shameful missions; if we consider how she employs the treasures of her commerce, acquired in contempt of the law of nations, and of all laws, to pay the fabricators of infernal machines, to organise conspiracies, the traces of which are still in the midst of us, and which have excited cries of indignation that re-echo throughout Europe. If we trace out to ourselves such a picture, and ask how the chief of this great nation, marked by France and Europe as the avenger of so many outrages, stifles in his heart the malice and hatred which would prevail in an ordinary soul, we must answer, the man, to whom the great nation has given its crown, aspires, from that moment, only to the title of father of the French.———Napoleon had scarcely ascended the throne, had scarcely gone out of this metropolis, where all that is most august in religion had consecrated what is most solemn in the wishes of the people, when his heart, still full of emotion at the public acclamation, inspired him with the thought of writing to George III. the letter which I am charged to communicate to you.—The emperor had very recently taken to France the

the sacred oath which the Almighty had accepted, to live for the happiness and the glory of the French people; and in order to enter upon the accomplishment of that holy engagement, he collected, set down, and addressed to the king of England, the expression of all the generous, moderate, and, if I may so speak, the religious sentiments that can be conceived and professed by a noble soul: and indeed, that immortal dispatch will not rank among the less glorious monuments of the reign of his majesty; nor will it be the least certain of his titles to the gratitude and love of France; neither will it be the least secure pledge of the esteem of those wise philanthropists, who, in whatever light they may be represented by obscure and perverse men, by whom they are calumniated without being understood, still form so numerous a class in the bosom of enlightened Europe. But on this occasion may not the humanity of the monarch have deceived his wisdom? Could his reason have long continued to cherish the hopes suggested by his benevolence? Had he forgotton how, and upon what perfidious grounds, the most sacred compacts had been violated? Had he forgotten, that when the leopards were tearing the treaty of Amiens, no fiend of aggression had provoked their rage? Had he forgotten how, on the 8th March, it was stated to the parliament of England, that our ports and our arsenals, though then in a state of pacific silence and inactivity, were filled with armed vessels, and holding out, in the state of their equipment, a most menacing appearance?—No, tribunes; such recollections are not to be effaced; but since the æra that gave them birth, what happy changes have taken place in the attitude of France, attacked, as she has been, by imprudent and unjust enemies!—Is it necessary, tribunes, that I solicit your attention to our internal situation, and to remind you of the strong pledge it holds out to you of security, strength, and well-grounded expectation? Were you not the first to interpret and express the national wish, ratified by the suffrages of five millions of citizens, and since the accomplishment of that wish, since the establishment of the Napoleon dynasty has for ever fixed the destinies of the French empire, was ever an empire more firmly founded? Never in any nation has the conspiring will and energies of the government and of the people created a mass of strength and power more imposing and more formidable! Never has any state advanced with more rapid strides towards prosperity and greatness! For these two years past, it is true, war with England has been declared, and no important occurrence has marked its progress; no decisive blow has been struck that can furnish any conjecture of its termination. But in our ports we have fleets; in our harbours armed flotillas.—Of the four chances to be got over in reaching a descent, since, after all, we must utter that formidable word, three of them have already decided in our favour. The ships are built; they are collected together; and ports have been prepared to receive them. The whole advantage of the war has therefore been in our favour; since, without having experienced any check in the face of a superior enemy, we have employed two years in assembling together immense means. The whole advantage of the war has been in our favour, since, in spite of the numerous

ships that cover the seas with the British flag, we have been able to provision and to place in a state of security our most important and most remote colonies.—Martinique, Guadaloupe, Cayenne, the cities of France, &c. &c. are furnished with every thing in abundance. Their garrisons have been more than tripled; all the stores and provisions intended for them have reached their destination. No reinforcement has failed to arrive at its intended place. A great expedition would fail before Martinique and the Isle of France. And while our colonial territory remains entire and sheltered from every fear, the dominions of the king of England, (Hanover), is entirely in our power. We have lost nothing of our possessions, and we occupy an important province of the enemy. —What advantage have the English acquired to compensate for those advantages? what has availed these masters of the seas, the immense superiority of their naval strength? They have lost 15 ships or frigates, that have either ran on shore, or have been dashed upon the rocks. They have squandered away immense treasures in cruizes dictated by fear, interrupted by the power of the winds, and punished by storms and other mishaps. At home the English have seen the merchant forced from his counting-house, the manufacturer from his loom, and for want of muskets, compelled to consume the time destined for their commerce and their work, in handling clumsy and unavailing pikes, hastily forged, by the dread of an invasion. Under the pressure of that fear, ever present to their minds, the English government has had recourse to every possible means of defence; they have prepared inundations and batteries; they have barricaded their ports, and fortified their coasts; they have contrived flying carriages to transport their troops, and put into requisition the carriages and horses of the three kingdoms; they have purchased the arming of the English nation at the price of disorganization, the derangement of its habits, and the counteraction of its manners. The traveller who, for these two years past, goes from Paris to London, and returns from London to Paris, is astonished to behold in the capital of the French empire profound peace and security established and maintained, and in the capital of England uncertainty and terror; the agitation that prevails at the head quarters of a threatened camp, defended by an incoherent, unorganized mass, novices in the trade of war, struck with the conviction of their own inability to make war against the veteran troops of Cæsar.—If we compare the state of opinion in some parts of the two countries, we shall behold in the eastern departments of France that were in a state of insurrection, enlightened prelates restoring peace to the public mind by re-establishing tranquillity in their conscience; vigilant prefects founding a new and wholesome administration, arresting, disarming, and punishing the remnant of those brigands who were cast upon our coasts, concealed in our cities, or wandering in our forests. In those countries where not long since British gold was employed to kindle up civil war, agriculture is re-established, tranquillity is maintained, the taxes are raised without constraint, paid with punctuality New cities are seen to rise; canals are dug; public roads are completed. The conscripts summoned to our armies, flock to them at the same call which

which so lately excited them to a sacrilegious war, but which now only collects them to invoke the blessings of heaven in favour of the man that governs them. Nor do we see any extraordinary measures, any suspension of the ordinary protecting laws; no longer are there any dissensions between the Morbihan and the Côte d'Or, between La Vendee and the Meurthe.—In the mean time, at the other side of the ocean, Ireland presents to us the spectacle of never-ending conspiracies, instigated by oppression as constantly renewed; an army of soldiers restraining with difficulty an army of citizens, by the aid of those violent measures, of which the revolution scarcely furnishes an example; and to concentrate all in one word, we behold in that unfortunate country a war of religion, persecutions unknown at this moment in the bosom of Europe, that it is indignant to observe, the only spot upon the earth where the most sacred rights are unacknowledged, and where government arms itself against the uncontrollable power and the sacred freedom of conscience.—If, on the other hand, you draw a parallel between the finances of the two states, you will find on the opposite shore new expences accumulating upon the expences already immense; of a nation to whom a million and a half was yearly necessary in an ordinary war, and who, in the present war, stands in need, for the first time, of a levy in mass; of a levy that costs it hundreds of millions. It provides for that sum, it is true: but by goading the present, and by swallowing up the future, by resolving to fund its debt, instead of being extinguished by the operation of its sinking fund, swelled by the abuse of its only resource, loans.—On our side, our numerous armies have been always the cause of our greatest expence; and their maintenance brings with it but an inconsiderable addition, that is not made to bear upon a foreign country.—The budget which will be shortly laid before you, will apprise you, that our territorial resources have provided for every thing; and that, instead of adding to our debt, during these two years of war, our sinking fund has begun efficaciously to operate for its extinction.—What France has done, she may continue to do for 30 years, and has only to ask of heaven that the sun may continue to shine, the rain to fall upon our fields, and the ground fecundize the seed deposited in it. Ten years more of war would make no addition to our debt; ten years more of war would add four milliards to the debt of England. Let her not forget, however, that if public credit be a powerful and formidable weapon, that the bow, too strongly bent, snaps in the hand that holds it, and leaves naked and defenceless the man that employs it.——England, it must be owned, has plundered without risk during the first months of hostilities, from our unprotected ships, forty or fifty millions (livres) to the detriment of our commerce. But at Martinique, Guadaloupe, the Isle of France, every day sees our privateers carry in English prizes; and already the balance inclines in our favour in the calculation of our finances as well as in the comparison with our glory.--I may therefore say, and say it confidently, that the advantage is on our side. France is invulnerable in all the points of her immense territory; she has nothing to apprehend in her advanced ports in the West and East Indies. Eng-

land is every where vulnerable; and, without appearing to reach her, we have in reality inflicted wounds upon her, which may perhaps be attended with a progressive atony or violent convulsions.—Our fleets at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort have annexed to them armies, resolved to pass the ocean with them. Our flotillas are ready to depart with these proud sons of war, who know no impediments, because they have surmounted all that, before them, had astonished the most intrepid. Let us continue to keep on our coasts soldiers inhabiting camps instead of barracks, and become intrepid sailors as well as brave warriors. Let the people of England, in the mean time, arm, agitate, fatigue, exhaust, and discourage themselves. Let our resources and our revenues suffice for our expences, and let there be no want but that of some extraordinary resources which the richness of our country insure to us. In England, let the interest paid to loan-holders absorb, and exceed all possible means to pay those levies in mass, which exhaust the nation without defending it; let this state of things prolong itself, and let the English cabinet state the advantages that result from this situation, from which it derives equal danger and shame. Shall I speak to you of those secret expeditions with which the credulity of the English people is every three months abused, and which terminate only in ridiculous and fruitless attempts. Are they embarking some troops for the renewal of the garrison of Gibraltar, cut off by the pestilence; or do they wish to convey some troops to India, or some reinforcements to Ceylon, where England has had such losses; or do they prepare some millions of men to repair the ravages of the yellow fever at Jamaica, to strengthen the garrisons of the English colonies, threatened by three or four thousand men, which Martinique and Guadaloupe can detach against them. When these ordinary measures are in preparation, the government suffers it to be believed, that formidable armaments menaced France. How long and with how much mystery did they announce those ships loaded with stones, to choak up our ports, and those fireships so courageously, and at such a distance, launched against our flotillas. And in fact what other expedition could tempt the English? Would they wish a landing on our western coast, to try how our national guards alone, united with our peace garrisons, will receive them on their arrival, and cut off their return? Masters of the sea for two years, their fleets have fatigued the Ocean and the Mediterranean, and their soldiers have not dared on any coast; on all our shores their vessels have thrown on them only brigands. In place of these vain phantoms of expedition, suppose, gentlemen, that the 25,000 men from Brest, the 6000 from Rochefort, the 12,000 from Toulon, and the 25,000 from the Texel, all, or even in part, reach Ireland, Jamaica, or India; or even suppose that those 200,000 men the boats of our flotillas can carry and pass over in one night, menaces and reach the opposite coast, on which their impatient courage keeps them for so long a time; suppose, what is still more simple, that the 50 frigates, the sixty ships of the line, of all rates, which two years have seen created, armed, and equipped, should get out in small squadrons, and inundate the seas, and dry up in every quarter the

the channels of prosperity and life, by the aid of which England supports its monstrous existence. With only a part of these suppositions realized, you will see every where, and reason will see also, chances terrible, and without counterbalance, against England. It is therefore in the very consciousness of the strength of his people, and of his own power, that the emperor found an additional motive for speaking the language of peace. It is with so many plans of campaigns, the success of which is probable, almost to certainty, inasmuch as that which is void of all danger produces successes so real; it is with this vast and rapid glance, which embraces the whole extent of his resources, and all the means of drawing them forth, that his majesty has taken a step which would have been shameful to a nation that had a different chief—shameful for a warrior commanding another people. But could not this confidence of the issue of the war with England be disturbed by any uncertainty as to the state of the continental relations of France? If there were any danger of that, what could his majesty have hoped from a step taken under such circumstances? and the history of his life evinces that no man knew better how to seize the favourable moment. If a continental war were impending, Napoleon knew well that there was no other course than the terrible and necessary one of throwing away the scabbard of his so uniformly victorious sword, and to make glitter before the eyes of the world a new lance of Achilles; far from debasing the just pride of his fortune, to propositions dictated by fear, and suggested by weakness, and which would have promised but humiliation as their result. Happily, gentlemen, in this respect of our exterior relations on the continent, two years have produced assuring and honourable ameliorations. The taking possession of Hanover was necessary and indispensable. The emperor willed, ordered, executed it. He did it to punish the perfidy of a rupture without declaration; he did it to secure to himself the means of compensation in a war, in which prudence may dread disadvantages, from which wisdom has preserved us; he did it to fetter the commercial relations of these dominators of the seas, who carry on commerce by war, and war by commerce. But this possession which, for the first time, carried and fixed our armies in the extremities of the north, might have alarmed the powers most attached to our cause by their position, the most united to our fortune by their interests, the most faithful to our alliance by inclination. Difficulties did in fact arise, but the wisdom, the moderation, the confidence in the faith of the cabinet of the Thuilleries, and its remoteness from every revolutionary and disorganising idea, dispelled all the clouds, and never have we had with Prussia relations better established, a correspondence more cordial, amity more intimate. On the other hand, if the changes that have been effected in the French government were called for by experience, pointed out by all men of sense, desired by the enlightened friends of the country, willed by the entire nation, no one could hope to operate it by the creating of a kingly monarchy; and the imperial title might give rise to fears of discontent and coldness on the part of Austria. The discontent might become exasperated, and the coldness might degenerate to resentment by means of the intrigues of our

our enemies. Hence the incertitude as to the duration of a peace yet new and imperfectly settled. Hence the fear of seeing rekindled a desolating war, afflicting even for the conqueror. Far from our new institutions producing such lamentable effects, the emperor of Germany and of Austria has seen, as he ought, in the establishment of the imperial monarchy, in favour of a new dynasty, a guarantee given to his crown, and a motive for a closer alliance. It is in the organization of our empire that Francis the Second has found a new pledge of security and peace; a reason for removing his armies from our frontiers and those of our allies, and for not keeping his forces on a war establishment. In fine, from all the clouds which jealousy, hatred, fear, or hope had raised, nothing has resulted but happy explanations, solid assurances of the duration of peace, and the maintenance of harmony between the two emperors.—Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Baden, Wurtemberg, the elector of Ratisbon, all the reigning petty princes of Germany, and the equestrian order have given his majesty multiplied proofs of interest, attachment, and esteem. The Drakes, the Spencer Smiths, and the Taylors, have been driven away, as soon as it was known that their diplomatic character, shamefully profaned by them, served to mask the vilest and most odious proceedings, and that the object of their intrigues was war, which the present generation, fatigued with battles, and desirous of repose, wishes not to run into dangers, dreading, as it does, its misfortunes, and abhorring its exciters. — Having Prussia and Austria for allies, where, gentlemen, are we to look for the elements of a continental coalition? Is it in Sweden? The young prince who reigns over that state, endowed with a warmth of head and with an exalted imagination, (lamentable gifts for kings when reason does not control them), has not known how to mature his designs by prudence, has neglected to call to his councils the sages with whom Sweden abounds, and to enlighten his experience by the wisdom of his old ministers. Thus this monarch has failed in the respect due to France, and in the effervescence of his resolutions he has kept no measures with her. But, at the same time, his imprudent boldness has not used more management towards Austria, and he has proved, by the inconsistency of his conduct, that his projects were without calculation, his prospects without maturity, his desires without reflection, and his passions without guides. He had meditated a treaty of subsidy with England; he had demanded of the cabinet of St. James's 48,000,000 (livres) in exchange for 20,000 soldiers; but the English minister, trafficking for men in Europe as for merchandize in Asia, valued the Swedes like Sepoys, and would give but sixteen millions, and thus the treaty was not concluded.—Prussia beside interposed in the negotiation, declaring that the conclusion of it would be the signal for his entrance into Pomerania. And though the sage prudence of the cabinet of Berlin should not have defended the king of Sweden from his own errors, the blood of the Swedes does not belong to him who barters and sells himself to intrigue or to tyranny.—If France formed a pretension contrary to the interests and to the honour of Sweden, Stockholm would see the descendants of the soldiers of Gustavus arm for their country; but sho

she would also find them irritated at seeing their blood set up to auction, exchanged for English guineas, and proving, by their indignation, that the Swedish warriors, whose fathers filled the armies of Charles XII. are not made to stoop to such baseness and meanness!—Where then are the elements, the centre of this coalition to be found?—Will it be in Russia? The king of England himself announces that no tie exists with that power. He speaks of a correspondence, but a correspondence begun is not an alliance concluded. Besides, Russia is a great power without doubt; but she can do nothing against the French empire. I go farther, if the Woronzoffs and the Marcoffs could entertain the idea of selling the force and influence of Russia to the English cabinet, Alexander has wiser counsellors, and forms more prudent resolutions. He has not forgotten how the Russians were last war treated by England, their ally, and how that war terminated, in Switzerland and Holland, during the expedition undertaken by great generals and brave soldiers, but undertaken with plans that could not be executed under the influence of a disastrous star.—In fine, the coldness between the cabinets of the Thuilleries and St. Petersburgh is not enmity. They have neither of them any real subject of misunderstanding, and what has passed within these three months between the two governments, shews sufficiently that England would, in that conjuncture, have conceived vain projects, and speculated upon false hopes, if she thought of converting her correspondence into a coalition. Woronzoff may have conceived such a hope; but who does not know that Woronzoff is less a Russian than an Englishman? that, residing in England, he wishes to fix himself there; and that a foe and disapprover of Paul the First, he is equally so of the great Catherine?—The cabinet of St. Petersburgh is acquainted with the true interests of its country; it will have always before it the audacious insult of lord Nelson, wishing to dictate laws in the Gulph of Finland. It cannot dissemble that the attack committed in the Mediterranean by the English against the Spanish frigates, against an almost unarmed regiment, against defenceless women and children, menaces also, on every sea, the ships and subjects of the czar. It cannot dissemble that that attack proceeds from the same spirit and the same principles that produced the attack upon Denmark, in her capital, which may produce an attack upon the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, or in the Baltic; a spirit of fury and intoxication, which, pervading the English cabinet, induces them to despise all the powers of the continent, make no allowances for any one, and consider themselves as out of the social state, and the great civilised family of the world.—There exists, then, no threatening or possible coalition; but the sacred guarantee of the French empire against all fear, is, that could one have been formed, the emperor would have attacked, beat, and broken it; and after victory, would still have proposed peace; he would have written to the king of England that letter, in which he invites humanity to the aid of reason, and the interest of the English people. Let us repeat it then, gentlemen—one sentiment, and the most honourable of all, could alone have led the emperor to take

take the glorious step he has done with respect to England. This sentiment is the same which, in other situations, dictated to his majesty the dispatch he wrote before the passage of the Saave and the Drave. It is the same that inspired that letter to the king of England, some months before the battle of Marengo. It is the same, that, after the victory, made the conqueror offer peace to Austria. In short, it is the same sentiment, which, at the peace of Luneville, made his majesty resolve to sacrifice immense conquests, and upwards of 20 millions of inhabitants, who had submitted to the French arms. It is the love of social order, the love of the contry, the sacred love of humanity, so often professed in vain speeches and so rarely carried into action, and which, always respected by the emperor, always taken as the guide of his steps, has been the pledge and consolation of his success.—You will find, gentlemen, the touching and august expressions in the letter I am about to read to you. [*He then read the letter, and lord Mulgrave's answer.*] Shall I compare, at present, gentlemen, the two monuments of what history is already in possession? Shall I remark to you, in the French document, elevation, frankness, and force; in the English, cunning, duplicity, and weakness? Here every thing wears a noble air, every thing bears the stamp of dignity and grandeur; warfare is menacing, but generous; warfare is menacing, but regulated by the guidance of that rare courage which sacrifices the charm of conquest, the splendor of victory, the illusions even of glory, to the cry of humanity, to the tears of a hundred thousand national or foreign families, who call out for peace to heaven and their monarchs. There every thing is uncertainty and hesitation, suppositions are given as answers to facts; the uncertain and equivocal future is opposed to the present, where no doubt exists; to a frank overture is opposed the possibility of a coalition, which, even did it exist, would neither intimidate the nation nor her emperor; which whether it continues to act, or is vanquished, would neither increase or retract their pretensions, neither add to or take from the conditions written down in the treaty of Amiens. If, in the communication which she seems to announce, England speaks a language more worthy of the overture she has received, peace may be restored. But if this only opportunity which seems to be offered, by the master of all empires, of re-establishing the peace of the universe, is left unimproved by England, all Europe will see that the cabinet of London only has desired, does desire, and will alone desire the continuance of war.—And if, on the answer by which the king of England, in the 8th year, rejected the noble overtures made by his majesty, judgment be passed; if, with respect to the conduct of England, at that period, the present generation is, as it were, posterity; if a portion of the great prosperity of France, and of the crisis in which England is now placed, result from that refusal to enter into negotiation, I am warranted in thinking that a similar cause will produce similar effects; that a fresh refusal, no less criminal than the former, will open to us new advantages, and that posterity, which, in this second emergency, will pronounce upon the English government, will also

also pronounce between the emperor of France and the king of Great Britain; nor is that posterity far from us. If, on the other hand, so worthy and so honourable a use of the power with which the people have invested Napoleon the First will call forth in the empire an unanimous sentiment of gratitude and love, on that occasion, at least, we should be bound to give thanks to the British cabinet, who, by the equivocal publicity given to the most candid of communications, has induced the necessity of that solemn explanation, of that unreserved declaration of the emperor towards his people; we shall congratulate France on having acquired the proof, that by bestowing the throne on Napoleon, French citizens have given themselves a father, jealous of their happiness, sparing of the treasures of the state, and equally sparing of the blood of their children.

The president made the following reply:—Gentlemen, orators of the government, the tribunate have long shared in the sentiments of indignation which Europe must feel at the insatiable cupidity of the English government, who, without daring to own it in a formal manner, attempt to number among their prerogatives, the absolute and exclusive empire of the seas, and the right of arrogating to themselves the commerce and industry of all nations. We must not, therefore, be astonished that they elude every kind of overture for peace; that they multiply obstacles, that the most moderate propositions should appear to them inadmissible; and that their politics should be indecisive and uncertain. The government must be well convinced that the tribunate will concur with all its might, and with all its influence, in the maintenance of the glory of the throne, and of the national honour, which has been thus insulted.

Opinion of Mr. De Langer Van Wynguarden, in the Dutch Legislative Body, 24th January, 1805.

It would be shewing very little love for, or desire of the preservation of, our country and independence, if any man, for the purpose of carrying a favourite system or idea, should advise the rejection of a measure, which, in the present circumstances, is asserted to be the only one, and the speediest in its operation, for filling the public treasury, which is again declared to be empty to the very bottom, and without which immediate succour, the public administration is in danger of a total derangement. But, on the other hand, I must ask, Was not this to be foreseen long since? and why then suffer the time to be wasted in useless invectives on paper—and why not proceed to savings, and other means of finance? It is at length come to this; as soon as there is a pressing necessity, we are threatened with great calamities, as if it were to extort a consent for the prevention of that unavoidable stagnation, which has been so frequently declared. But the most dreadful and unexpected consequences, such as those of a bayonet or pistol clapped to the breast, compel us now to consent. Are we only sitting here to provide money for the public treasury, on every proposition and demand of the executive power, and to tax the inhabitants to that effect? Is the most unlimited power given or delegated to us, merely for this purpose? and

is not the greatest duty imposed upon us, to take care, in good time, that the inhabitants be not burdened and oppressed beyond measure? This is a very serious concern.—The motive for the present propositions is, the pressing demands of a contractor for the troops, who was kept waiting for payment until a million was due to him, and he had complained to the French general, threatening to stop his deliveries, consequently those of meat and bread for the French soldiers. So this contractor and co. hold in their hands the fate of the republic! because our financiers have not chosen or not been able to satisfy them, they endeavour to obtain a new impost of one per cent. on property; the state directory, openly, and without reserve, announcing a military contribution or quartering, at the expence of the citizens, just as is practised in an enemy's country, unless we chuse to agree to their proposal immediately. To what extremes are they come! It seems as if they would reduce us to this, to demand another government, at the head of which some individual should be placed.—Financial impotency and the derangement resulting therefrom, is ever the fore-runner of the downfal of a government, and especially of such an unwieldy and expensive one as ours, which, staggering from day to day, tries to preserve its existence only by forced contributions; and which, as we are publicly told, must endure unheard-of degradation, and lose its character both at home and abroad. Government wants again to carry the proposed contribution, by hurrying us, and without hardly allowing us time to give it a thought. It gives us to understand, at the same time, and as it were in the same breath, the insufficiency of the measure; which certainly will not answer the expectation, on account of the natural counteraction which may be expected. With some modification, it is cutting the pill into four pieces, and continuing to the very last the cherished system of immoral and ruinous imposts on property, which not only clash with the constitution, but are also known beforehand to be insufficient, and that there will again be a deficiency; whilst in several cities the whole of that of 1803 is not all come in, and of that of 1804 nothing is yet received. Whatever measures of coercion may be used; whatever detestable and unlawful means may be employed, to persecute those who should contribute, the petty or secret war against the finances increases in the same proportion as the pressure; the people can no longer endure it; they begin to feel, after having but too long performed their duty to their country with their purses, that the first duties of a husband and a father call on them to be careful, and make them swear to resist new extortions, and the dangers impending over their heads. I have long since thought this operation must stop, as it was only kept on foot in the hope and expectation of uncertain events. I have seen, during and since last summer, how obstinately, and without the least concession, the state directory, notwithstanding this assembly endeavoured to preserve unanimity with them (which is the best way to promote the greatest concerns of the state, especially in such ruinous and deplorable circumstances) thought proper to try to intimidate it by the most improper and preposterous menaces. This has

has caused the loss of much precious time, and a lamentable stagnation, with an almost irrecoverable loss of confidence, which has extended to several classes. The pressing demands of the great contractors for money, arise not so much from a most urgent necessity, (they and their money-lenders fare best at present) as from the consciousness that there is always a want of money, let ever so many contributions be raised. The petty contractors grow uneasy because they are not paid; they calculate upon the country's paying the highest price for every thing; they gain 30 *per cent.* and more; hoard their cash; and under pretence that the country does not pay them, they do not pay each other. On the other hand, the old monied men are dwindling away, and can scarcely support themselves; and do we not see, in our days, that some men who had nothing before the year 1795, have made rapid fortunes, and that those new acquirers excite by their wealth the envy of others!—One of the strongest marks of the oppression and misery to which the nation is reduced, especially by the contributions, is that we do not, as formerly, hear one complaining voice, but that the public energy is deadened and palsied by the fear of foreign force, and the artifice with which we are constantly threatened, is most evident. Every body sighs in secret, and many, as privately as possible, begin to provide for their own safety; whilst some persons who would otherwise have been as boisterous as ever, have been quieted by contracts, and opportunities have been afforded to others of speculating to advantage. If I were convinced of the reality of the necessity, and of the extreme urgency of the provision, and if such were the case that the dreaded stagnation would come upon us unforeseen and unmerited; I should from this moment sacrifice my sentiments and my principles to these considerations, and agree, *that every thing should give way to public necessity.* But as I know nothing of the secrets of the state, or why this measure is obtruded upon us with such precipitancy, I cannot consent to it as a consequence of the former contribution; and I must leave those to answer for the event, who, finding their interest in the different revolutions, have made engagements beyond what they are able to perform; who have suffered the public affairs to run on to such a hopeless state, and found it their interest that they should so continue. On this occasion I find myself also obliged to protest against the continued injustice, by which the inhabitants of the departments of Holland and Zealand, who contribute so considerable a part of every impost, are oppressed with respect to the collateral one; and against the deferring or withholding of an indemnification to the proprietors of East India Stock, who have now been kept so many years out of their property and their income.

Letter addressed to the executive Committee of Hanover, and published by Order of his Excellency the Marshall of the Empire, Bernadotte. Dated July 3d. 1805.

Authentic reports announce, that the English government has commissioned several officers of the *ci-devant* Hanoverian army to recruit unlawfully

lawfully for the English troops. In several instances the routes of the individuals which have been debauched have been traced, and the peasants who had given them lodgings, and served them as guides, have been discovered. It is my duty, gentlemen, to communicate this information to you, in order that you may announce to the inhabitants of the electorate, and principally to the Hanoverian officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, that every individual suspected of being concerned in these recruitments will be arrested. I must also observe to you, that special commissions have been formed for the purpose of obtaining information relative to this subject, councils of war will also be established, to punish with death, conformably to our laws, all the accomplices of the English in these instances. As it appears that the agents of the English government cannot fulfil their mission, without being assisted by persons of rank, and principally by magistrates, or other persons in office, I have determined the punishment which shall be inflicted on those thus offending.—Every person in office, or magistrate, who shall tolerate in his district foreigners, or other persons who recruit or debauch the soldiers, shall be arrested, imprisoned, and sent out of the country. Every inhabitant of the electorate, whatever may be his rank, who shall be suspected of taking any part, either directly or indirectly, in such recruitments, shall be delivered over to a military commission, and punished according to the French laws.—I charge you, gentlemen, to communicate this letter to the different authorities of the country, in order that those whom it concerns may be informed of it. These measures must prove to you that I rather wish to prevent crimes than to punish them.

Note presented to the Diet by M. Bacher, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Ratisbon. Dated Sept. 11, 1805.

Under the present circumstances of affairs, when the movements of the house of Austria menace the continent with a new war, his imperial majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, judges it necessary to make known, in a frank and solemn declaration, the sentiments by which he is animated, in order to enable his cotemporaries and posterity to judge with a true knowledge of the case, in the event of the war taking place, who has been the aggressor.—It is with this view, that the undersigned, chargé d'affaires of his imperial majesty, the emperor of the French, to the German diet, has received orders to present a faithful exposition of the principles by which his imperial majesty, the emperor, has been uniformly actuated in his conduct towards Austria.—Every thing which that power has done contrary to the spirit and letter of treaties, the emperor has hitherto permitted. He has not complained of the immediate extension of territory on the right side of the Pave, against the acquisition of Lindau, against all the other acquisitions made by him in Suabia, and which, subsequently to the treaty of Luneville, have materially altered the relative situation of the neighbouring states in the interior of Germany; against those, in fine, which continue at the present moment the subject of negotiation with different princes,

princes, to the perfect knowledge of all Germany; he has not complained of the debt of Venice not having been discharged, contrary to the spirit and the letter of the treaties of Campo Formio and of Luneville; he has not complained of the denial of justice experienced at Vienna by his subjects of Milan and Mantua, none of whom, notwithstanding the formal stipulations, have been paid their demands; neither has he complained of the partiality with which Austria has recognised the right of blockade, which England so monstrously arrogates to herself; and when the neutrality of the Austrian flag was so often violated to the injury of France, he was not provoked by this conduct of the court of Vienna to make any complaint; thus making a sacrifice to his love of peace, in preserving silence upon the subject. The emperor has evacuated Switzerland, rendered tranquil and happy by his act of mediation; he has not kept in Italy a greater number of troops than is indispensibly necessary to maintain the positions which they occupy to the extremity of the peninsula, in order to protect the commerce of the Levant; and to insure himself an object of compensation which may determine England to evacuate Malta, and Russia to evacuate Corfu; he has not upon the Rhine, and interior of his empire, any more troops than are indispensibly necessary to garrison the different places. Engaged entirely in the operations of a war which he has not provoked, which he sustains as much for the interests of Europe as for his own, and in which his principal end is the re-establishment of the equilibrium of commerce, and the equal right of all flags upon the sea, he has united all his forces in the camps upon the borders of the ocean, far distant from the Austrian frontiers; he has employed all the resources of his empire to construct fleets, to form his marine, to improve his ports; and it is at the same moment when he reposes with entire confidence upon the execution of treaties which have re-established the peace of the continent, that Austria rises from her state of repose, organises her forces upon the war establishment, sends an army into the states of Italy, establishes another equally considerable in the Tyrol; it is at this moment that she makes new levies of cavalry, that she forms magazines, that she strengthens her fortifications, that she terrifies by her preparations the people of Bavaria, of Suabia, and of Switzerland, and discovers an evident intention of making a diversion so obviously favourable to England, and more injuriously hostile towards France, than would be a direct campaign, and an open declaration of war. In these grave circumstances the emperor of the French has deemed it his duty to invite the court of Vienna to return to a proper sense of its true interests. All the expedients which an ardent love of peace could suggest have been resorted to with avidity, and several times renewed. The court of Vienna has made high professions of its respect for the treaties which exist between it and France; but its military preparations have developed her intentions, at the same time that her declarations have become more and more pacific. Austria has declared that she has no hostile intention against the states of his majesty the emperor of the French. Against whom, then, are her preparations

directed? Are they against the Swiss? Are they against Bavaria? Will they, in the end, be directed against the German empire itself?—His majesty the emperor of the French has charged the undersigned to make known, that he will consider, as a formal declaration of war directed against himself, all aggressions which may be attempted against the German Body, and especially against Bavaria. His majesty the emperor of the French will never separate the interests of his empire from those of the princes of Germany who are attached to him. Any injury which they may sustain, any dangers by which they may be menaced, can never be indifferent to him, or foreign from his lively solicitude. Persuaded that the princes and states of the German empire are penetrated with the same sentiments, the undersigned, in the name of the emperor of the French, invites the diet to unite with him in pressing, by every consideration of justice and reason, the emperor of Austria not to expose for any longer period the present generation to incalculable calamities, to spare the blood of a multitude of men, doomed to perish the victims of a war, the object of which is foreign to Germany, which, at the moment of its breaking out, is every where the subject of enquiry and doubt, and whose real motives cannot be avowed.—The alarms of the continent will not be allayed, until the emperor of Austria, yielding to the just and pressing representations of Germany, shall cease his hostile preparations, shall not keep in Suabia and in the Tyrol more troops than are necessary for garrisoning the places, and shall replace his army on the peace establishment. Was it not understood, since the conventions entered into in consequence of the treaty of Luneville, that the Austrian armies could not pass the territories of Upper Austria, without committing actual hostility? Was not Austria sensible at that period that France, being then engaged in a foreign war, having withdrawn her troops from Suabia, and having put a stop to the movements which it could make by means of the corps of troops she had in Switzerland, it was not just to oppose to such marks of confidence precautions truly aggressive? The circumstances being the same at present on the part of France, why are the measures of Austria so different? Why does she keep sixty battalions in the Tyrol and Suabia, whilst the forces of France are collected at a distance for an expedition against England? There exists no difference at this moment between the Swiss republic and the German empire; no difference between Bavaria and Austria; and, if any credit is to be given to the declarations of the court of Vienna, there exists none between it and France. For what unknown objects, then, has the court of Vienna assembled so many troops? It can have but one plausible object, that is, to keep France in a state of indecision, to place her in a state of inactivity; and, in a word, to arrest her progress on the eve of a decisive effort. But this object can only be attained for a time. France has been deceived; she is no longer so. She has been obliged to defer her enterprises; she still defers them; she waits the effect of these remonstrances; she waits the effect of the representations of the Germanic diet. But, when every effort shall be fruitlessly made to bring

bring Austria to the adoption, either of a sincere peace, or of an undisguised and open hostility, his majesty the emperor of the French will fulfil all the duties imposed on him by his dignity and his power: he will direct his efforts to every quarter in which France shall be menaced. Providence has bestowed on him sufficient strength to contend against England with one hand, and with the other to defend the honour of his standards, and the rights of his allies. Should the Diet adopt the course which the undersigned has orders to point out to it; should it succeed in representing to the view of the emperor of Austria, the real situation in which these movements, made perhaps without reflection, ordered perhaps without any hostile intention, and solely in consequence of foreign influence, have placed the continent; should it succeed in persuading this sovereign, individually humane and just, that he has no enemies, that his frontiers are not threatened, that France has twice had it in her power to deprive him for ever of one half of his hereditary states, if she had extended her wishes beyond what had been established at Campo Formio and Luneville; that, by his dispositions, which even before they are fully developed, affect France even in the centre of her action, he interferes without advantage to his states, and without honour to his policy, in a quarrel which is foreign to him, the diet will have deserved well of Germany, of Switzerland, of Italy, of France, of all Europe, with the exception of a single nation, the enemy of the general tranquillity, and which has founded its prosperity on the hope and the design, ardently and perseveringly maintained, of perpetuating the discord, the troubles, and the divisions of the continent. The undersigned, &c. (Signed) Bacher.

Austrian Answer to the French Note. Rescript delivered by the Austrian Imperial Minister, to the Imperial and Royal Legations at Ratisbon. Dated Vienna, Sept. 9, 1805.

The declaration which the French chargé d'affaires was ordered to communicate to the diet at Ratisbon, has been laid before his Roman and Austrian Imperial Majesty. According to this declaration, the states of the German empire might be induced to imagine, that the armaments and acts of violence of the French emperor in Italy, have given Austria no cause for a counter-arming; that France, not Austria, wishes the restoration of a general peace, to attain which restoration, was the object of the intended invasion of England, which Austria now endeavours to interrupt, to prevent the attainment of this object. With this declaration is connected the threat of an attack on the German empire, if Austria does not immediately disarm at the order of the French emperor. Called upon by such a declaration made to the German diet, his majesty finds it incumbent upon him to lay before his co-estates of the empire, such documents as may shew the true causes and views which have compelled him to arm. They will thence perceive that Austria offered its mediation for the restoration of peace and tranquillity, which France refused; that France wishes not peace; for that situation is not

peace, but more destructive than war, in which a single power, formidable by its greatness, alone remains armed, and is prevented by no opposition from occupying with its troops, oppressing and subjecting one independent peaceable state after another. To put an end to this state of things, is the object of the arming of the Austrian and Russian imperial courts; and that the former, from the menacing armaments of the French in Italy has the most pressing motives to be careful for its own safety, must be evident to all who have had experience in the affairs of the world; and for further proof it is only necessary to refer to the extracts of the Moniteurs of the 12th of May, and 13th of June, of the present year. That only this object, and not any self-interested views, have produced the determination of Austria and Russia, appears from their readiness to enter into any negociation on principles of justice and moderation—from their assurances to the states of the empire, that, in case war should prove unavoidable, they will maintain the legal state of the German constitution and possessions inviolate; which assurance the Austrian envoys have orders to repeat and confirm in the most solemn manner. The threats of the French emperor to attack the German empire, shews how necessary it is to be guarded against such an attack by adequate preparations; experience, never to be forgotten, has taught with what consequences the fulfilment of such threats on the part of France is connected; and it is the more necessary to be active in preventing them, as already the most certain indications are apparent, that several princes of the frontier circles of the empire have been encouraged, on the part of the French, to take up arms against their emperor and co-estates, and to this end new secret connections have been entered into, and those existing abused. His majesty trusts, with confidence, that if not all, at least the greater part of the states of the empire, will see the dangerous tendency of such proceedings, and the necessity of warding off from Germany, by unanimity, fidelity, and courage, the fate of Italy, and other neighbouring countries of France, which have been rendered either half, or entirely dependent upon her; and that they will consequently approve and promote those measures, without which the salutary views of Austria and Russia cannot be carried into effect; for it is most evident that the possibility of maintaining a real peace, depends on being prepared with those effectual means, which, in case it should be impossible to attain the object wished, can alone furnish the last hope of deliverance and succour.

Louis Count Cobentzel.

[The statements mentioned in the above rescript, are extracts from the Moniteurs of the 11th of May, and 19th of June. The former gives an account of the camp of Marengo, where thirty battalions of infantry of the line, four battalions of light infantry, and seven squadrons of cavalry, were assembled. The other article is from the camp of Castiglione, dated the 13th of June, saying, "at the moment of our arrival, forty-eight battalions of infantry, and forty-five squadrons of cavalry, with sixty pieces of cannon, are exercising in the immense plain of Montechiaro. France never had better troops, which performed

formed their exercise more readily, or were animated with a better spirit. If you see this camp, after that of Marengo, and know that we have, independent of these, a division at Genoa, another at Florence, and a third at Naples, you will find that we have at this moment a greater army in Italy than ever, without reckoning the corps of Italian troops, which is forming under the eye of its master, and appears to be animated with a desire to render itself worthy of its sovereign."]

Two Declarations, in the Form of Notes, delivered by M. de Talleyrand, French Minister of Foreign Relations, to Count Philip Cobentzel, at Paris.

First Note from M. de Talleyrand, delivered on the 13th of August, 1805.

The undersigned has hastened, on the termination of the conference which he has had the honour of holding with Count de Cobentzel, to transmit to Boulogne the declaration delivered to him by his excellency (alluding to the Austrian declaration of the 5th of August), and he has received orders from the emperor and king to return the following answer:—The emperor could not fail of being sensibly affected by the sentiments of moderation shewn in the aforesaid declaration, and by the amicable readiness of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, to hasten, by his interposition, the termination of the evils caused by the war to the French empire. But the more his majesty knows how to appreciate the importance and the value of the good offices of his majesty the emperor of Austria, the more he is grateful for the intention with which the offer of those good offices is made, and the more does he feel, that his very sentiments of gratitude forbid him to make use thereof: if, on the one hand, from the nature of things, and on the other, from the situation of circumstances, it is not even permitted to hope, that they can be employed with advantage, nor consequently without comprising the dignity of the mediator—this motive alone would be decisive for his majesty, even if it were possible to forget how the cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh have very lately answered his most noble and magnanimous behaviour.—M. de Novosiltzoff was coming to France, without the emperor's knowing his intentions. The king of Prussia had required passports for this chamberlain of the emperor of Russia. The passports were immediately granted without any explanation. What benefit has his majesty derived from this extraordinary concession? An offensive note, replete with false assertions, was the sole result from a mission, which the emperor had neither occasioned nor required.—Being thus attacked in his honour, it is no longer possible for him to require or expect any thing of Russia, who, instead of being desirous of peace, finds her own interest in war, and founds on its renovation hopes, which she attempts in vain to conceal, when her behaviour unveils them even to those eyes which are the least penetrating.—For a twelvemonth past the emperor has received nothing but insults from the Russian cabinet. His character and his disposition are too well known for it

to be believed, that he will expose himself to fresh injuries. It belongs to the emperor Alexander to judge which alternative appears most advantageous for him; whether to persist in a system, to the adoption of which he was moved by foreign influence, or to return to more moderate, more just, and wiser sentiments. He has a greater interest in returning to them, than France has to lead him back thereto. This alteration must be the result of his own consideration, and cannot form an object of any kind of negotiation. —As to England, his majesty made an attempt, eight months ago, to incline her to peace; which attempt Europe knew how to appreciate, and which would not have been in vain, if England had depended solely upon her own resources; but, from the answer returned by the cabinet of St. James's, it was clear that it would not think of a peace, till it had lost every hope of setting the continent in flames, and of covering Italy with blood and carnage. With this intention, and with this intention alone, it called upon the interposition of Russia. The cabinet of Vienna is too enlightened not to perceive this, though the projects and motives of England were not known to it, from the pressing solicitations, and from the offer of subsidies with which she has constantly besieged the court of Vienna, to induce it to take up arms. It cannot be hoped that such a power will listen to the advice of moderation and justice. It would even be useless to speak to it of its interest, which ought to be dearest to it. Blind passions induce it to mistake those interests. The voice of persuasion would avail nothing; but that which the good offices of Austria cannot induce England to do, Austria can oblige her to do. She needs neither exertions nor menaces for this purpose, but merely to observe a very simple process, which will convince England of her impotence.—England knows, and has more than once declared, that Russia alone cannot afford her any assistance, and that a diversion will be of no use to her, as long as Prussia and Austria will not cooperate with her.—Prussia has declared, at all times, that she will in no case enter into any hostile project against France. Let the emperor of Austria make the same declaration, and the British cabinet will immediately feel its own interest, as it is no longer deceived by unfounded imaginations, and informed by the opinion of the most enlightened people of that country; it will immediately see the necessity of returning to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, and she will find her happiness in this necessity. Then the emperor of Germany will not only have a claim upon the gratitude of the emperor of the French, but he will have effected more for his own advantage than if he had gained ten battles against France; for an immediate consequence of the peace would be the performance of the obligation which his majesty the emperor of the French has taken upon himself, and which he renews with pleasure, of separating the crowns of France and Italy.—If on the other hand, Austria, by indecisive measures, leave a doubtful and uncertain opinion; if thereby she authorises the assertions of the English ministry, that she belongs to a coalition; if she continues to keep 72,000 men in Italy, the emperor will be obliged to believe that she

sees

sees, with a secret joy, a war which weakens France, and that she thinks the moment favourable for resuming those hostilities, of which the present generation must be tired of being made the victims.—His majesty, who has only 50,000 men in Italy, 15,000 of whom are at the extremity of the kingdom of Naples, sees his most important frontier exposed to danger, and cannot provide it with fresh troops without drawing the troops from his army of the ocean; he can, therefore, not consider Austria in any other light than that of making a diversion in favour of England, which is as impressive and more troublesome to him than would be an open war.—His excellency count Cobentzel will have remarked what great and extraordinary subjects the present circumstances offer. Such circumstances render measures necessary answerable thereto. It is a truth, of which all enlightened men are sensible, and of which his majesty is penetrated; when Frederic the Second saw that a war was intended against him, he was beforehand with his enemies. The house of Austria has more than once done the same: at present the emperor of the French sees preparations making in Poland and in Italy. Even the places where they are made, shew that they are the result of an agreement, and point out against whom they are intended. The undersigned must ask of count Cobentzel, what would the emperor of Germany do, if he were in the place of the French emperor?—However, the emperor will be happy to suppose the best for futurity, as it depends on Austria to make what is to come happy for Europe, and as he takes the sentiments, expressed in the note, which the undersigned has received of count Cobentzel, for a good omen. May Austria issue the same declaration which Prussia has made; may she, by acts, confirm that declaration, and reduce her whole force, and the whole artillery, &c. of her army, to the peace establishment; may she no longer keep 72,000 men in Italy; may she order back to their garrisons the regiments assembled to form an army in the Tyrol, and cease the establishing of magazines, and the fortified camps, which announce an approaching war, and nothing will further disturb the peace of the continent; this peace, so desirable to all parties, since France has nothing to gain by a fresh combat. Austria will gain nothing by it, and the maritime peace will soon follow. When Austria shall have declared, that she remains neutral, and will remain neutral, a peace will be the desire and hope of England; it will be concluded, and the treaty of Amiens will be restored before the month of January. The crowns of France and Italy will be separated for ever: Europe, enjoying security and tranquillity, will owe them to the wisdom of Austria, which, by an opposite behaviour, would have precipitated Europe into a situation, which neither the cabinet of the Thuilleries, nor the cabinet of Vienna, nor any other, could calculate or foresee.—His excellency count Cobentzel will see, that in those communications, which the undersigned has been ordered to make to him, it was impossible for his majesty to proceed with more openness, dignity, and sincerity. For the interest of Austria herself, and for the glory of her sovereign, his majesty wishes that the emperor of

Germany may avail himself of the opportunity which is offered to him. The fate of his own states, and that of Europe, is now in his hands. In one hand he holds the disturbances and revolutions; in the other, the general peace. An impartial neutrality, sufficient for him to obtain what he desires, and to insure the peace of the world. The most efficacious mediation of peace which Austria can make, consists in the preservation of the most perfect neutrality, in the cessation of armaments, in not obliging France to make a diversion, and in leaving no hope for England of bringing Austria over to her side.—The undersigned can have no doubt, but his excellency count Cobentzel will set a due value upon the subjects discussed in the present note, and contribute, by his influence, to have them considered in that point of view.—He seizes this opportunity to renew to his excellency count Cobentzel, the assurance of his highest esteem.

Second Note from M. de Talleyrand, delivered on the 16th of August, 1805.

His majesty the emperor had placed the greatest reliance on the pacific and amicable assurances of Austria, as he thought he had a right to depend upon the good disposition of that power, considering the manner in which he behaved towards it after two wars, the entire advantage of which was on the side of France, and in which the greatest part of the Austrian possessions had been conquered by his arms.—Entirely occupied with the war which England has raised, he hoped, since he had given Austria no cause of complaint, that Austria would preserve the strictest and most impartial neutrality; but the movements of troops, and the other hostile dispositions which have taken place in the Hereditary States, and at which Europe is either uneasy or astonished, compel his majesty the emperor to demand not only a categorical explanation, but a most speedy one.—The repeated accounts which the emperor receives from all quarters, compel him to postpone his projects against England; and thus Austria has done as much as if she had commenced hostilities: for she has made the most powerful diversion in favour of England.—Austria assembles an army in the Tyrol, whilst France has evacuated all Switzerland. His excellency count Cobentzel knows very well, that Austria has nearly 72,000 men in Italy, whilst France has not 50,000 there, 15,000 of whom are on the Gulf of Tarento: and this is the very cause that has principally determined him to suspend his projects. Austria raises camp-fortifications every where, as if a war were already declared, or very near at hand. All the Austrian troops are in motion; all have quitted their garrisons in which they were quartered; all are marching in a direction which announces war; and how, indeed, could his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, assemble so many regiments with a pacific intention, in a country so barren and poor as the Tyrol, where he can only maintain them to the detriment of his finances? Why should he establish magazines? Why should he order the baking of biscuit? Why should he take up so many draught-horses? It is a principle in the public law of Europe, that the assembling of troops,

troops, establishing of magazines, baking of biscuit, taking up of draught-horses, are considered by all powers as a declaration of war, especially if such preparations are made on a frontier, which is left unprovided by a power employed elsewhere, at an opposite and very distant frontier. His majesty, desirous of reconciling those dispositions with the pacific expressions of his majesty the emperor of Germany, in which he has always placed the strongest confidence, can only reconcile them on the supposition, that this monarch knows nothing of the wrong that has been done to France; and that the diversion occasioned by his armament is tantamount to actual hostilities. His majesty is still desirous of persuading himself, that that monarch really knows nothing of it; but the natural consequences of a similar error are equally detrimental to France as positive hostile intentions; and for this very reason his majesty's interest requires to be beforehand with them.—It is no longer protestations which can satisfy his majesty. His majesty cannot admit any intermediate state betwixt that of war or of peace. If Austria wants peace, every thing in Austria must be restored to the peace establishment. Should Austria desire war, his majesty will have no other alternative than to throw back upon the aggressor all the evils which he would bring, not only upon the present generation, but also (his majesty dares to utter it with pride) upon his own states and his own family; for his majesty will flatter himself to obtain, in a new war, similar victories as in the preceding; and to secure himself against those diversions which are, as it were, the first step of a coalition in favour of England.—The undersigned has, therefore, received orders, on the supposition most agreeable to his majesty, viz. on the supposition that Austria is desirous of peace, to demand: 1. That the twenty-one regiments, which have been sent to the German and Italian Tyrol, shall be withdrawn, and that those troops only shall remain in both the said provinces, which were there six months ago. 2. That the camp-fortifications be discontinued. The emperor does not require, that Austria shall not erect real fortifications. The right of erecting them belongs to all states, and precaution often makes it the duty of a prince. But as Venice is certainly no fortress, the works carrying on there at present are nothing else than camp-works. 3. That the troops in Stiria, in Carinthia, in Friuli, and in the Venetian territory, be reduced to the numbers at which they stood six months ago. Lastly, That Austria declare to England her firm and unshaken determination to preserve an exact and scrupulous neutrality, without taking a part in the present dispute; because it is the duty of Austria, if she will preserve a system of neutrality, to do nothing, either mediately, or immediately, in favour of England. The undersigned has also received orders to declare to his excellency count Cobentzel, or rather to repeat the declaration so often made to him, that the dearest wish of his majesty the emperor of the French, is the continuance of the peace with the German emperor; that his majesty would unwillingly take those steps which he would be obliged to take, by a positive refusal, or even an evasive or dilatory answer, to the demands

demands which the undersigned has been directed to make; but that in a situation like that of Austria, prince Charles would not hesitate, as that prince is too good a soldier not to behave in a similar manner; and that if his majesty is obliged to repel force by force, he will not commit the fault to wait until the Russians have joined the Austrians against him. His excellency count Cobentzel knows too well the importance and urgency of the present circumstances, for the undersigned to think it necessary to invite him to hasten, as much as is possible and depends on him, an answer, which his majesty expects with an impatience that is justified on so many grounds. The undersigned seizes this opportunity, &c.

Note from the French Government, in reply to the Note of M. Novosiltzoff, addressed to the Court of Berlin; as published in the Frankfort Gazette of the 11*th of September*, 1805.

The note, which is said to have been addressed by M. Novosiltzoff, to the court of Berlin, has been published in the German journals. The false assertions which it contains, and the strange pretensions which it manifests, the total want of decorum, which characterises that pretended state paper, do not permit the undersigned to remain silent on its publication. He has received formal orders to communicate to his excellency M. de ———, the following observations. He does not doubt but that they will be sufficient to rectify the impressions which might have been produced by a paper, which is an offensive and inaccurate exposition of indirect and temporary circumstances, which have lately taken place between Russia and his majesty. The emperor and king, has for a long time observed, in silence, the progress of Russia, towards the south of Asia: he saw, with just uneasiness, the danger which threatened Persia and Turkey, two great empires; one of which cannot be overcome without involving the other in inevitable ruin, and the other is the sole barrier between the continent and Russia. The states of the grand Seignior are not only threatened, but his cabinet is continually besieged by intriguers, and is every day humbled by new demands, and by arrogant propositions, which are injurious to the dignity of the prince, and do not leave the ministers the free choice of any measures. His provinces are agitated with new disorders, which the agents of Russia openly foment. Pachas and seditious governors are confirmed in their culpable enterprises, and pride themselves upon their projects of independence, and upon the assistance of Russia. The Greeks, a nation who, till this day, were submissive subjects, are revolting on all sides against the Turks, and their disobedience is not punished. The Russian squadrons pervade the Ottoman seas, and carry to their coasts, arms, recruiting parties, agents of trouble and insurrection; and, we may well doubt, if there does not now exist in Tartary a greater number of men who are concerting and contriving to destroy that unhappy empire, than the sovereign could arm and embody, to ensure its preservation. Such is the disastrous state of Turkey.—The emperor, affected to see himself almost the only prince on the continent

tinent who very early foresaw the projects which were formed against Turkey, hoped that the imprudent rapidity with which they were developed, would open the eyes of Europe, and he has seen with pleasure, a circumstance which enables his majesty to bring this interesting subject into discussion, and call the attention of all the cabinets to it. His majesty the king of Prussia wrote to him to communicate the desire which the emperor of Russia had expressed, and to send one of his chamberlains; when passports were demanded the emperor neither received nor asked for an explanation. He knew before-hand, and he expressed his opinion upon that point to the king of Prussia, that no hopes of the tranquillity of the world could be founded upon that negotiation; though, perhaps, a favourable opinion might still be entertained of the personal generosity of the emperor Alexander, no favourable result could be expected from a discussion in which his moderation had been so perversely overcome by foreign influence, and by the intrigues of those who surround him—That, in reality, Russia takes no real and sincere part in the interests of the continent; but, indifferent to the happiness of Europe, her intervention in political storms has ever served only to increase hatred and inflame passion. That, at all times, the quarrels of other powers have been to her only the subject of a mere idle speculation, and that now, occupied as she is, with the progressive annihilation of Persia and Turkey, they can only be to her a momentary subject for diversion or perhaps of fantasy. His majesty, the emperor, however, ordered that the passports should be sent; and, since then, nothing more has been heard of the chamberlain of the emperor of Russia. It must doubtless be regretted, that an opportunity has been lost of making just and severe representations to Russia on her conduct in Asia, on the oppression with which she menaces the Ottoman empire, and on the causes of the alarm which begins to spread every where, at the approach of an event, which threatens to destroy for ever the equilibrium of the south of Europe. It is in this point of view, above all, that his majesty looked upon the proposed negotiation as an advantageous project, which might tend to the general good, and he is afflicted that the caprice of Russia has, in this respect, disappointed his hopes. In exposing, however, on this head, his real views, he does not think himself obliged to enter into any explanation with respect to the pretended dispositions that the letter of M. de Novosiltzoff attributes to him. It is simply this, that an irresolute cabinet, to give a colour to an absurd measure, endeavours to impute to France, contradictions in conduct and language, which do not belong to her.—But here the recrimination is only a pretext, and a pretext without truth. Passports solicited and obtained, do not constitute a negotiation. France said nothing. Russia alone made a demonstration, and demanded that one of her agents should be admitted to be heard. If this demand had been coupled with offensive conditions, with clauses which it is astonishing to see in a note purporting to be official, it would have remained unanswered. The character of his majesty the emperor is too well established in Europe to have the impossible

possible supposition for a moment believed, that he would have permitted propositions to be made to him, contrary to his dignity, or have listened to such propositions. Nevertheless, to take away all possibility of belief from any such allegation, or that even which the agents of Russia have judged proper to publish, the undersigned has received orders to deny it in the most positive and formal manner.

Gregorian Calender.—Decree of the Conservative Senate; September, 9th, 1805.

The conservative senate, the number of members being assembled prescribed by the 90th article of the constitutional act of the 13th December, 1799. Having seen the projet of a senatus consultum, prepared in the form prescribed by the 57th article of the constitutional act of the 4th of August, 1801. After having heard, respecting the motives of the said projet, the orators of government, and the report of the special committee, appointed in the sitting of the 2d instant, decree as follows: Art. 1. From the 1st of January, 1806, the Gregorian calendar shall be used throughout the French empire. Art. 2. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by a message to his imperial majesty.

(Signed)
Francois de Neufchateau,
President.
Colaud and Porcher,
Secretaries.

Examined and sealed. The chancellor of the senate.
(Signed) Laplace.

Exposé of the reciprocal Conduct of France and Austria, since the Peace of Luneville, read by the Minister of Foreign Relations in the Conservative Senate of France, at the Sitting of the 23d Sept. 1805.

All Europe knows, that, during the war, in the midst even of the most signal and decisive successes, the emperor of the French never ceased to wish for peace; that he often offered it to his enemies; that, after having reduced them to the condition of receiving it as a benefaction, he granted it to them upon terms which they dared not to expect, and which rendered his moderation no less conspicuous than his victories. He is sensible of the full value of the glory acquired by arms in a just and necessary war; but there is a glory more calm and dear to his heart; his first wish, the constant end of all his efforts, has ever been the tranquillity of Europe, the repose and happiness of nations. This end had been attained; the emperor omitted nothing to make it lasting. It would still continue, if the increasing prosperity of France had not brought it to a period. It was at first altered by the artful measures, and afterwards broken by the open perfidy of the cabinet of St. James's. But peace reigned at least on the continent: through the vain and false pretexts under which England sought to shelter herself, Europe easily discovered her real motives.—England was afraid of beholding the French colonies, which had been, and which might become, so flourishing, rise from their ruins, and grow up again, as it were, out of their ashes; jealousy wished to stifle, or at least to arrest in its progress the industry of France,

France, revived by the peace; it cherished the silly desire to drive the French flag from those seas, in which it had hitherto appeared with distinction, or at least to reduce it, so as that it could no longer appear there but in a state of degradation, unworthy of the rank which France holds amongst nations. But the motives of England did not terminate there; she was urged on by that insatiable avidity, which makes her covet the monopoly of the commerce and industry of all nations; by that unbounded pride, which induces her to look upon herself as mistress of the seas, and which is the only foundation of the extraordinary despotism which she exercises upon them.—The cause then that France had to defend, was the cause of Europe, and it was natural to suppose, that neither the intrigues of England, nor the gold which she held forth to all those who might be disposed to be subservient to her ambition, nor her deceitful promises, could engage in her quarrel any of the continental powers. No one of them, in fact, appeared disposed to accept either her propositions or her recommendations.—At ease respecting the dispositions of the continent, the emperor turned all his thoughts to the maritime war, for which every thing was to be created. Fleets were built; ports were excavated; camps were formed on the shores of the ocean: the emperor had assembled there all the forces of his empire; and his troops forming themselves under his inspection for operations altogether new, were preparing for new triumphs. England perceived the dangers with which she was menaced. She wished to obviate them by crimes. Assassins were thrown upon the coast of France. The English ministers to neutral powers became the agents of a warfare, infamous as atrocious, of a warfare of conspiracies and assassinations.—The emperor saw into these pitiful conspiracies; he treated them with contempt, and was not thereby prevented from offering peace on the same terms which he had before proposed.—So much generosity could not assuage, nay, seemed even to augment the frenzy of the cabinet of St. James's. Its answer shewed clearly that it would not think of peace, till the hope should be extinguished of deluging the continent with blood and carnage. But it was sensible, that to accomplish such a design, the association in its views of a power, by its position, almost as unconnected with the continental system as England, would not be sufficient; that not having any thing to expect from Prussia, whose sentiments were too well known, its expectation would be vain, as long as Austria should remain faithful to her neutrality.—Austria, which had twice experienced, at the end of two disastrous wars, at the time of the treaties of Campo-Formio and of Luneville, the generosity that France was disposed to shew towards a vanquished enemy, did not by any means pay the same religious observance to treaties, as France. Notwithstanding the formal stipulations of these treaties, the debt of Venice was not discharged; it was even declared extinguished. The emperor was aware, that his subjects of Milan and Mantua experienced a denial of justice, and that the court of Vienna had liquidated none of their demands, in contempt of the solemn engagements which it had entered into. He was aware that the commercial

mercial relations of his kingdom of Italy with the hereditary states, were subject to obstructions, and that his subjects of France and Italy found in Austria a very different reception, from that which a state of peace gave them a right to expect. —In the distribution of the indemnities in Germany, Austria had been treated with a partiality that ought to crown all her wishes, and surpass even her expectations. Yet her conduct shewed, that she was far from being satisfied. She alternately employed arts and menaces to procure from the petty princes the cession of such possessions as suited her. Thus it was that she acquired Lindau on the lake of Constance, and the isle of Menau in the same lake, which placed in her hands one of the keys of Switzerland. She obtained the cession of Altkousen from the Teutonic order, which made her mistress of an important post, the port of Rhinau. She had enlarged her territory by a number of other acquisitions, and was meditating fresh ones. As a means of aggrandizement, she was not afraid to employ evident usurpations, which she sought to conceal under legal forms. —Thus it was, that, under colour of a right paramount, (a right which she had renounced by a treaty) and the exercise of which was incompatible with the execution of the recess of the Germanic empire, she appropriated to herself some possessions, which she affected to consider in a state of disherison and without legal proprietors, though the recess had formally disposed of them towards the division of the indemnities. By these means she disappointed many princes of those possessions which it had been thought just to assign them, under pretence of this same right paramount, which so far as regarded the Swiss, she called the right *(d'incamération)*, she carried off considerable sums from Switzerland. She sequestered the fiefs of a neighbouring prince in Bohemia, under pretence of compensations due to the elector of Saltzburg, of which, contrary to every right, she claimed to be sole arbitress. She persisted, with menaces, to keep recruiting parties in the Bavarian provinces, in Franconia and Suabia, and interrupted, by every means in her power, the conscription for the electoral army there, abusing the prerogatives formerly granted to the head of the German empire for the common benefit of the states composing it, and now fallen into disuse. She revived them in order to interrupt the exercise of their sovereignty by the neighbouring princes, in those possessions which fell to their lot in the division, and to deprive them of the increase of influence in the diets, which ought to result from these possessions.—The recess of the empire, a consequence and fulfilment of the treaty of Luneville, had for its object, exclusive of the division of the indemnities, to establish, by means of this distribution itself, in the south of Germany, an equilibrium, which might insure its independence, and to prevent those eventual causes of misunderstanding and war, which an immediate contact between the territories of France and Austria might frequently give rise to. Such was the view of the mediators and of the German empire; such was the view of justice, of reason, and of a humane policy, and conformable to the true interests of Austria herself.—Thus Austria reversed what the recess had so wisely established, when, by her acquisitions in Suabia, she

she weakened the barrier between France and the principal states of the south of Germany, and when, by a combined system of sequestrations, pretensions, caresses, and menaces, she was incessantly aiming to secure to herself an exclusive, universal, and arbitrary influence, over that part of the German empire. She, therefore, evidently violated the existing treaties, and every one of her acts may be considered as an infraction of the peace. Since the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, Austria had, on more than one occasion, shewn a partiality to England. She had recognised by her acts the pretended right of blockade, which the cabinet of St. James's has dared to arrogate, and according to which, a simple declaration of the English admiralty is sufficient to put under interdict all the coasts of a vast empire; she had suffered, without remonstrance or complaint, the neutrality of her flag to be continually violated, to the detriment of France, against whom all the violences offered to neutral flags were evidently directed. All these facts were known to the emperor: many of them excited his solicitude. These were real grievances: they would have been just motives for war; but for the love of peace, the emperor even abstained from all complaint, and the court of Vienna received from him only new testimonies of deference. He made a law for himself to avoid every thing that could give offence to Austria. When called by the wishes of his people of Italy, he repaired to Milan, troops were assembled, camps were formed, with the single view of mixing military pomp with religious and political solemnities, and of presenting the sovereign majesty in the midst of that splendor that pleases the eyes of the people. The emperor will allow that he had also some pleasure in seeing his companions in arms reassembled in the places, and on the very spots which were consecrated by their victories; but wishing to prevent the uneasiness of the court of Vienna, if it were possible that court could feel any on the occasion, he caused that court to be assured of his pacific intentions, by declaring that the camps which had been formed would be raised after some days, and this promise was exactly fulfilled.—Austria answered by protestations equally friendly and pacific, and the emperor quitted Italy with the pleasing hope that the peace of the continent would be preserved. But how great was his astonishment, when scarcely arrived in France, while at Boulogne hastening the preparations for an expedition which he was at length on the point of carrying into effect, he received from all parts the intelligence, that a general motion pervaded all the forces of the Austrian monarchy; that they were advancing by forced marches on the Adige, in the Tyrol, and on the banks of the Inn, that those absent on furlough were recalled, that magazines were forming, that arms were manufacturing, that levies of horses were raising, that they were erecting fortifications in the defiles of the Tyrol and about Venice, and that every thing was doing which announces and is characteristic of an impending war. The emperor could not at first believe that Austria seriously wished for war; that she wished to commit to new hazards, and to condemn to new calamities her people, fatigued by so many reverses, and exhausted by so many sacrifices. Having had

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it twice in his power to deprive the house of Austria of half its hereditary states, far from diminishing its power, he had increased it. If he could not count on its gratitude, he thought he could rely on its faith. He had given it the highest mark of confidence it was possible for him to give, in leaving his continental frontiers ungarrisoned and disarmed. He believed it incapable of abusing this confidence, because he would have been so himself. There are suspicions which cannot enter into generous hearts, nor find place in reflecting minds. The emperor took pleasure in confirming himself in his favourable presumptions, and he did not fear to shew to what point he desired to see them established. The court of Vienna omitted nothing to prolong the illusion. It multiplied pacific declarations; it protested on its religious attachment to treaties; it authorised its ambassador to make the most assuring declarations; it sought, in fine, as well by plausible explanations as formal denials, to dissipate the suspicions its measures may have given rise to: still, the hostile preparations redoubling every day in extent and activity, became more difficult to be justified. The emperor ordered that count Philip de Cobentzel, ambassador of the court of Vienna, should be invited to fresh conferences, and that the correspondence of the diplomatic and commercial agents of his majesty, should be communicated to him. For four successive days M. de Cobentzel waited on the minister of foreign relations, who placed before his eyes the dispatches previously received, and those which arrived successively from all parts of Germany and Italy. The cabinets of Europe will find in their archives few examples of similar communications made in circumstances in which suspicion was so natural. The emperor could not give a more convincing proof of his good faith; he could not carry sincerity or delicacy farther. The ambassador from Vienna took a view of the most positive, the most incontestible documents, which, from all parts, announced the speedy breaking out of a war, always preparing, though so studiously concealed. What answer could he make? Up to that moment peace had been loudly professed by his court at Paris and at Vienna; but on all its frontiers war was at length openly organized. The emperor, however, was unwilling to reject all hope of accommodation. He persuaded himself that Austria might have been led away by foreign suggestions; he resolved to do every thing to bring her back to a sense of her true interests. He represented to her, that if she did not wish for war, all her preparations were without an object, inasmuch as all her neighbours were at peace; that therefore she was unconsciously, and contrary to her intention, serving the cause of England, by making in her favour a diversion not less powerful, nor less injurious to France, than a declared war would be.—If she wished for war, he made her see its probable consequences. Superior to all the considerations, which are bars only to weakness, he did not dissemble that he dreaded war: not that after so many battles fought in the three parts of the old world he could fear dangers, so often braved, and so often surmounted; but he feared war on account of the blood it causes to be spilled, on account of the sacrifices without number it must cost to Europe; and in

consequence

consequence of a love perhaps excessive for peace, he conjured Austria to desist from preparations, which, in the present state of Europe, and in the particular situation of France, could be considered only as a declaration of war, and as the result of an agreement made with England. Still further he desired that similar representations should be addressed to the court of Vienna by all his neighbours, who, though strangers to the cause of the war, whatever that cause may be, had to fear being the victims of it. The conduct of the court of Vienna weakened the hope every day. Far from desisting from its pretensions, it increased them. It terrified by its armaments the people of Bavaria and Suabia. It gave the people of Helvetia reason to dread seeing ravished from them the repose which the act of mediation had restored to them. All invoked France as their support, as the guarantee of their rights. However, it dissembled still, and as a pledge of its pacific intentions, it offered a sort of intervention which it is difficult to characterise; but which, considering only its apparent object, could be regarded only as idle and puerile. The emperor of Russia had caused passports to be demanded for one of his chamberlains, whom he had an intention of sending to Paris. The emperor knew not what were the views of the cabinet of Petersburgh, they had never been communicated to him; but always ready to seize on every thing that could contribute to an approximation, he had granted the passports without delay and without explanation. All Europe knows what was the reward of his deference. The emperor learned afterwards, by indirect ways, and also by the reports that were circulated through Europe on the subject, that the design of the court of Russia had been, to try, by means of parleys, to introduce at Paris a very strange system of negotiation, by means of which she would, at the same time, have stipulated for England, from whom, as she said, she had full powers, which proves how much England was sure of her, and have negotiated on her own account. So that while nominally a mediator, she would have been in fact a party, and that by two different titles.—Such was the end of the intervention Russia had projected, and which she herself renounced, without doubt, because reflection made her feel the inconvenience of it. But it was precisely this same intervention which the good offices of Austria had for their object to re-produce. It was not likely that France should have suffered herself to be placed in a situation in which her real enemies, under the plausible name of mediators, dared to flatter themselves with imposing on her a hard and insulting law; but the cabinet of Vienna, perhaps without hoping that its good offices would be accepted, found a great advantage in offering them, that of abusing France for a longer time, making France lose time, and gaining time itself. At length throwing off the mask, Austria has, in a tardy answer, manifested, by her language, what she had announced by her preparations. To the representations of France she has answered by accusations. She has made herself the apologist of England, and announcing that she was opening her states to two Russian armies, she avowed openly the concert that exists between her and Russia in favour of England. This answer of the

the court of Vienna, full at once of injurious allegations, of menaces, and of craft, tended naturally to excite the indignation of the emperor; but thinking that through those insults and threats he had a glance of some ideas which permitted him to hope, that an arrangement would be still possible, the emperor made his natural pride to yield to considerations all powerful over his heart. The interest of his people, that of his allies, and of Germany, which was going to become the theatre of war; the desire, too, of doing a thing agreeable to a prince, who, repelling with an honourable constancy the insinuations, the instances, the offer, so often repeated, of England, and those she had seduced, had shewn himself always ready to contribute by his good offices, either to the re-establishment or the maintenance of peace; all these motives led the emperor to make his just reflections. He determined to demand of the court of Vienna explanations, which should make known the basis upon which negociations could be carried on. He ordered the minister of foreign relations to prepare a note to this effect. The courier who was to be the bearer of it was on the point of setting out, when the emperor was informed of the invasion of Bavaria. The elector had been summoned to join his army to that of Austria, and, as if his anticipated refusal to make common cause with Austria, from which he never received but evil, against France, from which he never received but good, could have been to the court of Vienna a just motive for war, the Austrian army, without any previous declaration, in contempt of the duties which his situation of emperor of Germany imposes on the emperor of Austria, in contempt of the Germanic constitution, of the Germanic empire itself; in contempt, in fine, of all the most sacred rights, passed the Inn, and overrun Bavaria in profound peace.—After such an act of the court of Vienna, the emperor could have no longer any thing to demand of it. It became evident, that even this congress proposed, with a tone so imperious, and with views so visibly hostile to France, was but a new snare for its good faith: that Austria irrevocably determined on war, would not return to its pacific ideas, and that she was not even free to return to them. The course of exchange at all places proved evidently, that a part of the sums granted to the English minister to answer his purposes on the continent, had reached its destination; and the power which had so bartered its alliance, could no longer spare the blood of its people, the price of which it had received. All farther explanation with the court of Vienna having thus become impossible, the appeal to arms is the only resource compatible with honour. Let England applaud herself for having at length found allies; let her rejoice that blood is about to flow over the continent; let her flatter herself that her blood will be spared; let her hope to find safety in the discord of other states; her joy will be of short duration; her hope will be vain, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations will at length be avenged. The emperor, obliged to repel an unjust aggression, which he had in vain exerted himself to prevent, has been obliged to suspend the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the borders of the ocean those veteran bands, so often victorious, and he marches at their head.

head. He will not lay down his arms till he has obtained full and entire satisfaction, and complete security, as well for his own dominions as those of his allies.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon, to the French Senate. September 23, 1805.

Under the existing circumstances of Europe, I feel it an urgent duty to appear among you, and to make you fully acquainted with my sentiments.—I am just leaving my capital, in order to place myself at the head of the army, to carry speedy succours to my allies, and to protect the dearest interests of my people.—The wishes of the eternal enemies of the continent are accomplished: war has commenced in the midst of Germany; Austria and Russia have united with England; and our generation is again involved in all the calamities of war. But a very few days ago I still cherished a hope that peace would not be disturbed. Threats and outrages only shewed that they could make no impression upon me; but the Austrians have passed the Inn; Munich is invaded; the elector of Bavaria is driven from his capital; all my hopes are therefore vanished.—Such is the moment that has unveiled the mischievous machinations of the enemies of the continent. They are still alarmed at the manifestations I have made of my deep and determined desire for peace. They are apprehensive that Austria, at the aspect of the gulph they had prepared to swallow her, might listen anew to the dictates of justice and moderation; they have hurried her into a war. I tremble at the idea of the blood that must be spilt in Europe; but the French name will emerge with renovated and increased lustre.—Senators, when, at your desire, at the call of the whole of the French people, I placed upon my head the imperial crown, I received from you, from every citizen, the solemn promise to maintain its honour pure and unsullied. My people have on every occasion afforded me proofs of their confidence and affection; they will fly to the banners of their emperor, and of his army, who, in a few days, will have passed over the frontiers.—Magistrates, soldiers, citizens, all are resolved to rescue the country from the influence of England, who, if she prevailed, would grant us only a peace marked with ignominy and shame; and of which the principal conditions would be to burn our fleets, to shut up our ports, and to extinguish our industry.——What promises I have made to the French people, I have fulfilled. The French people, on their part, have entered into no engagement with me which they have not more than performed. At a moment so important for their glory and for mine, they will persist in asserting the name of the great people, a name with which I greeted them in the midst of the fields of death and of glory.—Frenchmen, your emperor will discharge his duty; my soldiers will do theirs; you will also discharge yours.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the French army. Dated Strasburgh, Sept. 29, 1805.

Soldiers,—The war of the third coalition has begun. The Austrian army has passed the Inn, violated treaties, and has attacked and driven our ally from his capital. You yourselves have been compelled to advance by forced

marches to the defence of our frontiers. Already you have passed the Rhine. We will not again make peace without a sufficient guarantee. Our policy shall no more give way to our generosity. Soldiers, your emperor is in the midst of you, you are only the advanced guard of a great people. If it should be necessary, they will all rise at my voice to confound and dissolve this new league which has been formed by the hatred and the gold of England. But, soldiers, we shall have forced marches to make, fatigues and privations of every kind to endure. Whatever obstacles may be opposed to us, we will overcome them, and we shall take no rest until we have planted our eagles on the territory of our enemies.

(Signed) Napoleon.

By order of his majesty, the major-general of the grand army.

Berthier.

Proclamation transmitted by General Massena to the French Army of Italy. Dated Sept. 10, 1805.

Soldiers of the army of Italy,—His majesty the emperor and king has nominated me your general in chief. It is pleasing to me again to behold my former companions in arms, and to find them still actuated by the same sentiments, the same attachment to discipline, and devotion to their duty, for which I have ever known them distinguished. I shall uniformly address them in this language: and I love to believe they well know how to answer it if political circumstances oblige his majesty, the emperor and king, to give the signal for war, notwithstanding the desire he has constantly manifested to maintain peace. Soldiers! you will remember that you are on a field of battle illustrious by his victories, and that every step we shall find traces of his magnanimity and genius. I replace at your head a general distinguished by his services. He is called to another destination, where doubtless your wishes will accompany him. Soldiers! on whatever theatre his imperial majesty places us, let us justify his choice, and let us entertain but one thought; our country, and emperor.—The marshal of the empire, general-in-chief, (Signed)

Massena.

Address of the Archduke Charles on taking the Command of his Army. Dated Padua, Sept. 21, 1805.

On my arrival no business presses more upon me, than to inform the army that I am again at its head, and have taken the command upon me. I hope, from the recollection of former occurrences, so glorious for his majesty's arms, that if war should be inevitable, contrary to his majesty's sincere desire, I shall still find in the army that ancient spirit of confidence and perseverance, that unshaken steadiness in danger, that obedient bravery, and (I cannot mention it without being sensibly affected) that attachment to my person, and confidence in me, by which the most memorable days of my life have been distinguished, and which have led to actions for the welfare of the monarchy, that can never be forgotten. I doubt not but the army will remember, at every period of my life, the care and attachment with which I shared its fate, both in prosperity and adversity.

versity.—Above all things I recommend the commanders of large or small bodies, to instil into the troops the true military virtues; a strict discipline, patience, obedience, and continence. The spirit of discontent, obstinacy, stubborness, drinking, and gambling, as well as every species of vice which undermine men's morals, must be extirpated in the army; and I shall seriously hold the commanders responsible for the observance of this exhortation.—— That the business at head-quarters may be managed according to a settled plan, I have divided the whole administration into four parts, each of which is to have its separate functions.

Proceeding of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Conservative Senate of France. Oct. 24th, 1805.

At one o'clock this day the members of the conservative senate met, in virtue of a convocation extraordinary, ordered by his highness prince Joseph, grand elector. His imperial highness prince Louis, constable; his serene highness the arch-chancellor of the empire and some of the ministers were present at the sitting. It was opened under the presidency of the grand elector, with the following speech, pronounced by his highness: "Senators, in the midst of his triumphs his majesty has felt the necessity of giving to the senate a new proof of his esteem; it is the object of the message which his majesty has ordered me to submit to you. You will perceive, gentlemen, that his majesty is impatient that the French youth should take their share of the fresh successes which await him. But already our young conscrips are in motion; they are setting out, or have already done so. All parents know, that when their children go to the grand army, they go to place themselves under the shield of the common father of the French, who is more sparing of their blood than he is anxious for glory. The emperor and his army have exceeded the hopes of the nation; I have the happiness of informing you, that it answers, in a manner worthy of it, the glorious invitation of its chief." The message of the emperor and king, which his imperial highness read to the meeting, is expressed in the following manner: "Senators, I send you 40 stand of colours, which my army has conquered in the different actions which took place since that at Wertingen. It is a homage which I and my army pay to the sages of the empire; it is an offering made by children to their fathers: senators, accept it as a proof of my satisfaction for the manner in which you have always assisted me in the most important concerns of the empire. And you, Frenchmen, cause your brothers to march; let them hasten to combat by our sides, in order that, without shedding of blood, without extraordinary exertion, we may repel far from us all the armies created by the gold of England, and overwhelm with confusion the allies of the oppressors of the seas. Senators, a month is not yet elapsed since I told you that your emperor and his army would do their duty. —I am impatient to say, that my people have done their's. Since I began the campaign I have dispersed an army of 100,000 men: I have almost taken the half of them prisoners; the rest are killed, wound-

ed, or deserted, and reduced to the greatest consternation. These brilliant successes I owe to the affection of my soldiers—to their patience in supporting fatigue. I have only lost 1500 men in killed and wounded. Senators, the first object of the war is already fulfilled. The elector of Bavaria is re-established on his throne. The unjust aggressors have been struck, as if by lightning; and, with the help of God, I hope, in a short space of time, to be able to triumph over my other enemies. —From my imperial camp at Elchingen, Oct. 18th.

(Signed) Napoleon."

[By order of his imperial highness, the 6th bulletin of the grand army was then read, with the articles of the capitulation of Ulm.—A member proposed, in a short speech, that five members should be appointed to prepare an address to his majesty, to be presented to him by one of the members of the committee of the senate and three other senators. Senators Lacepede, Clement de Ris, and François (de Neufchateau), with his imperial highness prince Louis, and his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, were appointed to prepare the same; and a deputation, consisting of Colaud, one of the secretaries, St. Suzanne, Monge, and Garnier Laboissiere, were chosen by ballot to present it to the emperor.]

Capitulation of Ulm, occupied by the Troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, to the Army of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy.

We, Alex. Berthier, marshal of the empire, and field marshal baron Mack, &c. have agreed upon the following articles: Art. I. The city of Ulm shall be surrendered to the French army, with all the magazines and artillery.—Answer: The half of the field artillery shall be retained by the Austrian troops. Refused.—II. The garrison shall march out, with all the honours of war, and after filing off, lay down their arms. The field officers shall be sent, on their parole of honour, to Austria, and the soldiers and subalterns shall be sent into France, where they shall remain until they are exchanged. Answer: The whole shall be sent into Austria, under condition of not serving against France until they are exchanged. Refused.—III. The officers and soldiers shall retain all the effects belonging to them. Answer: And also the regimental chests. Agreed to.—IV. The sick and wounded Austrians shall be treated in the same manner as the French sick and wounded. Answer: We know the generosity and humanity of the French.—V. If, nevertheless, there should appear by noon of the 25th Oct. 1805, an army capable of raising the blockade of Ulm, the garrison of this fortress shall in that case be released from the present capitulation, and at liberty to act as it may think fit. Answer: If the blockade of Ulm should be raised by an Austrian or Russian army before midnight of the 25th Oct. on whatever side, or at whatever gate it shall happen to be, the garrison shall freely depart with their arms, artillery, and cavalry, to join the troops which may have raised the blockade. Agreed to.—VI. One of the gates of Ulm (that of Stutgard)

Stutgard) shall be given up to the French army at 7 o'clock to-morrow, as also quarters sufficient for the accommodation of one brigade. Answer: Yes.—VII. That the French army shall be put in possession of the grand bridge over the Danube, and also have a free communication between both banks. Answer: The bridge is burnt down, but all possible means shall be taken to re-build it.—VIII. The service shall be regulated so as to prevent any disturbance, and to maintain the best understanding. Answer: The French and Austrian discipline afford the firmest guarantee in this respect.—IX. All the cavalry, artillery, and waggon horses, belonging to the emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, shall be given up to the French army.—X. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 9th articles shall not be carried into execution until it please the commander in chief of the Austrian troops; provided nevertheless, that the period of execution shall not be later than twelve at noon of the 25th of Oct. 1805: and, if by that time an army should make its appearance, in sufficient force to raise the blockade, the garrison shall, conformably to Art. V. be at liberty to act as they may think proper.—Done in duplicate at Ulm, 17th Oct. 1805.

(Signed) Marshal Berthier,
——— Mack.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Soldiers of the Grand Army. Dated Elchingen. From the Imperial Head-quarters, Oct. 21st, 1805.

Soldiers of the grand army.—In 15 days we have made a campaign. What we proposed is accomplished. We have chased the troops of the house of Austria from Bavaria, and re-establised our ally in the sovereignty of his states. That army, which, with equal ostentation and impudence, came to place itself upon our frontiers, is annihilated. What signifies it to England? Her object is accomplished. We are no longer at Boulogne, and her subsidy will be neither more nor less. Of 100,000 men which composed that army, 60,000 are prisoners: they will go to re-place our conscripts in the labours of our fields; 200 pieces of cannon, all the park, 90 colours, all the generals, are in our power. Not 15,000 men of that army have escaped. Soldiers, I had announced to you a great battle; but thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the same success without running any risk; and, what is unexampled in the history of nations, so great a result has not weakened us above 1500 men *hors de combat*.—Soldiers, this success is due to your boundless confidence in your emperor, to your patience in enduring fatigues and privations of every kind, and to your rare intrepidity.—But we shall not stop here: you are impatient to commence a second campaign. We shall make that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the universe, undergo the same fate. —To this combat is more especially attached the honour of the infantry; it is here that is to be decided, for the second time, that question which has already been decided in Switzerland and in Holland—Whether the French infantry be the first or the second in Europe? There are among them no generals against

whom I can have any glory to acquire: all my care shall be to obtain victory with the least effusion of blood: my soldiers are my children.

Elchingen. From my Imperial Camp, 21st Oct. 1805. *Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy.*

Considering that the grand army has obtained, by its courage and its devotion, results which could not be hoped for but after a campaign; and wishing to give it a proof of our imperial satisfaction, we have decreed and decree as follows: Art. I. The month Vendemair, year 14, shall be reckoned as a campaign to all the individuals composing the grand army. This month shall be so charged to the state in the valuation of subsistence and military services. II. Our ministers of war, and of the public treasury, are charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) Napoleon.

Elchingen. From my Imperial Camp, 21st Oct. 1805. *Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy.*

We have decreed and decree as follows: Art. I. Possession shall be taken of all the estates of the house of Austria in Suabia. II. The war contributions which shall be there levied, as well as the ordinary contributions, shall go to the army. All the magazines which shall be taken from the enemy, excepting the magazines of artillery and provisions, shall also go to their account. Each shall have a share in these contributions proportionate to his pay. III. The private contributions which shall be levied, or the objects which shall be taken from the magazines of the enemy, shall be restored to the general mass; no one being to profit by the right of war to the injury of the general mass of the army. IV. A treasurer and director-general shall be immediately appointed, who shall render a monthly account to a council of administration of the army, of the contributions that shall be raised. The state of it shall be published with its division. V. The subsistence shall be punctually paid from the funds of our imperial treasury. VI. Our minister of war is charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) Napoleon.

Treaty between the Emperor of France and the King of Naples. Made at Paris the 21st of September, and ratified at Portici, the 8th of October, 1805.

His majesty the king of the Two Sicilies and his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, wishing to prevent, by the relations of amity which unite them, their states from being commised by the events of a war, whose evils it is their wish to diminish, by restricting as much as is in them the theatre of present hostilities, have named for their plenipotentiaries—his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, his excellency the marquis de Gallo, his ambassador at Paris, both to the emperor of the French and the king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor, his excellency C. M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, who, after having exchanged their full powers,

powers, have consented *sub spe rati* to what follows :—Art. I. His majesty the king of the two Sicilies promises to remain neutral during the course of the present war between France on the one part, and England, Austria, Russia, and all the Belligerent powers on the other part. He engages to repulse, by force, and by the employment of all his means, every attempt made upon the rights and duties of neutrality. II. In consequence of that engagement, his majesty the king of the two Sicilies will not permit any body of troops belonging to any Belligerent power to land or penetrate upon any part of his territory, and engages to observe, both by sea and land, and in the police of his ports, the principles and laws of the strictest neutrality. III. Moreover, his majesty engages not to confide the command of his armies and places to any Russian officer, Austrian, or other belonging to other Belligerent powers.—The French emigrants are included in the same exclusion. IV. His majesty the king of the two Sicilies engages not to permit any squadron belonging to the Belligerent powers to enter his ports. V. His majesty the emperor of the French, confiding in the engagements and promises herein expressed, consents to order the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples by his troops. This evacuation shall be entirely completed within a month after the ratifications shall have been exchanged; at the same time the military places and posts shall be delivered up to the officers of his majesty the king of the two Sicilies in the state in which they were found, and it is agreed, that, in the month occupied by these operations, the French army shall be maintained and treated as it had been previously.—His majesty the emperor of the French further engages to recognize the neutrality of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, as well by land as by sea, during the existence of the present war.—The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged as speedily as possible. Made at Paris, 21st Sept. 1805.

(Signed) the Marquis de Gallo.
Ch. Mau. Talleyrand.

Ratified at Portici, the 8th Oct. 1805.

(Signed) Ferdinand.
Tommaso Ferras.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the French Army, after the Battle of Austerlitz.

Soldiers,—I am satisfied with you. In the battle of Austerlitz, you have justified what I expected from your intrepidity. You have covered yourselves with eternal glory. An army of 100,000 men, which was commanded by the emperors of Russia and Austria, has been, in less than four hours, either cut off or dispersed. What escaped your swords have thrown themselves into the lakes.—Forty stand of colours, the standards of the Russian imperial guard, 120 pieces of cannon, twenty generals, and above 30,000 prisoners, are the fruits of this ever-memorable battle.—That infantry, so celebrated, and superior to you in numbers, has proved unable to resist your charge, and, henceforth, you have no rivals to fear.—Thus, in less than two months, the third coalition is conquered and dissolved. Peace cannot be at a great distance; but as I promised to my people, before crossing the Rhine, I will conclude

clude it only upon terms consistent with my pledge, and which shall secure not only the indemnification, but the reward, of my allies.—Soldiers! When the French people placed the imperial crown upon my head, I trusted to you to enable me to maintain it in that high splendour of glory, which alone could give it value in my estimation, but at that moment our enemies entertained the design to tarnish and degrade it; and the iron crown, which was gained by the blood of so many Frenchmen, they would have compelled me to place on the head of my bitterest foe; an extravagant and foolish proposal, which you have brought to nought, on the anniversary of your emperor's coronation. You have taught them, that it is easier for them to defy and to threaten, than to subdue us.—Soldiers! When every thing necessary to the security, the happiness, and prosperity of our country has been achieved, will I return you my thanks in France. Then will you be the objects of my tenderest care. My people will receive you with rapture and joy. To say to me—'I was in the battle of Austerlitz,' will be enough to authorize the reply—'That is a brave man.'

(Signed) Napoleon.

Head-quarters at Austerlitz, Dec. 3d, 1805.

Circular Letter to the Bishops and Presidents of the Consistory. Dated Austerlitz, Dec. 3.

The signal victory which has attended our arms over the combined armies of Russia and Austria, commanded by the emperors of Austria and Russia in person, is a visible proof of the protection of God, and requires that solemn thanksgiving be celebrated throughout the whole extent of our empire.—We hope, that such marked successes as those we have obtained at Austerlitz, will induce our enemies at length to give up the perfidious councils of England, the only means that can insure peace to the continent.—Upon receipt of these presents, you will, according to custom, sing a *Te Deum;* at which it is our intention that all the constituted authorities, and our people, assist. This being the whole object of our letter, we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) Napoleon.

Bishop of the diocese of——

Armistice concluded between their Majesties the Emperors of the French and Austria. Done at Austerlitz, Dec. 6th, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Germany, being desirous of coming to definitive negotiations, in order to put an end to a war which has devastated both their dominions, have previously agreed upon an armistice, to exist till the conclusion of a definitive peace, or the rupture of the negotiations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not re-commence within fourteen days; and the cessation of the armistice shall then be announced to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, at the head-quarters of their respective armies.—Art. I. The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the circle of Iglau, the circle of Znaim, the circle of Brunn, a part of the circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trezebos-

ka,

ka, before Prostnitz, to the spot where that river discharges itself into the Marck; and the right bank of the Marck to the junction of that river with the Danube, Presburg being included. No French nor Austrian troops shall, on any occasion, be stationed within five or six leagues of Halitch, upon the right bank of the Marck. Further, the line of both armies shall include in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, the state of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the county of Goritz and Istria, and lastly in Bohemia, the circle of Montabor, and the whole space to the eastward, from Tabor to Lintz.—Art. II. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian states, with Austrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The routes shall be prescribed to the Russian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent any misunderstanding.—Art. III. There shall be no levy en mass, or insurrection in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia, nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the house of Austria. The negotiations for both powers shall meet at Nicholsburg, for the immediate commencement of negotiations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-establishment of peace and a good understanding between the two emperors. The duplicates of this instrument are hereby signed by us, marshal Berthier, minister of war, major-general of the grand army, plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and prince John of Lichtenstein, lieutenant-general and plenipotentiary to his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary, &c.

Marshal Berthier.
J. Prince of Lichtenstein, lieutenant-general.

Proclamation issued by the Emperor Napoleon, on the Night of the Battle of Austerlitz. Dated, head-quarters, December 2, ten o'Clock at Night.

Soldiers of the grand army! Even at this hour—before this great day shall pass away, and be lost in the ocean of eternity, your emperor must address you, and express how much he is satisfied with the conduct of all those who have had the good fortune to combat in this memorable battle.—Soldiers! you are the first warriors in the world. The recollection of this day, and of your deeds, will be eternal! Thousands of ages hereafter—so long as the events of the universe continue to be related—will it be told that a Russian army of seventy-six thousand men, hired by the gold of England, was annihilated by you on the plains of Olmutz. The miserable remains of that army, upon which the commercial spirit of a despicable nation had placed its last hope, are in flight, and hasten to make known to the savage inhabitants of the north what the French are capable of performing; they will likewise tell them, that after having destroyed the Austrian army at Ulm, you said to Vienna, 'that army is no more!' To Petersburgh you shall also say, 'the emperor Alexander has no longer an army! Soldiers of the grand army! Four months have not elapsed since your emperor spoke thus to you at Boulogne:—

logne, 'We march to dissolve a coalition, formed by the gold and intrigues of England:' And the result has been the overthrow of 300,000 soldiers, and of two great monarchies. Soldiers! you are worthy of immortality.—What will your relatives, what will every Frenchman say? They can never cease to contemplate you with emotions of affection and admiration.—And when your work is completed, when you return to your own fire-sides, your families—all France will exclaim—"These "are our brethren, the heroes of "Olmutz, who, out of an army of "76,000 men, made 10,000 pri-"soners, took 140 pieces of can-"non, and left 26,000 men dead "on the field."

Napoleon.

Austria and France. Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and the Emperor of the French. Done and signed at Presburgh, December 26th, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named as plenipotentiaries, to wit:—His majesty the emperor of Germany and of Austria, the prince John of Lichtenstein, prince of the holy Roman empire, grand cross of the military order of Maria Teresa, chamberlain, lieut. gen. of the armies of his said majesty the emperor of Germany and of Austria, and proprietor of a regiment of hussars; and count Ignaz de Guylai, commander of the military order of Maria Teresa, chamberlain of his said majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, lieutenant-general of his armies, and proprietor of a regiment of infantry; and his majesty the emperor of France, king of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, grand chamberlain, minister of the foreign relations of his said majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, grand cordon of the legion of honour, and knight of the red and the black eagle of Prussia; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows: Art. I. There shall be, from the date of this day, peace and friendship between his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.—II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordships and territories beyond the Alps, which were, before the present treaty, united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.—III. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, for himself, his heirs, and successors, recognizes the dispositions made by his majesty the emperor of France, king of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino.—IV. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria renounces, as well for himself, as for his heirs and successors, that part of the states of the republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, shall be united in perpetuity to the kingdom of Italy.—V. His majesty the emperor of Germany

Germany and of Austria acknowledges his majesty the emperor of the French as king of Italy; but it is agreed that, in conformity with the declaration made by his majesty the emperor of the French, at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in that declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. His majesty the emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor his majesty the emperor of the French shall appoint to himself as king of Italy.—VI. The present treaty of peace is declared to comprehend their most serene highnesses the electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian republic, allies of his majesty the emperor of the French, in the present war.—VII. The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of king, without ceasing nevertheless to belong to the Germanic confederation, his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria acknowledges them in that character.—VIII. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors respectively, renounces the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, hereinafter specified: Cedes and abandons to his majesty the king of Bavaria, the margraviste of Burgau and its dependencies, the principality of Eichstadt, the part of the territory of Passau belonging to the elector of Salzburg, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending therein the principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the seven lordships of the Voralberg, with their detached dependencies, the county of Hohenems, the county of Konigsegg, Rottensels, the lordships of Tetnany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau.—To his majesty the king of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, to wit: Ehingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance excepted, that part of the Brisgaw which extends in the possessions of Wirtemberg, and situated to the east of a line, drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willengen and Brentingen, to his most serene highness the elector of Baden, the Brisgaw, (with the exception of the branch and separate portions above described), the Ortenaw and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commanding of Meinau.—The principalities, lordships, domains, and territories above mentioned shall be possessed respectively by their majesties the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and by his most serene highness the elector of Baden, as well in paramount as in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, with which they were possessed by his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, or the princes of his house, and not otherwise.—IX. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, acknowledges the debts contracted by the house of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making at present an integrant part of the French empire; and it is agreed that his said majesty shall remain free from

from all obligation, with respect to any debts whatsoever which the house of Austria may have contracted, on the ground of the possession, and of securities on the soil of the countries which it renounces by the present treaty.—X. The county of Salzburg, and of Berchtolsgaden, belonging to his royal and electoral highness prince Ferdinand, shall be incorporated with the empire of Austria; and his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria shall possess them in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a dutchy only.—XI. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, engages himself to obtain, in favour of the archduke Ferdinand, elector of Salzburg, the cession by his majesty the king of Bavaria of the principality of Wurtzburg, such as it has been given to his said majesty by the recess of the deputation of the Germanic empire, of the 25th February, 1803. The electoral title of his R. H. shall be transferred to this principality, which his R. H. shall possess in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner and on the same conditions that he possessed the electorate of Salzburg. And with respect to debts, it is agreed, that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the states of the country, or the expences incurred for the effective administration of the said country. —XII. The dignity of grand master of the Teutonic order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which, before the present war, were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the order; the other rights, domains, and revenues, which shall be found to belong to the grand mastership at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in possession of which the said order shall be, at the same epoch, shall become hereditary in the person and descendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever of the princes of the imperial house, as shall be appointed by his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria. His majesty the emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for his royal highness the archduke Ferdinand, a full and entire indemnity in Germany.—His majesty the elector of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburg and its territory, and unite them to his states, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the king of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his states, and possess in full property and sovereignty, the county of Borndorff: and his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria engages himself to give no opposition.—— XIV. Their majesties the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his most serene highness the elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, in the same manner as his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and his majesty the king of Prussia, over their German states. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, both as chief of the empire, and as co-estates, engages himself not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.—

consequence.—XV. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors, renounces all the rights, as well of sovereignty, as of paramount right to all pretensions whatsoever, actual or eventual, on all the states, without exception, of their majesties, the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his most serene highness the elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories: comprized in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the said domains and territories: and reciprocally, all pretensions actual or eventual, of the said states, to the charge of the house of Austria, or its princes, are, and shall be, for ever extinguished: nevertheless, the renunciations, contained in the present article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th article, or which shall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their royal highnesses the archdukes, named in the said articles.—XVI. The titles of the domains and archives, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the persons that shall have acquired the property of them.—XVII. His majesty the emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be, in consequence of the present treaty of peace; as well as the integrity of the possessions of the princes of the house of Austria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th articles.—XVIII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian republic.—XIX. The prisoners of war made by France and her allies, from Austria, and by Austria from France and her allies, and who have not been yet restored, shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.—XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-established, in the two countries, on the same footing as before the war.—XXI. His majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, and his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial, as to rank and etiquette, as was observed before the present war.—XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French and the troops of the allies of France shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel Unter Vienner Wald, the Viertel Unter Manhartsber, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days, they shall evacuate the Viertel Vienner Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of his majesty the emperor of Germany and of Austria, with the exception of the place of Brannau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, as a place of depot for the sick

and

and for the artillery.—No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed, that, at the expiration of the said month, no corps whatever of Austrian troops can be stationed or introduced within a circuit of six leagues around the said place of Brannau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be successively evacuated by the French troops, within the times above-mentioned, shall not be taken possession of by the Austrian troops, till eight and forty hours after the evacuation. It is also agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they shall successively evacuate shall remain at its disposal; and that the high contracting parties shall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatsoever, imposed on the different hereditary states, occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which, the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines, established on the routes by which it is to proceed.—XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, commissaries shall be named on both sides, to give up and to receive, in the names of their respective sovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the possessions of Terra Firma, shall be given up in the space of fifteen days: Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, the mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the exchange of the ratifications. The respective commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery, be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the emperor of Germany and of Austria, are consequently to remain at his disposal. They will agree either on the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above mentioned, or the exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the hereditary states.—Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the civil and military administrations, to return into the Austrian states by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made.—XXIV. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible.—Done and signed at Presburgh, the 25th of Dec. 1805. (Signed)

Ch. Maur. Talleyrand. (L.S.)
John Prince of Lichtenstein. (L S.)
(Signed)
Ignaz, Count de Guylai.

We have approved, and do approve the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and we promise

promise, that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which, we have given these presents, signed with our hand, countersigned and sealed with our imperial seal. At the palace of Schoenbrunn, 27th of December, 1805. By the emperor, Napoleon. The minister sec. of state, H. B. Maret. The minister of foreign relations, Ch. Maur. Talleyrand.

New Constitution of Holland.—The following is a Sketch of the Plan of the New Constitution of Holland, and an Account of the successive Proceedings relative to the Adoption of the said Plan.

Hague, March 15th, 1805.

This day the legislative body received, from the state directory, a note containing the following propositions:—1. That the plan of the Batavian Constitution (inserted in that note, and of which an abstract is given below) shall be proposed to the Batavian people, for their approbation or rejection: and, 2. That it be proposed to the Batavian people, at the same time, to appoint, in the event of their adopting this constitution, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, first pensionary of the council, with such powers as are more fully stated in the said proposal: and, 3. That both the above shall be proposed to the Batavian people, in conformity to the prescriptions published Sept. 14, 1801. The said note was, by the legislative body, referred to citizens Vandermaylen, Van Hoof, Van Rhemen, Siderius, De Crane, Repelaer Van Spykenisse, De Joncheere, De Sitter, and De Lange Van Wyngaerden, to take it into consideration, and to report their opinion to the assembly.

The plan is divided into eighty-seven articles. Articles 1 to 9, inclusive, contain general regulations: by articles 10 to 14, the territorial division of the republic is fixed, which is to be comprised, as hitherto, in eight departments, subdivided into districts. The exercise of the right to vote is to remain provisionally upon the present footing. No clergyman of any persuasion can be elected to any political office, and military persons are not to vote, but at the place of their fixed habitation, separate from that where they are in garrison. Articles 15 to 37 treat of the legislative body, which is to be styled their high mightinesses, representing the Batavian commonwealth: the assembly is to be addressed, high and mighty lords. This assembly, with the pensionary, represent the supreme power of the Batavian people, and the fixing of laws belongs to them. The assembly is to consist of nineteen members, elected for three years, and nominated by the administrations of the departments: viz. seven for Holland, one for Zealand, one for Utrecht, and two for each of the other departments. With respect to their qualifications, they must be citizens who have a right to vote, be upwards of thirty years of age, born within one of the eight departments, or the colonies of the state, and have resided, for six years preceding their election, in the department for which they shall sit, unless absent in the service of the republic; and they must not be related to each other, up to the fourth degree of consanguinity. For each election the departmental administration is to send four names to the

pensionary, who will reduce that number to two, of whom the administration will elect one. The pensionary is to open the sitting of their high mightinesses, who next proceed to elect one of their members as president. They are to send two names, not of members, to the pensionary, who will elect one, a greffier, or secretary to the assembly. All resolutions are to be signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary. The members will vote without instructions from the departments, to whom they are not accountable for their conduct in the assembly of their high mightinesses. Members of a departmental administration, secretaries of state, members of the council of the city, of finances, and of courts of justice, cannot sit in the assembly, while they retain their posts. The assembly consults on no other subjects than those which are proposed by the pensionary of state: it may approve or reject the laws proposed, but cannot make any alteration in them; if approved, the pensionary is immediately informed of it, who is charged with the promulgation and execution thereof: if rejected, the assembly will acquaint the pensionary with the reasons, who may propose the same plan a second time, either altered, or with the addition of new reasons. The assembly is exclusively charged with deliberating on the taxes proposed by the pensionary. It may, on his proposition, grant pardon or remission of punishment, sentenced by the courts of justice. When it does not sit, the pensionary can grant a reprieve, but must acquaint the assembly thereof, at the first ensuing meeting. It belongs exclusively to the assembly to confirm treaties of peace, alliance, or commerce, with the exception of the secret articles of a treaty, which must, however, not be contrary to the public articles, nor contain a cession of any Batavian territory. War cannot be declared, but by a previous resolution of their high mightinesses, on the report of the pensionary. The regular sitting is to be twice a-year, from the 15th of April to the first of June; and from the 1st of December to the 15th of January. The members may be summoned by the pensionary, and at his pleasure, for an extraordinary sitting. One third of the number of members are to go out on the 1st of December annually, to commence on the first of December, 1806. Their salary is 3000 florins a-year. The members going out are eligible to be re-chosen. Articles 38 to 61, relate to the pensionary, who is to exercise the executive power, in the name of their high mightinesses, representing the Batavian commonwealth. He is to be elected by a majority of votes of the nineteen members of the assembly, for five years, and is always competent to be re-elected. But the first pensionary shall keep his place from the introduction of this constitution, to the expiration of five years after a peace with England. He may resign his post at any time, into the hands of their high mightinesses, whose president will, in that case, or in the event of death, occupy his place, and take care that a successor be speedily appointed; for which purpose he must summon the assembly immediately. The pensionary of the council must be a citizen who has a vote, past the age of thirty-five, born in the Batavian commonwealth, where he must have resided

resided the six preceding years, not related to his immediate predecessor in the third degree of consanguinity, or collateral relation (by marriage). If abroad in the service of the republic it is no impediment. The pensionary does not, in any case, exercise any legislative authority; he has no concern with any cause which is pending in a court of justice, established by law, nor with the application of the pecuniary ways and means of the state, otherwise than pursuant to the law. He appoints a council of state, of not less than five, nor more than nine members, whose qualifications must be like those of their high mightinesses. He lays no proposal for a law before the assembly, without having previously consulted the council of state. In the assembly of their high mightinesses, he may either propose the laws in person, or through the members of the council in his name. He appoints a secretary-general of state, who is to countersign all public acts of the state. He also nominates five secretaries of state, one for foreign affairs, one for the navy, one for the war department, one for the interior, and one for the finances, with a council of finance, consisting of three members as counsellors. He appoints all foreign ministers, all officers of the army and navy, all national officers of state, and all members of the tribunals, except the members of the national court of justice, concerning whom there are regulations stipulated by article 79. He directs the fleets and camps of the Batavian commonwealth; settles the military ranks, provides for the security of the state, for the undisturbed administration of justice, for the execution of the laws, and is charged with the highest political authority of the whole state, as well in civil as ecclesiastical affairs, and he appoints the magistrates for the place where the government resides. All acts of the government are made out in the name of their high mightinesses, representing the Batavian commonwealth, and signed by the pensionary, and countersigned by the secretary-general of state. The pensionary has the chief administration of the national pecuniary resources. He fixes the salaries of the officers of state. He also grants pensions pursuant to the stipulations made by law. He delivers annually to the assembly, a general account of the exigencies of the state, which their high mightinesses approve or reject, but they must make no alteration in it. In that account there is a head for objects not susceptible of specification, managed by the pensionary for the service of the state, and for defraying the expence of supporting the honour and dignity of his post, and the expenditure of his own offices, and of the persons there employed. In justfication of the demand of that sum, there shall only be required a declaration, signed with his own hand, that it has been used exclusively for the concerns and service of the state, and in no wise for enriching him or his relations. The financial means remain at first, as already established in each department, but the pensionary's first care will be, to consider every thing tending to increase the revenue of the state, to simplify the different branches of the administration, and to introduce the strictest economy every where; also to propose laws either for amending the established system of taxation, or for introduc-

ing a new system to replace the present one of departmental taxation. The remaining twenty-eight articles of the plan propose the establishment of a national office of accounts, to consist of not less than five, nor more than nine members; that the administrations of the departments shall provisionally retain their present organization, but subject to a revision; that the high military tribunal shall be established, and a national court of justice, of nine members. The appointments and functions of all those colleges are stipulated by separate articles; and the whole is concluded by the form of the oath to be taken by the legislative body and the pensionary.

Speech of M. Schimmelpenninck, at the opening of the Session of the States General, under the New Constitution, on the 15th of May, 1805.

High and mighty lords,

For a long time have our countrymen felt the necessity of preventing, by the introduction of a new order of things, the downfal of the tottering edifice of the state. This necessity was so generally felt, and in so lively a manner, that I deem it superfluous and unfit to enlarge upon a truth universally acknowledged: but it is this general conviction, which holds to us the rule by which we are to measure the hope which the nation has again recovered, and the expectation which it grounds upon our exertions. The burden which we take upon ourselves, and the most troublesome and painful part of which is to fall upon me, is heavy. The difficulties in which the state is involved are manifold and great; the first proof of our courage will be, to dare to contemplate those difficulties, such as they actually exist; the second, not to despair of conquering them, that is to say, of the salvation of our country. In my opinion, it would be little consistent with that calm impartiality and unshaken integrity, which must be esteemed in a government, to ascend in any manner, either to the nearer or to the more remote causes to which we have to impute the present situation of our country. I deem this the more repugnant to wisdom and equity, because whatever partial inconveniencies may have arisen from individual misapprehensions, prejudices, or actions, yet the main source of our disasters is by no means to be looked for in our bosom, but in causes entirely without us, and quite independent of us. Our country could not fail, by its situation and relations, deeply to partake of the great events which have changed the whole face of Europe; and the powerful impulses which have shaken the great bodies situated around us must naturally cause a sensible agitation in our contracted territory. And ought we then to continue searching into our entrails, or rendering the wounds of our state more incurable, by seeking after their causes in our own bosom; a search, the result of which would always be exposed to different judgments, always lead to dangerous reproaches, and would be always most adverse to a conciliation?—No, high and mighty lords, let us leave the causes, and let us only view the wounds clearly, solely with intention to heal them: and permit me, who am now placed at the head of the government, to point

point out the means, and, on this solemn occasion, to state to your high mightinesses the principles by which I shall regulate my administration, and which I deem the most proper for securing our political existence abroad, and our tranquillity at home. Among the great acts which I imagine a wise nation expects of us, I principally have the following before my mind:—In the first place, the putting an end to that state of uncertainty, with respect to our internal government, which has long since tired and fatigued the people, and which would have terminated in despair and dissolution. In the second place the improvement of the finances of the country, brought to the brink of absolute ruin by the consequences of internal troubles, and of ruinous wars. And, lastly, the embracing and maintaining a firm political system, calculated according to the situation of Europe, and fit to inspire our allies with confidence, our friends with good will, and our enemies with awe. When we shall have obtained the two former objects, the latter, (as far as depends on us, and not on events out of our power) will be easily attainable, provided we only take care that we (always keeping in mind the great changes which have taken place in Europe, and in our relations with our neighbours) to convince all nations which surround us, that our welfare and our prosperity can never be detrimental to theirs, and that they may fully depend upon our good faith in fulfilling our engagements. In order to restore the solidity and energy of our internal government, I deem nothing more fit, than an unchangeable attachment to the holy principles of justice; the doing equal justice to all, without difference of rank or opinions; the restoring the necessary vigour to the laws, and the requisite authority, and the ancient respect to all the lawful authorities; homage to talents, bravery, and merit; every possible indulgence to misapprehension; inexorable rigour to misdeeds. The restoration of the finances of the country will be our most laborious branch. Can you deem it necessary, high and mighty lords, that a melancholy picture thereof should be exhibited to you on this occasion? or is that sad truth not sufficiently known, that all the present ordinary revenue of the state is hardly sufficient to pay the interest of our debts? and can it after this be required, to add any thing to make you feel the grievous state of our finances? without efficacious remedies, there is no possible salvation from so great an evil; and all the authority granted by the constitution to the executive power is absolutely necessary to arrive at these great measures, which, since the origin of the republic, at various periods, have always been desired by great statesmen, and recommended by some; but constantly frustrated by the clashing of the powers, and the eternal opposition, either of prejudice or of mean self-interest, oftentimes badly understood. By those efficacious remedies, high and mighty lords, I do not by any means aim at a violation of our engagements. As little do I aim at an order for new and extraordinary imposts. These would, in my judgment, either be politically impracticable, or end in a general emigration of all who can emigrate, and in a total corruption of those remaining behind. And, therefore, they shall never make a part of the

measures which will be proposed to your high mightinesses, in the course of my administration.—The measures I aim at, high and mighty lords, consist, on the one hand, in the introducing a much greater simplicity in the branches of administration, and in making very considerable savings; and on the other hand, and principally, in introducing a new system of general taxation. This system operating uniformly, according to the relative abilities of the inhabitants in the different districts, will be able very considerably to increase the resources of the country, as well by its simplicity as by the certainty of the receipts. This increase, united with the saving of the expenditure, will enable the public treasury regularly to answer all ordinary demands; and, when war or other evils require any extraordinary expences, they will be raised by such means as will be found the least pressing upon the public. It is towards these important objects, that I wish to draw the attention of your high mightinesses, and in the completion of which I expect the most earnest assistance from your wisdom and patriotism; and in the accomplishment of which, I cannot but think the people will, in a great measure, re-establish the former state of affairs. I think what I have advanced, is sufficient for the present; but, perhaps your high mightinesses, perhaps the nation, have a right to examine and consider upon the measures I intend to adopt for the redress of their grievances, and the renewing of their prosperity. It is needless to say a single word respecting my inclination and resolution, to sacrifice what is most dear to me, in order to accomplish so desirable an object. This very hall, Paris, Amiens, and London, can testify my love and zeal for my country. I have no doubt of succeeding in these undertakings. My hopes are founded on Providence, whom I adore, and whose care and protection we have so often experienced. On the calm reason and sound judgment of the nation; on that valour which ever distinguished them; on their good faith, honour, and inward conviction, depends this last attempt to re-establish their happiness. It likewise depends on the assistance, and concord in opinion, of your high mightinesses; on the wisdom of your resolutions; on the power of your example; and on the firmness of your courage; objects in which I cannot be disappointed, if I have acquired any knowledge of mankind. Finally, it depends on our love for our country, and the great promises I have of the assistance of the great Napoleon, that extraordinary genius, who is admired both by friends and foes; who, after having caused a change in the affairs of France, which will be a subject of wonder and astonishment to future ages, has obtained the greatest influence over us, as well as over several other nations, of whose friendship I have the greater reason to boast, because it was obtained by never swerving from truth or rectitude in all my words, my actions, or even in my thoughts, which his penetrating eye read in the deepest recesses of my heart. Notwithstanding these hopes, I am not certain of attaining my end. The book of futurity is shut to yourselves as well as to me. As for myself, I shall never quit my object, till I have used every possible effort in my power to attain it; I shall never quit it dishonourably. May Hea-

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ven avert all disappointment, may its blessings crown our labour with success, and re-establish the nation in its former flourishing state and happiness.

Proclamation of their High Mightinesses relative to the Trade with Great Britain. Issued May 31st, 1805.

Their high mightinesses representing the Batavian republic, to all those who shall see these presents, or hear the same read, greeting, make known:——That, the proposition of the raadpensionary, to the following effect, having been received and approved by us, has consequently been resolved, so as enacted by these presents.—Art. I. That, from the promulgation hereof, all laws, publications, ordinances, and decrees, made and passed until the date of these presents, against the trade with Great Britain, the importation of British merchandizes and manufactures, and the exportation of sundry articles of ammunition, naval stores or provisions, are held annulled and without effect, so as it is enacted by these presents, and with the same, also all orders and instructions issued to officers in the service of this country on the aforesaid subject.—Art. II. That no vessels coming directly from ports situated in Great Britain, or any place or places in Europe, possessed or garrisoned by civil or military authorities, subject to the said empire, and having partly or wholly loaded there, shall be admitted into this republic, nor into the ports of the same.—Art. III. That any vessel which, notwithstanding, should venture to enter, from any port or ports in Great Britain, or any other ports in Europe dependent thereon, without any, or with false or simulated papers, shall be confiscated, together with all the goods she may have taken at the said port or ports, independent of what the same may consist.—Art. IV. That the master or commander of a vessel, coming from neutral countries, which by necessity, contrary wind, or any other defect or want, may have put into any port or ports of Great Britain, whether that the same has discharged there, and afterwards re-loaded in whole or in part the discharged goods, or whether the cago has remained untouched, shall be obliged to declare the same, on his entrance in the river, at the first office of the customs. In which case, if such vessel should have taken in at any such port or ports any additional or other goods or merchandizes which did not belong to her original cargo, such additional goods only will be confiscated; but, if it should afterwards appear that the master or commander of such vessel has concealed, and not immediately reported, such goods as may not have belonged to the original cargo, the master will be further liable to a penalty of one thousand guilders, and his vessel made answerable and actionable for the same.—Art. V. That, in case a neutral vessel coming from Great Britain, and bound to any neutral port or ports, should put into any port of this republic, by necessity, contrary wind, or other defect or want, the same shall be stopped at the first office of the customs, and a guard put on board the same.—And, if the necessity of putting into said port appears doubtful, it shall be proved by sufficient documents to the satisfaction of the judge, under

a penalty of one thousand guilders, to be levied under the regulation stipulated by Art. IV. That none of the men on board such vessel shall be permitted to go on shore, but under the care of the military commanders appointed for that purpose. That in case the situation in which such vessel may be found renders the immediate departure practicable, and wind and weather permitting, the master shall be ordered and obliged to comply therewith. That the vessel being in want of repairs, and it being necessary to land the whole or part of the cargo, the same shall be housed and kept in the custody of the officers of the customs of this republic, and shall be afterwards re-shipped, without that any part of the same may be kept back and remain in the country. That the vessel not being able to proceed on her intended voyage, after sufficient proofs have been given to this effect, and a licence has been obtained from the commissary for the affairs of the customs, the goods will be permitted to be exported in another vessel, and be re-shipped on board the same under the same precautions as would have been observed in case of re-shipment on board the original vessel, under this proviso, however, that the vessel, on board of which such goods may be shipped, shall not be allowed to load any other goods, without a special licence previously obtained for that purpose. That, with regard to goods which might be found damaged to such a degree that the same could not be re-exported, without incurring the risk of a total loss, a permission will be granted to sell the same, according to the exigencies of the case, and under such precautions as will be prescribed by the board of customs. That all goods found on board such vessel, of which no documents are to be found, establishing the neutrality of the same, will be considered as the property of inhabitants of Great Britain, and be confiscated as such, without any claims of reclamation being admitted; and this until such time as when the rule, free ship, free merchandize, will be admitted by the government of Great Britain.—Art. VI. That the masters of vessels situated as in the foregoing articles, as well as of those arriving in ballast, who may have received any letter or letters or packets on board, in any port or ports of Great Britain, or at sea, from any English ship or vessel, or any other coming from the said ports, shall be obliged to deliver the same, on their arrival, to the military officer, authorised for that purpose, in the different roadsteads and harbours of this republic, under a penalty of one thousand guilders, if they have acted contrary thereto, and should be convicted thereof, either immediately or at any time thereafter, during the vessel's stay in this republic.—Art. VII. That, with alteration of the 106th and 112th articles of the general placart, on levying the customs of the 31st of July, 1725, during the present war with the empire of Great Britain, all vessels, from whatever port or place the same may come, besides the general declaration or other acts required in the said articles, shall be bound to deliver at the first office of customs all public acts or documents, and ship's-papers, together with the bills of lading or charter-parties of their cargoes on board, or at least attested copies of the same, without any of the same being withheld, which

which shall be sealed up in presence of the masters, and by them also, if they should think proper, and immediately sent up to the commissary for the affairs of the customs in the departments to which the place of the destination is subject. That the master and mate shall be obliged to take the following oath or affirmation, before the officers at the outer or first office of customs, upon the delivery of the papers: "We the "underwritten master and mate de- "clare to have come with the vessel "under our commmand from "and to be bound to , "and that we have no other vou- "chers or acts on board concerning "the cargo, but those which are "delivered by us, on this day, to "the officers at the outer or first "office of customs, nor any letters "received by us in any port or "ports of Great Britain, or at sea "from any ship or vessel; but "that, forasmuch as any such have "been received on board by us, "the same are delivered up faith- "fully and without exception. So "truly help me God Almighty!" (Or the usual form for those, who, on account of their persuasion or religious opinions, make difficulty of taking the oath.) Which declaration, signed by the master and mate, is to be sent up, together with the papers; and they shall be also duly obliged to specify such places where they may have put into after their departure from their port of loading, and also such goods as they may have shipped in such place or places, which shall be inserted in the said declaration. That no goods shall be delivered out of the ships or vessels, nor the unloading of the same be permitted or suffered by the officers of this republic, till after the consent shall be obtained of the commissary for the affairs of the customs, to whom the ship's documents shall be transmitted, but the vessels be obliged to wait for the said consent, taking a birth under the control of the first office of the customs, unless the masters, from a desire of prosecuting their voyage, should choose to receive a person as guard on board, and proceed with the same to their place of destination, in which case they will be obliged to find him in victuals and drink with the ship's company, and pay, over and above, ten stivers for each and every day he may remain on board. Those, however, wishing to profit of this privilege, must declare themselves on making their first report, and notify at the same time, to the clearing officer, the custom-house to which they mean to apply for the said permission. It remaining, however, always optional with the officers of the customs, in case of suspicion, to put one or more guards on board, without being asked for.—Art. VIII. That no British manufactured goods shall be imported into the Batavian republic, either by water or by land, under the penalty of all such British manufactures, when overtaken and seized, being confiscated. That, besides all such persons who have been accessary, either directly or indirectly, to the said importation, or to whose consignments such goods have been laden and transported with their knowledge, over and above the confiscation of the goods, shall forfeit a penalty of one thousand guilders; from which only such persons will be exempted, who, within 24 hours from the time they have been informed of the expedition being made, shall declare such

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at the custom-house of their place of residence, or the nearest to it, and immediately also at the first custom-house where the importation shall take place: this, however, only if the goods shall not have been already seized, previous to the above declaration being made. That, with alteration, in as far as concerns the said goods, of the 67th article of the general placart of the year 1725, all those who shall be found to import, or to have imported, such manufactured goods, by or through clandestine ways, unlawful channels, ferries, or roads, or at unlawful times, or shall be guilty of violence, over and above the confiscation of the goods, and the penalty of a thousand guilders, before enacted, shall be punished with imprisonment, and, in as far as concerns the violence, with corporal, and, if need be, capital punishment, both according to the exigency of the case:—And that the ships, schoots, carts, waggons, horses, beasts of burden, and every thing used in such clandestine transportation, shall be declared forfeited. That those who shall be found to import or to have imported such manufactured goods under false denominations and packages, or provided with false declarations or certificates, and to have known any thing of the same, over and above the forfeiture of the goods, and the penalty of a thousand guilders, before enacted, shall be punished with imprisonment, or banishment out of this republic, according to the exigency of the case. —Art. IX. That, in order to remove all doubt, what will or will not be comprehended under the denomination of British manufactures, and be considered as such, now and henceforth, without prejudice to the prohibition of all other produce of British manufacture and workmanship, though not specially expressed, but, however, ranking among the undermentioned assortments, shall be held as such:——1. All sorts of goods known by the name of Manchesters. 2. All cloths and stuffs manufactured of wool or cotton, or woollen cotton or linen yarn. 3. All mixed stuffs manufactured from the articles before enumerated. 4. All wholly or partly printed or painted cottons, muslins, piquées, dimities, and nankinetts. 5. All knitted woollen, cotton or worsted waistcoats, breeches and pantaloons, and also the said stuffs in pieces. 6. All English, Scotch, and Irish stockings. 7. All sorts of cap-maker's wares, whether of cotton, wool, and leather, plain, mixed, or coloured. 8. All sorts of buttons. 9. All plated wares. 10. All fine iron and steel wares, tin-plates, copper, and tin-work, whether bright, japanned, or painted. 11. All sorts of fine cutlery. 12. All fine joinery. 13. Watches, gold and silver buckles, watch-chains, rings, fans, and all what is known by the name of English jewellery. 14. All sorts of leather, tanned, tawed, or prepared in any manner, boot-legs, men's and women's shoe-leathers, together with all other sorts of leather manufactured in whole or in part. 15. All sorts of carriages, partly or wholly finished, saddles, both new and used, and all sorts of saddle-maker's work. 16. All sorts of silk spencers and under-waiscoats, and also ribbands, and tapes, either wholly or partly made of silk, cotton, or linen yarn. 17. All men's and women's hats, made of felt, straw, or any other stuff; gauze and silk threads,

threads, and also shawls, known by the name of English shawls. 18. All sorts of spun wool and hair, and also perriwig-maker's and hair-dresser's work; all sorts of carpeting, whether already made up, or in pieces or rolls to be afterwards joined together. 19. All sorts of prepared leather or buff-skins, fit for making gloves, breeches, waistcoats, or what is called gilets, either painted, printed, or plain, and all those articles manufactured or cut for the said purposes. 20. All sorts of English glass or crystal-work, except such as is used for making of optical instruments and time-keepers. 21. All English taffeties, hanging-paper and furniture. 22. All sorts of refined sugars, either in loaves or powder, or loose sugar. 23. All sorts of china, earthen or potter's ware. 24. All sorts of paper, either white, brown, or dyed, painted or coloured. 25. Whale oil, not imported directly from Denmark, Sweden, or North America; and, 26. Pit coals.—— Art. X. That, it shall continue to be lawful to import all manufactured goods of the nature and kinds described in the foregoing article, and not otherwise prohibited in the common laws of this country, under this proviso, that the same shall be accompanied at importation by a certificate, delivered, as far as it is practicable, at the place of origin, or otherwise at the place from which they are sent, precisely and accurately specifying the contents of each bale, pack, cask, chest, or other package, the numbers and marks, the place of origin of such manufactured goods, and, moreover, all and whatever shall be required for further elucidation and security by the secretary of state for the finances, as charged with the administration and direction of the customs, whether with regard to the importation from other countries, in general, or any one country in particular; agreeably to the regulations which will be made known, either immediately after the promulgation of this law, or at any future period, on this subject.—Art. XI. That, in order that the searching and examination be made with better security, a regulation will be made, which will be notified by the secretary of state for the finances, through which custom-houses or offices of customs the goods mentioned in Art. IX. of neutral origin, and coming from neutral countries, will be permitted to be imported; so that all such goods, either British or neutral, of whatever origin the same be, either provided with or without certificates, attempted to be imported by or through other roads, ports or offices, or already imported and having passed such unqualified offices, being overtaken, shall be considered as British, and consequently fall in the terms of the third paragraph of the eighth article.—Art. XII. That all navigation and trade, direct from or out of this commonwealth to any port or ports of Great Britain, shall be and remain prohibited.—Art. XIII. That for the due execution of the foregoing article, no exportation of ammunition or naval stores shall be permitted, such as cannon, mortars, ordnance-carriages, bombs, grenades, balls, firelocks, muskets, carabines, pistols, sabres, swords, caissons, horse-harnesses, saddles, tents, and other instruments of war, of whatever denomination, gunpowder, saltpetre, anchors, sails, and cordage, without having previously obtained

obtained a special licence from or on the part of government. That it shall also be unlawful to export wheat, salted or pickled meat, and also cheese, to any port or ports situated on this side the Wezer, without a special licence, as aforesaid, to be obtained for each parcel separately.—Art. XIV. That consequently no passport shall be delivered for the said articles, nor the exportation of the same be suffered, neither of rye, oats, beans, pease, peeled barley, grouts, pork, and butter, to neutral ports, till after due proof be delivered at the custom-houses, that a sufficient security is given, to the satisfaction of the commissary, to whose district the place of the intended exportation belongs, for the triple value, to be forfeited, in case the contents of the bond of security be not accomplished within the time limited in the same.—Art. XV. That the vouchers on which the bond of security will be cancelled, shall contain plain and pertinent evidence, delivered from the offices of customs or duties or admiralties at the place of delivery, or by the public or local authorities, legalised by the consul or commissary of the Batavian republic, if any there be at such place, that the vessel and goods mentioned in the bond of security be actually arrived there, and entered according to the customs of the country: and that in no case any declarations made by private persons or merchants before any board of magistracy, or judicature, judge, public officer, or notary, or before whomsoever such instruments are usually passed, will be admitted, if the said instruments do not at the same time contain the affirmation of the said qualified board or person, in default of other proofs. —Art. XVI. That no vessels whatever, either in ballast, or wholly or partly laden, shall be at liberty to depart from their harbours or openings to the sea of this republic, without a permit of the commissary of the customs, to whose district the place of the departure or expedition belongs; which permit is to be exhibited, and countersigned at the outermost office of the customs, together with the documents in the 84th and 85th articles of the general placart on levying the customs enacted by their high mightinesses the 31st July, 1725, but not delivered up.—Art. XVII. That no master or passenger, or any of the crew, shall be permitted to take charge of, or carry along with them, any letter or letters, parcels, or any thing else, destined for any place or port situated in Great Britain, either to deliver such, themselves, at such place or port, or to deliver the same to fishing vessels or other vessels, on pain of one year's imprisonment in one or other house of correction in this republic, over and above a penalty of one thousand guilders, to be forfeited by the master, when such is committed by him, or takes place with his knowledge; for which the vessel shall be answerable and actionable; the masters and mates being also obliged to make declaration on this point, with the declaration prescribed by the 97th article of the general placart of 31st July, 1725.—Art. XVIII. That particularly with alteration and amplification of the 64th article of the general placart of the 31st July, 1725, it shall not only be unlawful for any person to ship or to land any goods on any of the strands or other points of land, where

where no officers of the customs are stationed, but, moreover, no ship or vessel coming from sea shall be suffered to arrive there, except in real distress (which must be proved afterwards), neither to take her departure from thence, without a permit of the commissary of the customs. That by offices of the customs shall be here understood offices of payment and no others: and lastly, that for the better attaining our manifested will and intention, it is hereby reserved to withdraw and remove such offices to other places, and to determine through which of such offices it shall be exclusively lawful to export the articles mentioned in the 13th article, both by water and by land, such as will be judged needful and expedient, in the same manner as this is enacted respecting the importation in Art. XI. and under the penalties therein mentioned.—Art. XIX. Also, that a boundary shall be drawn and determined along the whole extent of this republic on the landside, beyond which no magazines, depots or store-houses, of any wares, merchandizes, manufactures, or whatever it may be, shall be suffered to be kept, continued, or established, under whatever name or pretext it should be; but, on the contrary, those that are there at present are to be emptied and removed within the time of three months, on pain of all such magazines, depots, or store-houses of any sorts of wares, merchandizes and manufactures, which, to the contrary hereof, shall be found to exist beyond the said limits, on the territory of this republic, being emptied by the officers of this country, assisted, if need be, by military force, and the goods, of being transported to the national warehouses, and confiscated, and such, every time, repeatedly, as often as any such are or may be discovered: provided, however, that such boundary shall not be further, on any point, than one hour's walk from the frontiers, and that no walled cities will be considered lying beyond such limits, and also that care be taken, that this regulation do not extend to the corn or productions of any person's own cultivation, nor to small articles necessary for the use or maintenance of the inhabitants dwelling beyond such limits. —And all this without prejudice to the regulations and directions contained in the general placart on levying the customs, enacted by their high mightinesses on the 31st July, 1725, and subsequent publications, in as far as the same are not derogated by these presents.—And we do accordingly order and direct, that these presents be published and affixed wherever this ought to be, enjoining all whom it doth concern, to see that the contents thereof be strictly performed.

(Signed)
R. J. Schimmelpenninck,
Raad-Pensionary.
(Countersigned)
C. G. Hultman.

Letter of his Majesty the King of Prussia, acknowledging Napoleon as Emperor of the French. Dated Berlin, May 27th, 1804.

Sir and Brother,——The desire to maintain and to cultivate those relations of amity, and that perfect good understanding, in which I have hitherto had the pleasure of being with the French government, and at the same time to testify to you my high

high personal regard, has induced me to transmit, without delay, these presents to my minister of state, the marquis de Lucchesini, to accredit him to your person in the quality of my ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. I accordingly request you to believe whatever he may have the honour to say or to propose to you on my part. He will, in particular, fulfil my intentions by giving your imperial majesty to understand the sentiments which I have ever cherished towards you; the sincere interest which I have never ceased to take in all that is calculated to increase and strengthen the prosperity and the welfare of the nation over which you rule; and my ardent wishes that this prosperity may be still farther augmented by the happy restoration of peace and tranquillity in Europe. You will invariably find, in my mode of thinking and acting, the same candour and the same confidence in you, which I have hitherto been so anxious to shew you. While I give you this assurance, I likewise renew, with pleasure, that of the sentiments of friendship, and the highest consideration with which I am, your imperial majesty's good brother and friend,

Frederick William.

Declaration delivered at Vienna, by the Russian Ambassador, Count Rasomowsky, on the 31st of August, 1805.

It would be superfluous to revert here to the motives which have induced his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, to recal the plenipotentiary whom he had sent, in concert with his Britannic majesty, to negotiate with the head of the French government, on the subject of peace. ——These grounds are too just and obvious not to merit the attention of all Europe. They are contained in the note which was transmitted to the ministers of his Prussian majesty, by M. Novosiltzoff, on the 28th June (July 10), and the conclusion to which they have given rise, is a consequence of those very sentiments and principles which have led his imperial majesty to exert himself with incessant anxiety for the restoration of the general tranquillity.—Since the rupture between England and France, his majesty has beheld, with astonishment and commiseration, the greater part of the states of the continent compelled, in succession, to bear the burden of a war, which, in its origin, is plainly of a maritime nature, and foreign to their direct interests. He could not, however, cherish the hope, that this melancholy state of things might be put an end to, by means of a frank and friendly negotiation, when he perceived that, without the slightest regard to these solemn proceedings, which tended to the restoration of peace, and even at the very moment when Russia offered to negotiate for its attainment, the number of states which lost their independence, continued to increase.—When his imperial majesty resolved to recal his plenipotentiary, he was actuated merely by the consideration that this mission could not produce any pacific result, and not from his having, in any respect, renounced his ardent desire of restoring peace to Europe.—Of this disposition, the emperor gave the most convincing demonstration, in his acceding to the application made by his imperial Roman and apostolic majesty, to

England,

England, France, and Russia, with the view of renewing the negotiation which had been broken off. His imperial majesty, however, cannot, at the same time, conceal the possibility, that a conduct, on the part of France, similar to that which has already compelled the emperor to tread back his first steps towards a negotiation for peace, may likewise render nugatory the negociation which Austria is desirous of renewing. The painful apprehension is justified by experience, that new usurpations might be accomplished at the moment when the negotiation was recommenced, or whilst it was carrying on. The apprehension that still greater dangers might arise to the happiness of Europe, from a measure, the obvious tendency of which is its entire deliverance; the certainty that these dangers would become inevitable, as soon as the just demands of the continental powers became totally irreconcileable with the pretensions which might be urged by the French government, in virtue of its successive usurpations; the obligation also which his majesty feels, in the present melancholy and difficult circumstances, of aiding his allies, whose safety and even existence is so seriously threatened, and, in short, of affording them, not an illusory, but an effective, immediate, and energetic assistance; all these motives unite in prescribing the only line of conduct which his imperial majesty has to pursue.—Russia cannot now re-commence the negotiation which has been broken off, under any circumstance, until she has placed herself in a situation to be able to assist her allies at the moment when they might be attacked, and to preserve Europe from total subversion. Her measures must be so combined as to afford a well grounded hope that a negotiation for peace will augur happier results than those which were expected from all the pacific advances hitherto made, and which unfortunately have been distinguished only by the want of respect, shown on the part of France, to the remonstrances and propositions of Russia and other continental powers, and by a continually progressive increase of the dangers of Europe.—In consequence of the above considerations, the undersigned has it in charge to notify to the ministry of his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty, in answer to the note presented by Count Von Stadion to the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, on the 26th of July (7th August), that his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, upon the subject thereof, has come to the following resolutions:—To accede to the request of renewing the negotiation for peace, which had been broken off by the recal of M. Novosiltzoff, and to take measures for that purpose, as soon as the head of the French government should manifest a similar disposition; without delay to march two armies of 50,000 men each, through Gallicia to the Danube, as a measure of precaution, in order to confine the support of a powerful army of observation, with the negotiations for peace; which army would be in a situation to prevent all farther aggressions during the period of pacification, and to secure, at its completion, Austria, and all the neighbouring powers, against any farther attack on the part of France; to invite his imperial and apostolic majesty, and some other powers, to co-operate on their part in this salutary measure, the propriety of which the French government

ment itself, upon an impartial consideration of the case, could not fail to see.—Whilst the undersigned acquits himself of this duty towards the Austrian cabinet, he must likewise, in compliance with the strict injunctions of the emperor his master, add, that nothing but the sincere wish of restoring peace to Europe, actuates his conduct upon this occasion; that Russia will manifest the most conciliatory disposition in any negotiation for peace, and adopt every measure that may promote its happy completion; and his imperial majesty solemnly declares, that he is ready to recal his troops, as soon as the much desired security of all the states of Europe shall be obtained.—His imperial majesty formally invites his imperial royal and apostolic majesty to join in the measures which he has adopted; and the undersigned is fully authorized to concert with the Austrian cabinet every thing connected with the present important state of affairs.

Second Declaration of the Court of Vienna to the French Court; transmitted from Vienna to Paris on the 3d of September, 1805.

The court of Vienna yields, without delay, to the request which the emperor of France has made of a categorical explanation respecting the motive of its preparations. The court of Vienna has no other motive than that of maintaining peace and friendship with France, and securing the general tranquillity of the continent. It has no other wish than that the emperor of the French may entertain corresponding sentiments.—The maintenance of peace, however, between two states, does not merely consist in their not attacking each other. It depends not less, in reality, on the fulfilment of those treaties on which peace is founded. That power which transgresses in so essential a point, and refuses to attend to the reclamations to which such a conduct gives rise, is as much the aggressor as if it openly and unjustly attacked the other party.—The peace between Austria and France was founded upon the treaty of Luneville. One of the articles of that treaty, stipulated and guaranteed the independence of the Italian, Helvetic, and Batavian republics, and left them at liberty to chuse their own governments. Any measures, therefore, which tend to compel these states to chuse a government, constitution, or sovereign, otherwise than according to their free will, or otherwise than is consistent with the maintenance of a real political independence, is a breach of the peace of Luneville, and it is the duty of Austria to complain of such a violation.—A wish to maintain reciprocal friendship, to acquire confidence, to secure the public tranquillity from great dangers, may, under critical and delicate circumstances, induce the reclaiming party to adopt precautions, to shew great moderation in complaints, and to defer the discussion of them to future negotiations. This conduct does not imply any contradiction of the stipulations of the treaty; but that power which goes farther, which refuses all explanation, which avoids all mediation, and employs menaces instead of the means of reconciliation, forgets as much the laws of friendship, as the sacred rights of peace.—The maintenance of general tranquillity requires that each power should confine itself within

within its own frontiers, and respect the rights and independence of other states, whether strong or weak. That tranquillity is troubled, when any power appropriates to herself a right of occupation, protection, or influence, when that right is neither founded on the laws of nations, nor on treaties; when she speaks after peace of the right of conquest; when she employs force and menaces to prescribe laws to her neighbours, and compels them to sign treaties of alliance, concession, subjugation, or incorporation at her will; when she, above all, in her own journals, attacks every sovereign, one after another, with language offensive to their dignity; when, finally, she sets herself up as an arbitress to regulate the common interests of nations, and wishes to exclude every other state from taking any part in the maintenance of tranquillity and the balance of power. One she would exclude, because it is too distant; another, because it is separated by an arm of the sea from the continent; and evading an answer to the remonstrances of the powers nearest the danger, assembles troops on their frontiers, and threatens them with a rupture if they place themselves in a state of defence.—Under such circumstances, it becomes necessary for other powers to arm, to support each other, and to join in maintaining their own, and the general security. Thus the military preparations of the court of Vienna are provoked by the preparations of France, as well as by her neglect of all means of securing and maintaining a true peace and future tranquillity.—— All Europe knows the sincerity of the wish for peace which his imperial majesty has displayed, and the punctuality wherewith he has fulfilled the obligations of the treaty of Luneville; that sincerity cannot fail to be recognized in the great concessions made in consequence of the injurious extension given to that treaty in Germany, and in the not less great moderation with which his imperial majesty has conducted himself on the first departure of the French republic from that treaty, in respect to the concerns of the other republics. While these changes were ascribed to the necessity of securing from all danger the disclosure of the plans for the restoration of monarchical government in France, his majesty made no difficulty to recognize the state of things which, towards the end of the year 1802, was established in Italy. His majesty's confidence in the views of the first consul was confirmed by the obligations which the latter owed to the Italian republic in his character of president, by his frequent and solemn assurances, before and after his elevation to the imperial dignity, that he was far from entertaining any plans of farther aggrandisement or of encroachment on the independence of the Italian states. In fine, by the pledges which he had given to the emperor of Russia, particularly with respect to the indemnification of the king of Sardinia, and the general arrangement of the affairs of Italy. —All these considerations concurred in exciting and cherishing in his majesty's bosom, the hope that the consolidation of the new empire of the French, would speedily bring back the policy and proceedings of its government to a system of deportment compatible with the balance of power and the safety of Europe; and some time after, when the first reports of new meditated changes in the states of Lombardy, induced the ambassador from the court of Vienna, at Paris, to demand explanations upon

upon this subject; his majesty, by the official assurance communicated in the name of the emperor Napoleon, was confirmed in his hopes that the Italian republic would not be united with France, and that no innovation should take place which might prove injurious to its political independence.—Europe will decide whether these promises have been fulfilled. The emperor has not ceased to demand their execution, as the correspondence evinces, which took place between the two governments, and also the official and ostensible propositions which were transmitted to the ambassador Count Philip Cobentzel; and though the notes in which the emperor Napoleon communicated his intentions as to the establishment of a kingdom of Italy, were accompanied with threats and military preparations; though every thing, at the very time, indicated what events have since confirmed, that the emperor of the French was resolved to accomplish these innovations by force, his majesty, nevertheless, did not remonstrate against dispositions, which were announced to him as nothing more than a provisional arrangement. He rested satisfied with refuting the charges which furnished a pretext for those menaces, and with expressing his hope, that the principle of separation and independence, which had been consecrated by the treaty, should be carried into complete execution by the definitive arrangements, which the emperor Napoleon left to depend upon ulterior negotiations with the courts of St. Petersburgh and London, at the period of the re-establishment of peace.—These negotiations were, in fact, the only hope which remained to his majesty of succeeding, by conciliatory means, in maintaining peace, and ultimately to restore repose to Europe, which, from its northern to its southern extremity, laboured under alarms excited by enterprizes, which momentarily increased, both in number and magnitude.—His majesty the emperor of the French had made a pacific overture to the king of England, in terms which pretended to preclude the latter from the right of taking any concern in the important interests of the continent. This restriction, combined with the relations existing between the king of England and the court of St. Petersburgh, induced his Britannic majesty to have recourse to the mediation of his majesty the emperor of Russia. Notwithstanding the suspension of all official relations with France, his majesty did not hesitate to employ his mediation, to dispatch an ambassador for that purpose, and to make application to the sovereign of France to furnish him with passports.—The hopes, however, to which these pacific steps gave birth, speedily vanished. At the very moment when the requisite passports were transmitted to the Russian negotiator, to enable him to proceed on his journey to France, fresh attacks were made on the political existence of other independent states in Italy. From that instant the emperor Alexander conceived that his character must have been compromised as a mediator. On the other hand, French armies were rapidly assembled in Italy, without any regard to the promises given, that no military preparations should take place in that country. An encampment of thirty thousand men in the plain of Marengo, was speedily followed by another encampment of forty thousand on the frontiers of the Tyrol,

Tyrol, and the Austro-Venetian provinces. His majesty thus found himself under the necessity of providing, without delay, for his own safety. He was now convinced that his pacific, friendly, and moderate sentiments, were not met by such sentiments on the part of his majesty the emperor of the French, as to permit him any longer to neglect taking the necessary measures for asserting his just rights, and maintaining the dignity of his empire.—This is the cause of his present armament. The same dispositions, however, which made his majesty so anxious to avoid a recurrence to such measures, have also determined their precise object. The emperor arms not with hostile views: he arms not to operate a diversion against a landing in England. Besides, the execution of this descent, after two years' menaces, does not seem to be exactly calculated for the moment when France provokes Austria and Russia, by enterprizes which have no relation whatever to the quarrel with Great Britain. The emperor arms for the maintenance of the peace existing between him and France. He arms for the maintenance of those pacific stipulations, without which this peace would become illusory, and to attain that just equipoise which depends on the moderation of all the powers interested, and which is calculated to secure the balance and the permanent tranquillity of Europe.—The step by which his majesty has at the same time invited all the courts interested to renew the negotiations which have been broken off, is directed to the same object. The unexpected rejection which his interposition has experienced on the part of his majesty the emperor of the French, does not prevent him from renewing that invitation.—He has been more fortunate in his application to the emperor Alexander. This monarch, who fills so honourable and distinguished a place in the senate of the powers of Europe, whose equality and general prosperity form the objects of his constant solicitude, testifies, in the answer he has transmitted, and which is hereto annexed, a similar wish with that of his majesty, for the conclusion of a just and moderate arrangement. He is also convinced of the necessity of an eventual armament; and, on account of the distance which he has to pass, in order to support the cause of justice and the issue of his moderation, he feels it to be his duty to cause a part of his troops to advance, for the purpose of conferring on the said mediation all the importance and all the effect which are worthy of so great a power.—As a demonstration of the rectitude of the sentiments entertained by the two imperial courts of Austria and Russia, it is hereby formally declared in the name of both: "That they are ready to "enter into a negotiation with "France, for maintaining the peace "of the continent on the most mo- "derate terms which are compati- "ble with the general tranquillity "and security: that whatever shall "be the issue of the negotiations, "and even should the commence- "ment of hostilities become una- "voidable, they, at the same time, "pledge themselves to abstain from "every proceeding tending to in- "terfere with the internal concerns "of France; or to alter the state "of possession, and the legally ex- "isting relations in the German "empire: or, in the slighest degree,

" to injure the rights or interests " of the Ottoman Porte, the inte- " grity of whose dominions they " are, on the contrary, prepared " to defend to the utmost of their " power: Finally, that the senti- " ments of Great Britain are con- " formable with those herein expres- " sed, and that she has displayed the " same moderate disposition for the " restoration of peace between her " and France." His majesty hopes that this sincere and frank declaration will serve to remove any doubts which his majesty the emperor Napoleon may entertain respecting his views and motives. His majesty will be happy, and his highest wish will be gratified, if this declaration tend to prevent those misfortunes which it is not in his power alone to avert from mankind.

Proclamation issued by the Emperor of Austria to his Hereditary States. Dated Sept. 1805.

We, Francis the second, emperor elect of the Romans, hereditary emperor of Austria, &c.—Facts known to all the world prove, that since the conclusion of the treaty of Luneville, we have had nothing so much at heart, as the maintenance of the peace which we had procured for our faithful people by the said treaty. The scrupulous accomplishment of all the obligations which that treaty imposed upon us; the observance of a perfect neutrality in the naval war, and the most friendly moderation, when the emperor of the French violated several of the principal stipulations of the peace, and endangered, by numerous abuses, the repose and equilibrium of Europe, gave us every right to hope with confidence, that our warm and sincere desire for peace would be fulfilled. Yet, the armaments ordered by the emperor of the French close to the frontiers of the Tyrol, and the duchy of Venice, joined to direct menaces, required of our parental solicitude for our hereditary states, counter armaments, which, however, though destined to do away our fears for the safety of our states, could not be to France a subject of mistrust or of open complaint. At the same time that we took these measures of precaution, to which we saw ourselves forced, we took with the courts of Petersburgh and Paris, when negotiations to be opened between those two courts had been frustrated, the proper measures, nevertheless, to attain the salutary object, and to produce the resumption of the negotiations for peace interrupted. The court of France did not acknowledge our intentions on this head, and refused our mediation. The court of Russia, on the contrary, declared itself ready to open, in concert with us, and with equal moderation, pacific negotiations, and to employ an armed mediation for the re-establishment of the repose, security, and political balance of agitated Europe. We, far removed from the desire of seeing a new war break out, but convinced of the imperious necessity of those energetic measures, which can alone insure real and lasting peace, partake perfectly the determination of the emperor of all the Russias on this subject, and hope from its good execution, with well-founded confidence, the desired effect. But also we expect, with no less confidence, that our dear and faithful subjects who have afforded us, for thirteen

years

years of a reign, accompanied with the most extraordinary events, so many deep proofs of unshaken attachment, will support us with all their might in this undertaking, formed with a view to their real good, and will hasten, in consequence, to aid us in restoring that happy state of things which was always our first object, and the wish nearest to our heart. We expect then, of our faithful states and subjects, that they will not only continue to pay regularly the tax called the classes, which has been levied in 1805, and which has been prolonged in 1806, by a particular patent, dated this day, but that they will also furnish, with no less good will to maintain our armies more easily, contributions in kind, consisting of corn and oats. (The proclamation then fixes the number of bushels for each province.) However willingly we should grant to our faithful states and subjects the usual indemnity for these supplies, we cannot this time satisfy this desire, because our finances, obliged to make head against so many other extraordinary expences, are not in a condition also to supply the indemnity, and that there would thus remain to pay it no other resource, than to raise the necessary sums by means of another contribution in money.

Letter from M. Talleyrand to Count Cobentzel, on his sending him a Memorial, in Answer to his Note of Sept. 3.

The undersigned has the honour to transmit to his excellency count Cobentzel, the annexed memorial, drawn up in consequence of the note of the cabinet of Vienna, which count Cobentzel addressed to the undersigned on the 3d of September. Since that memorial received the approbation of his majesty the emperor of the French, the Austrian army has passed the Inn and invaded Bavaria. If the pacific sentiments with which his majesty the emperor of Germany and of Austria says he is animated, be real, he must be aware that no negotiation can be entered upon; that no proposition can be listened to, unless the Austrian troops recross the Inn, and return to their due limits. If the court of Vienna refuses to withdraw them, it is the intention of his majesty to compel him to it by force of arms. The calamities which must be the inevitable consequence of such a war, will wholly redound upon the house of Austria, and victory will declare against the oppressor, in favour of the weaker oppressed. The undersigned has received from his majesty the emperor and king, express orders to declare, that in no case his majesty will suffer Austria to aggrandize herself in Germany, or to make acquisitions in Bavaria, and accomplish the project she has often betrayed, to extend her frontiers to the Lech, and to drive the elector of Bavaria to the left bank of the Danube. Such a project is too decidedly hostile to the interest of the Germanic Body, to those of France, to the promises in which his majesty the emperor and king has bound himself, to the engagements into which he has entered to maintain the integrity of Bavaria. After this positive declaration of a resolution which, in every circumstance which may arise, will be an invariable rule of conduct for France, it will be for the house of Austria to consider, whether it be

her interest to incur all the hazards of war, merely because she wishes, but without any well-grounded hope of being able to accomplish her wish, to obtain a part of Bavaria? for, fruitless would be her efforts to conceal what is now notorious to all Europe, that such in reality is her only object. The undersigned requests the assurances of his high consideration, &c.

(Signed) Talleyrand Perigord.

Memorial referred to in the preceding Note; being the French Answer to the Second Declaration of the Court of Vienna to the French Court.

Without dwelling upon the allegations which pervade the note of the court of Vienna, (of the 3d of September) attention will only be paid to the notions of peace which that note holds forth. The court of Vienna has made levies of men, and preparations of all sorts: she now allows a foreign army to enter her territory. Her only object, to listen to her assurances, is to oblige France and England to make peace; but, if such be the object of the court of Vienna, how has it happened that she forgets to make known the basis upon which that peace ought to be concluded? Is the basis to be the treaties of Luneville or Amiens, or the *status præsens* of the two nations, as seemed to be the wish of Austria, when the first overtures were made for the last peace? Or, after all pretensions, drawn from the same source as the allegations now directed against France; from an attentive perusal of the note of the court of Vienna, it would appear that Austria would assume for the basis of future negotiations, the treaties of Luneville and of Amiens; but will England, who not long since refused to re-establish peace upon these principles, accede to them at present? The cabinet of Vienna has said nothing upon the subject, and should it happen that England would not adopt them, his majesty the emperor of Germany, who would not assume the character of mediator, unless he were really invested with it; a character which essentially consists in an impassable justice; a perfect impartiality, has no doubt, in concert with other powers, adopted measures for obliging England to acknowledge his principle of mediation, as he has taken to the same effect to compel France: doubtless he has fleets ready equipped, cruizes set on foot; in fine, all possible means put in force, which are indispensibly necessary to the attainment of his object. The note of the cabinet of Vienna affords no light upon any of these points. It is essential, however, to know,—1st, Whether the court of Vienna is aware whether the treaties of Luneville and of Amiens are to be taken as the basis of the new negotiations, or whether those treaties are to be abolished? 2dly, In the latter supposition, upon what basis does the court of Vienna understand that the negotiations are to be set on foot? 3dly, Whether England has declared her readiness to adhere to the principles of his mediation? 4thly, In case of refusal on the part of England, what measures have been taken by the mediator, and what means has he at his disposal

sal to compel her to adhere to it? If the court of Vienna has not put these questions to itself, and if it requires time to answer them, this alone should make it sensible, that it has acted with a precipitancy, contrary not only to all the assurances it had given, but also to the end it declares to have in view; and it may further be attempted to observe, contrary to what the enlightened policy of the house of Austria would advise it to adopt. Be it as it may, approaching circumstances will decide, whether it has been guided by a just conviction of its own interests, or led astray by blind prejudices. The remonstrances and assurances to which the court of Vienna here alludes, are mere illusions. She made no observation; she preferred no complaint; no, not more than the court of France has made respecting the incorporation of Lindau, and all the other annexations that have been made by Austria in Suabia. The threats of armaments, and the pretended determination to uphold by force, what the court of Vienna styles innovations, have a still less real existence. The free and salutary organization of a country previously governed by law, arising out of accidental circumstances, most assuredly does not require to be supported by threats, or guaranteed by hostile armaments. And how can it be said, with any shadow of probability, that the emperor of the French was threatening Austria, at the very moment of the greatest activity of his preparations against England?

Historical Representation of the Events which have directed the Conduct of his Electoral Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. Dated Wurtzburgh, Sept. 29, 1805.

Bowed down by the consequences of an unfortunate and exhausting war, Bavaria reposed in the slumber of the most profound peace. Without care it saw the different camps in the adjoining Austrian states, formed one after another. The want of peace appeared to be general, and it never suspected that it could be the intention of the powers to interrupt the public tranquillity. Though a dryness between France and Russia threatened a storm from afar, yet it was believed that the distance between these two powers might afford a well-grounded hope, that the misunderstanding would not come to a final rupture; or, at least, that Germany would not be involved in it. Besides, the object of their dispute was so foreign to the interests of the Bavarian states, that the idea could scarcely be admitted, that it could be involved in the contest against France. Bavaria had no complaint against the emperor Napoleon. By his vigorous co-operation, it had received indemnification for the losses it had sustained in the last war; and the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh cannot deny the interest which the emperor of the French took on that occasion, in the elector of Bavaria. In these circumstances accounts were received in Munich, that the negotiations which had scarcely commenced between France and Russia were broken off, and at the same time that a numerous army of Austrian troops were assembling at Wels, while considerable reinforcements were marching to the Tyrol. Several divisions of troops passed without previous notice, on their march

to the Tyrol, a part of the electoral territory. The remonstrances made upon this subject, produced the most satisfactory assurances from the Austrian envoy at Munich, that this had taken place quite contrary to the will of the emperor; and inquiry was promised to be instituted into the conduct of the officers who had led the divisions, who they said should be properly punished. Nothing more was heard of the matter, but the passages of troops without permission, followed more frequently and in greater numbers than before. Scarcely were these accounts received, when the camp at Wels broke up, and the march of the troops to Braunau gave reason to suppose that they meant soon to cross the Inn. The elector, however, hoped to be able to preserve that neutrality, which his geographical situation, and the interests of his exhausted states, seemed to prescribe to him as the most agreeable system. The elector had already commissioned his minister to make overtures upon the subject to the court of Vienna, when prince Schwarzenberg suddenly appeared in Munich. He brought a letter from the emperor of Russia, in which his imperial majesty, in the most decided terms, desired the immediate union of the Bavarian with the Austrian troops. This letter contained threats in case this desire was not fulfilled, and an assurance, in case of its being accomplished, that he would never make any pretensions on the smallest part of Bavaria. In this categorical manner an overture was made, at a period when we had the less reason to expect any pretensions to be set forth by the Austrian Court, that the electoral ministry had just concluded a convention with the imperial plenipotentiary at Munich, subject to the ratification of the elector, by which very considerable sacrifices were made in favour of his imperial majesty, and the elector of Saltzburgh. The prince of Schwarzenberg, explained more particularly, in an interview granted him by the elector, and in another which he had with the minister of foreign affairs, in a commanding tone, the intentions of the emperor. He desired the Bavarian army should be forthwith delivered up to the Austrian generals, and that in separate divisions it should be incorporated with the Austrian army. The menace even escaped them that the Bavarian troops, if that desire was not fulfilled, should be disarmed. He required a complete and accurate representation of the state of the Bavarian army, and to all his other demands he added another, that the elector should give him an answer on the same day. Nothing was prepared, the elector thinking that he ought to yield to his confidence in the court of Vienna, immediately dispatched to his majesty the emperor, whose regard for right and justice are so generally recognised, his lieutenant-general the count Nogarollă, with a letter, written by his own hand, in which, in the openest and most cordial terms, he confidentially represented to his majesty the situation in which the elector found himself, the necessity he was under of abiding by the system of neutrality he had adopted. Without permitting himself to take any steps which could excite suspicions respecting his intentions, the elector by the mission of this general, deprived himself of the commander of one of the principal divisions of his army.

army. General Nogarolla had scarcely set out, when they were surprised in Munich by the intelligence, that the Austrian army were preparing to cross the Inn. The elector now easily perceived that the Austrian generals were determined to put it out of his power quietly to deliberate upon the propositions made to him, and that they hastened at the very commencement of the negotiations, to make sure of the Bavarian troops, and, perhaps, of the person of the regent himself. As to what concerns the troops, the lieutenant field-marshal Mack affected no disguise, and confessed to a Bavarian officer, that, in consideration of the hopes which had been held out to the prince of Schwarzenberg, he had countermanded the forced march of the division of General Klenau, which was destined to surprise Neuburgh, in order to cut off the retreat of the electoral troops. The moment was now arrived, when the elector of Bavaria, who had hitherto lent implicit confidence to the friendly assurances of the imperial envoy, should adopt a prompt and steady resolution to preserve his honour and independence. Without the smallest hostile view, but in order to maintain his neutrality, the court of Munich endeavoured to gain time, and to conceal the measures which it had recourse to, under the pressure of the moment, from prince Schwarzenberg. When a wish was expressed further to treat with this general, who had, in so commanding a tone, required an answer in twenty-four hours, the elector and his minister found out with astonishment, that he was provided with no powers, and that before coming to any conclusion, field-marshal Mack must be consulted. The interview for which this general and prince Schwarzenberg had proposed the 9th of September, was agreed to, and in the mean time the Austrian troops actually entered Bavaria. With their first steps they made heavy requisitions, demanded the administration of the country to be placed in their hands, and began to force their paper money into circulation at its nominal value, while, in their own land, it had fallen to a discount of more than 50 per cent. in exchange for specie. In such circumstances an alliance should be concluded, stipulating the reform and incorporation of the Bavarian army. In the night between the 8th and 9th of September, orders were given for the march of the electoral troops. The elector and his ministers withdrew from further vexations, quitted the capital, and betook themselves to the Franconian provinces. Notwithstanding the violent proceedings taken against the elector, his personal confidence in his majesty the emperor, and even in field-marshal Mack, was not diminished. The electoral lieutenant colonel Ribaupierre, was dispatched to an appointed interview at Haag, as he was the person best qualified to give the imperial quarter-master the most accurate information, respecting the state of the Bavarian army. He was commissioned to represent, that the union of the Bavarian troops could not be assented to as a preliminary, but must be the result of previous negotiation; and particularly to declare, that his electoral highness would never consent to the disbanding of his troops, and would rather perish than submit to it. He remarked to Field-marshal Mack, that the Bavarian troops

troops had orders to fire on whatever troops should attempt to disarm them. The prince of Schwarzenberg proposed to stop the march of the troops, till a courier was dispatched to Vienna to fetch new instructions. Colonel Ribaupierre was disposed to accede to this proposal, but field-marshal Mack insisted on the Bavarian troops remaining where they were, while the Austrians should be permitted to advance. The Bavarian officer could not assent to such conditions, and here the negotiations were broken off. As the Austrian army was now advancing towards the Inn, the Bavarian troops, which were scattered up and down in isolated garrisons, made their retreat on all quarters, in order not to come in contact with the army that was passing. They crossed the Danube, and went into cantonments in the Upper Palatinate. In order that the communications with the commander of the Austrian army might not be embarrassed or retarded, by the court having changed its place of residence, the elector appointed, for the purpose of entertaining those relations, his minister at the courts of Vienna and Salsburgh, baron Gravenreuth, who happened then to be at Munich, thereby thinking to give a new proof of his earnest wish to preserve a friendly and good understanding. This minister, on the 13th, sent his brother, a captain of the electoral staff, and formerly attached to the mission at Vienna, to field-marshal Mack, to Munich, with a letter, in which, appealing to the system of neutrality that had been adopted, he begged to be informed of the particular tract of country through which the imperial troops were to pass, and what positions the electoral troops might take, in order that the imperial army might meet with no impediment on its march, and all occasions for collision be avoided. Field-marshal Mack in his answer, contented himself with referring to what he had expressed in words to capt. Gravenreuth, namely, "That "the emperor would never consent "to Bavaria remaining neutral, or "to the Bavarian troops acting as "allies in a distinct corps." The field-marshal, in his conversation, entered into a long detail, commencing with the mission of M. Novosiltzoff, and terminating with the transfer of the Austrian head-quarters to Munich, and explained the necessity of the rapid progress made into Bavaria, by the necessity of keeping near it the preparation for an attack on France. He rejected every proposition for a line of demarkation, which he said would not be observed by the Russian army, which was already drawing near; declared that the Bavarian troops, if they were not incorporated with the Austrians, would be no-where secure, not even in the Franconian provinces, and that he would follow them wherever they went, allowing no consideration to stop him. The general signified that he was empowered to treat Bavaria in a hostile manner, but that he still entertained hopes of matters being settled with friendship and cordiality. While the minister Gravenreuth gave intimation of these declarations to his electoral highness, and asked for further orders, one account followed another, from the officers employed in the civil administration of the country, of the conduct of the Austrian

Austrian army. Provisions and forage were every where driven away without being paid for, and by the receipts, several millions were added to the unacquitted obligations of the last war.—The subjects of the elector were obliged to furnish horses for the Austrian officers who were travelling post; horses were taken from carriages on the road, for the purposes of draught; considerable requisitions were made of horses, which were seized upon by execution. The Bavarian peasants were forced to drive the waggons. The Bavarian soldiers who were absent on leave, and the recruits, were forbidden to join their regiments, under pain of the loss of property. The land was inundated with notes of the bank of Vienna, which were forced into circulation at their nominal value; and the shop-keepers and trades-people who refused to take them, were threatened with a seizure of their goods.—The commanders of towns, and the commissaries of the army, adopted measures which seemed an introduction to a formal assumption of the administration of the country.—At last the commissaries of the army extended their jurisdiction to that part of the country of which they were not in possession; and, on the 16th and 17th of September, sent, under orders of field-marshal Mack, general directions to the electoral civil commissaries at Amberg, at that time the station of the headquarters of the Bavarian troops. By these directions the taxes, customs, and revenues, of every kind, were to be collected into a chest, on the state of which notice was to be given every eight days to the commissaries of the imperial armies, without whose instructions, not the smallest sum should be paid, with the exception of a few current salaries and pensions; and that in all the public offices, the Vienna bank notes should be taken at their nominal value. By another order, they were commanded to search for, and deliver up the Austrian deserters. The electoral civil commissaries in Amberg, sent back these orders, with a notification that they could receive instructions only from his electoral highness. The minister Gravenreuth, however, remonstrated against these measures of the military commissaries, and on the 29th of September dispatched a staff officer to the Austrian headquarters. The archduke Ferdinand, who, in the mean time, had assumed the command of the army, signified his conviction that the military commissaries had gone beyond their instructions, appeared to disapprove of their conduct, and promised to communicate an answer in four or five days. As the Austrian troops were now advancing both out of Bohemia, and also by the way of Rain and Newburgh, into the Upper Palatinate, the Bavarian troops found themselves obliged to retreat, and to withdraw into Franconia.—On the 28th of September, the answer of the archduke Ferdinand arrived in Bamberg, in which he referred to the Austrian minister, who was then in Wurtzburgh.—This minister, notwithstanding all that had taken place, had made no ceremony in repairing to the court at Wurtzburgh. In an audience granted him, he delivered to the elector a letter from the hand of the emperor, in which his majesty insisted on his first propositions, and desired the union of the troops. The minister afterwards declared,

that

that he was vested with full power to conclude an alliance with Bavaria. Propositions were brought forward so widely different from the system that had been observed by Austria for a century past, that their sincerity could not possibly obtain belief. Overtures were renewed to him, the principal of which were to recognise the neutrality of the elector. He did not absolutely reject the proposition, but declared, in the most precise terms, that the emperor of Austria would never consent to an armed neutrality. His majesty, he said, might perhaps consent to a neutrality, and even agree that a certain circle in the neighbourhood of Munich should never be occupied by Austrian troops, provided the elector would previously consent to disband his army. Such a proposition necessarily revolted the elector and his ministers. In order, however, to avoid the slightest reproach of having abruptly broken off a negotiation by which, perhaps, the elector might have been placed in a situation to preserve his neutrality, these insulting demands met only a cool reply. The imperial minister proceeded, that if the elector made a difficulty in the general disbanding of his army, the emperor would be contented with the disbanding of only the Bavarian and Suabian troops, permitting him to retain the Franconians. The minister of foreign affairs rejected a condition so humiliating for the Franconians. The Austrian envoy declared, that besides the Franconian troops, the Suabians might also be retained, if the elector would consent to disband the Bavarians. Without this express condition, however, no neutrality could be thought of. How could the Austrian minister propose a measure by which a difference was supposed between the electoral troops at once so injurious and insulting? His electoral highness, and the whole nation, are convinced that the same fidelity, and the same courage pervade the whole army, and know no difference. The elector cannot better prove this than by intrusting the defence of the country to the Bavarian and Suabian troops, while he delivers up his person and family to the protection of those of Franconia.—The minister of the emperor and king further declared, that if the elector remained armed, his imperial majesty would not even on that account treat him as an enemy, but that this measure must necessarily inspire a just distrust, and that his majesty would in this case feel himself obliged to act as circumstances might require. It was remarked that this expression was extremely undefined, and might be explained in any way suiting the occasion. The reply was, that the ministers of the elector made no proposition to him, while he was empowered to discuss every condition which was compatible with the disarming of the Bavarian troops. On this new overture there was nothing further to be said. The honour and the independence of the sovereign could not permit that the disbanding of the electoral Bavarian troops should be fixed as the basis of any negotiation. The Austrian minister was now aware that his propositions were not, and could not be attended to, and that his negotiation had entirely failed of success. He began, therefore, to complain of the approach of the French troops; he gave it to be understood too, that he did not feel himself in his proper place, and

that, if no other proposition was made to him, he would return to the Austrian head-quarters. In fact, the court learned, that on the 27th of September, at three o'clock in the afternoon, he had taken his departure from Wurtzburgh. Thus ended the negotiation which Austria wished to enter upon, after it had over-run the land of a peaceable neighbour with a numerous army. This faithful representation puts every man in a situation to judge of the intentions of Austria respecting Bavaria, and even to pronounce, that there was nothing left to the elector of Bavaria, but to throw himself on the protection of the emperor of France, against demands, insulting at once to his army and the nation.——Confidence in God, in a generous ally, in a brave army, and a faithful nation, inspires courage in a just cause.—Heaven will bless the Bavarian arms!

Memorial presented on the Part of the French Government to the several Continental States, on the Annexation of Genoa to the French Empire.

After many vain attempts of the Genoese people to maintain the independent existence which France had guaranteed them, already on the brink of destruction, they unanimously resolve upon the only measure left them for their preservation; they decree, in the most solemn manner, their union with the French empire, and earnestly implore the emperor Napoleon to receive them into the number of his faithful subjects, by a deputation, the members of which were directed not to leave Milan till they had, at least, obtained a promise of his imperial and royal majesty, that he would comply with their desire.—The most urgent motives induced all the citizens of that republic to make a proposal which entirely changes their political situation. Important reasons invited France not to oppose this wish. All the naval powers could not but favour an union, which, without augmenting the continental strength of France, enables her, for the benefit of the commerce of all nations, to avenge the maritime encroachments and insults of England. It may not be amiss to consider, in various points of view, an occurrence which will soon be placed in a false light by the panegyrists of that government by whose conduct it was rendered indispensibly necessary.—The senate and people of Genoa had made various efforts to give themselves a constitution, but without success. France herself had sincerely wished that this state might preserve its rank among the powers of Europe. She had defended it during the war; she had re-conquered it from Austria; she had endeavoured in various negotiations to stipulate for its advantage; she had increased its territory, to afford it new means of prosperity, and had successively ceded to it the imperial fiefs, the valley of Oneglia, Loano, Serravalle, and other districts, inclosed by its territory, which belonged to France, prevented a free communication, and were injurious to its trade. It is still fresh in the memory of every one, that France, after she had, in the 8th year of the republic, re-conquered Genoa and her dependencies from the power which had taken possession of them, did not insist on those rights to which she was entitled by this event. She withstood the wish uttered even at

at that time by those who were best acquainted with the situation of their country, and rejected the proposal of an union, which would indeed have contributed more effectually to the tranquillity and security of Genoa, but which would then have appeared to be merely the effect of gratitude, and the recollection of the calamities she had endured.—Since that period, Genoa has been convinced that her welfare is no longer compatible with her independence, and that, in consequence of the change in the state of all Europe, she had become too weak to make head against the external attacks of armies or fleets, and to suppress internal commotions. After many years of difficulty and inquietude, she implored his imperial and royal majesty, who had already undertaken to preside over the destinies of France, likewise to direct those of the Ligurian republic, and to unite all parties under a constitution better adapted to the state of the country and its old inhabitants. Genoa, accordingly, received a government whose form and regulations were sanctioned by the experience of many centuries, and whose fundamental principles were carefully examined and approved by the representatives of the state of Genoa, who were charged to take upon themselves that labour. But this new attempt, made with the concurrence of all, was not attended with any better success. Genoa was incapable of having either a government, a marine, foreign commerce, or internal police. She possessed not even the power to exterminate a banditti, who are still plundering a portion of her territories, and who even kept the inhabitants of the adjoining French departments in a continual state of alarm. —From all these fruitless exertions to improve her internal situation, Genoa learned that the cause of her imbecility, and the means of preventing her total annihilation, were to be sought abroad. Genoa, which subsisted entirely by commerce, has lost it in consequence of the aggrandizement of all the commercial powers. Numerous ports, which 20 years ago were scarcely known, and others which boast the peculiar protection of their respective governments, have vied with each other in diminishing the prosperity of the port of Genoa.——New maritime states were created by the late war. Venice, whose trade had fallen to decay, is now the depôt of the commodities of a great empire. The same power has acquired a great extent of coast, and gives animation to the ports which nature has so richly distributed along it. The harbours in the republic of the Seven Islands, will soon be of far greater importance than they were under the government of Venice. The English, now masters of India, have made Malta a new depôt for their merchandize.—While this competition arose round Genoa, she beheld the remnant of her commerce exposed to the depredations of pirates, and excited the envy of England, which not only refused to consider Genoa as an independent state, but employed every possible measure to drive her to despair; which incessantly insulted her; which, during the late war, cut out of the harbour two French frigates, and massacred their crews, and treated her just as she pleased during the blockade.——Before England had declared this war against Genoa, when Upper Italy was yet subject to several sovereigns, the maritime commerce of Genoa, and

and her commission-trade with the continent, was capable of preserving her from ruin. The former is now destroyed; and as England, besides throwing a thousand obstacles in the way of exportation, likewise seized every opportunity of sending her commodities into her own ports as contraband, his imperial and royal majesty, whose dominions surround Liguria, found himself necessitated to adopt a system for the whole of those frontiers, which, while it prevented the importation of English commodities into the departments of France, likewise cut off all communication between Liguria and the continent, and consequently put a stop to the only trade which England had left the republic.—Alarmed at a situation which could not fail, in a short time, to involve her in utter ruin, Genoa was long convinced that she had no other resource than to unite herself more closely with France. She daily renounced, from necessity, a portion of her independence, and was protected only by a corps of French troops, for which she had applied. By the depredations of the Barbary corsairs that hovered about the island of Caprea, in order the better to molest her trade, she was, at length, compelled to cede that island to France.—Genoa, unable to equip vessels for the protection of her coasts, possessing dock-yards and magazines, unserviceable in her exhausted state, having merchant vessels, which her marine and her flag were incapable of protecting, and which were obliged to sail under that of another power, to escape the privateers, Genoa could no longer procure bread for her numerous population, depending for subsistence on maritime enterprizes and the industry that prevails in her ports.—Not being in a condition to carry on, in a direct manner, the war in which England had involved her, she could do no more than send her seamen on board the French squadrons, and implore the French government to make use in France of her labourers, for whom she could not find employment. In perpetual apprehension of civil commotions from the discontent of parties, on account of the general poverty, which was continually increasing, and the imbecility of the government, which could not firmly establish itself, she was persuaded of the necessity of forming a corps of gens d'armes, to be commanded by French officers.—Thus the union of Genoa was imperceptibly effected by her situation. This measure was desired by her inhabitants. Nothing more was therefore necessary than that it should be taken into consideration by those parts of the government which suffered the most from this state of uncertainty, the expences and burthens of which rendered the condition of Liguria still more oppressive. Hence proceeded the sudden enthusiasm, the eager zeal, of the people of Genoa, to subscribe to the wish for an incorporation; when the senate, after mature consideration, thought it their duty to propose it, and regarded that as the favourable moment, in which his imperial and royal majesty could behold, with his own eyes, the distresses of a country to which arms had restored its independence, but which, in spite of all its efforts, could not again recover its former prosperity.—As Piedmont, Parma, and Placenza, by which Liguria is encompassed, form a part of the dominions of his majesty;

jesty; as the kingdom of Italy is in his hands, and has received a sovereign from him; as the republic of Genoa, which was forgotten by England in the treaty of Amiens, perceives that both the sea and the land are shut against her, she could not have formed a resolution better adapted to her interest and her dignity, than to incorporate herself with a great nation, and that with an impetuosity so enthusiastic as perfectly answered for the success of the measure.—His imperial and royal majesty, affected by the motives which induced Genoa to adopt this resolution, was obliged provisorily to comply with a wish that was the result of long experience and the most mature deliberation. The annihilation of the hopes of a people who were determined no longer to be denied, might have been productive of the most serious consequences.——The continental power of France has not, in fact, been augmented by this union. A narrow tract, so cooped up by the sea and by mountains, as to leave a free communication only at a few points, which does not produce corn sufficient to suport its 500,000 inhabitants; which is exposed to the havoc of annual inundation in its most fertile districts, and oppressed by the burthen of a prodigious debt, without any probability of its ever being paid off; the incorporation with his imperial and royal majesty's state of such a country, which has but little communication with the continent, and is incapable of restoring its naval power, on account of the alteration which has taken place in the situation of all other states, cannot afford any pretext for continental discussions; and its union with France cannot possibly produce any remonstrances by which peace is likely to be endangered. Should England succeed in creating discord on this subject, no alternative will be left his imperial and royal majesty but to prosecute with vigour the unjust war that will be declared against him.—Enjoying the satisfaction of having rescued a state which threw itself into his arms, he will have in his favour the goodness of its cause, the public opinion, and all the motives of dignity, neighbourhood, and benevolence, which have hitherto induced him to protect Genoa.—Far more important considerations of great interest to all Europe, excepting England, co-operated on this occasion in the resolves of his majesty. France, which, by her political and geographical situation on the Atlantic and Mediteranean seas, is destined to check the usurpation of the ocean, and to vindicate the rights and independence of the maritime powers, has not coasts so extensive as England. Without enlarging her continental possessions, she will obtain, by the union of Genoa, 6000 seamen to supply the place of those whom she lost during the late war, and will thus be enabled the better to cope with a state, the sole object of whose efforts is to usurp the dominion of the seas, which exercises an universal monopoly, which strives to make with every nation commercial treaties in her own way; which is extending her power in India only with a view to employ it against Europe; which violates all the rights of neutrals, and which will not conduct herself with more moderation towards them, till France shall have acquired a formidable navy.—Were the English to restore Goa to the Portuguese, Ceylon to the Dutch, the

the vast possessions of Tippoo Saib to his heirs, and the empire of the Mahrattas to its independence, it would better become them than to remonstrate against the union of a narrow tract of coast, which is already surrounded by the French territory. But these exaggerating alarmists, who will infallibly raise a prodigious outcry against a measure which they have themselves rendered necessary for Genoa, for France, and for the security of Europe, will, it is to be hoped, not make any impression on the wiser cabinets of the continent. To all the states of Europe the situation of Liguria must be a matter of indifference. They have long seen that this country is separated from their territories by the dominions of his imperial and royal majesty, and, from its position, can have no communication with them but by sea. They are already accustomed to the intimate relations subsisting between the Genoese and France, to the mutual interests and mutual operations which have rendered the two nations indivisible. Their union must appear to all Europe the inevitable result of their position. It cannot excite any mistrust in the continental powers, as it will not add a single battalion to the French army; as the gradual decay of Liguria forbids the annexation of its territory to be ascribed to wishes of ambition, so there is not a court that ought to entertain any alarm concerning the intentions of his majesty, after the principles of moderation he has manifested, in accepting the crown of Italy only till such time as the tranquillity of the south of Europe shall be restored.—England imagined, that while she was conquering India, and plundering the sovereigns of extensive and opulent kingdoms, the distance of these unexampled usurpations would escape the attention of Europe. To France alone, destined by nature to preserve the rights of neutral states; to France, who has always exerted all her power, and placed all her glory in protecting them; to her alone it belongs to restore the balance of the seas. A few thousand more seamen will be sufficient for the equipment of ten ships which France is building in the midst of the war, and will be the best guarantee for the preservation of any future treaty between her and England. It is beyond a doubt, that, if at a moment of peace, France has succeeded in placing her marine on a respectable footing, there will be no danger of a renewal of those hostilities which England thought proper to commence against France in May, 1803, of which the expedition against Denmark, and capture of the Spanish frigates, furnish a further demonstration.—Europe will not then any longer be perpetually disturbed by the efforts of a government which is incessantly endeavouring to arm the continent in favour of its design upon the seas, and which has in vain granted 5,000,000l. sterling to procure assistance.—The measure of the Genoese cannot, therefore, in any point of view, oppose the smallest obstacle to the negotiations with which M. de Novosiltzoff is charged. —All the essentials of an equal, secure, and honourable peace still subsist: and if it were allowed to compare trifles with objects of importance, it might be said, that England has no right to complain of the wish for an union between Li-

guria and France, as France has made no complaint concerning the destruction of the Mahratta empire.

Proclamation published pursuant to the Orders of his Prussian Majesty, in quality of Prince of Anspach, by the Magistrates of all the Places in Anspach bordering on Suabia. Dated September 24th, 1805.

In conformity with a supreme rescript of the 18th instant, addressed to the undersigned local authorities, his majesty the king of Prussia, our prince, has resolved, during the present critical circumstances, in which the other powers are about to be involved in mutual warfare, to observe the most rigid neutrality, for the welfare of his states and of his subjects. In consequence of this resolution, his majesty has thought proper to order, for the maintenance of this neutrality:—1st. That no passage of foreign troops, nor of convoys accompanied by a military escort, shall be allowed to take place through the states of his majesty without his supreme consent:—2dly. That the passage of any troops, of whatsoever description, that shall either be demanded or attempted, without previous application, shall be refused with civility; but, at the same time with unshaken firmness; and that no accommodation, conveyance, assistance, or succours of any kind shall be granted, upon any pretence whatsoever, either for payment or acknowledgment, but that such attempts are to be protested against, &c. The inhabitants of this city are hereby informed of an arrangement which ought to quiet their apprehensions, and excite their gratitude, inasmuch as it evidently proves the paternal solicitude of his majesty; and it is expected that notice will be given to the undersigned department, of the approach of any troops that shall appear, and of the demands they may make. It is at the same time publickly notified, that his majesty has thought proper, in the present critical conjuncture, to prohibit generally and most strictly, any exports from his states, and to extend this prohibition to bread-corn of every kind, whether in grain or flour; as also to oats, to pease, and other leguminous productions, and to horses of any age whatsoever. All who shall offend against this prohibition shall be punished, without any regard to the particular circumstances, by the confiscation of the prohibited articles which they may wish to export, as well as of the horses and waggons.

A true Statement of the Conduct of the Serene Elector Palatine of Bavaria, in answer to the "Historical Representation of the Events which have directed the Conduct of his Electoral Highness."

The serene elector palatine has published an historical representation, in which he owns himself an ally of France, and declares war against Austria and Russia, excusing, by false allegations, the breach of promise he had made to the Roman emperor, of ceding his troops to him. Not content with the indemnifications the serene elector had received by the conclusum of the empire of 27th April, 1803, he suffered himself, from ambition, to be drawn

drawn into secret engagements with France, which proved on every occasion, to tend systematically to counteract Austria.—As his ambitious hopes rested principally upon the prospects of a fresh attack with which the court of Vienna was menaced by France on every occasion, those gradual armaments which his majesty was compelled to make from the preparations made by the emperor Napoleon, became an object of the serene elector's attention. His first design was to raise a numerous army in Bavaria, and to hold it in readiness for the French emperor. The quickness of the Austrian armament prevented the execution of that intention, and the elector chose rather to hasten to go and join the French with all his troops, leaving his Bavarian and Suabian estates to their own fate, than to disappoint the expectation of the enemy of public tranquillity; consequently the whole of the Bavarian artillery was sent to Wurtzburgh, the Bavarian and Suabian troops were assembled, and a French general was present, to prepare every thing agreeably to the desire of the emperor Napoleon. His serene highness the elector had also prepared for his departure, when prince Schwarzenberg arrived at Munich, on the 6th September.—The danger that the elector palatine would join the French was indubitable; consequently a serious demand for the cession of troops became a just measure of self-defence.—The elector agreed to the demand verbally, and in writing. He wrote to the prince, on the 7th of September, with his own hand; "I am "resolved; confer with the minister "Montgolas, on the conditions." The minister confirmed his sovereign's resolution, and proposed the conditions; that the elector's own regiment, and that of the electoral prince, should remain at the disposal of his serene highness; and that Munich and Nymphenburgh should be exempted from the passage of Austrian troops. The agreement was to be concluded at Haag, on the following day.—On the 8th of September, count Nogarolla was sent off to the emperor, with a letter from the elector, beginning in the following words:—"I have "this morning ordered my minister "to conclude an agreement with "prince Schwarzenberg, in pursu- "ance of which I shall unite my "forces to those of your imperial "and royal majesty, to give you a "proof of my inviolable devotion." No sooner had count Nogarolla set off with this letter, and even before prince Schwarzenberg could go from Munich to Haag, than the serene elector left Bavaria in the night of the 8th, and withdrew all his troops by forced marches, having emptied all the public chests, and taken with him even the deposited bonds, and widows' and orphans' estates; whence it became necessary to put a stop to the further drawing of annuities &c. to prevent a total stagnation of the whole administration of the country.—When prince Schwarzenberg and general Mack arrived at Haag, the elector's intention of flying from his engagement was no longer secret. After they had waited a long while, there appeared a palatine lieutenant-colonel, shewing, by his tone and proposals, quite different from those of Munich, that a pretence was sought for breaking off a nugatory negotiation. It was refused to leave the electoral troops in Bavaria: their

cession was to be deferred till the war had actually commenced, and they were always to remain together as a separate body.—After what had happened, the Austrian generals could not consent to leave an independent and numerous corps in the rear and flank of the Austrian army, which was hastening forward. —The Bavarian troops were not to be embodied by men or companies with the Austrians, as has been falsely asserted in the palatinate part, but to remain together, in whole regiments or brigades. The entry of the Austrian and Russian troops in Germany had been notified to the serene elector, who had only made the exception of the districts of Munich and Nymphenburgh.—As to the requisitions made for the maintenance of the Austrian troops, they are become indispensible, from the general practice of the French army, as no other power could otherwise cope with it. However, since the entry of the French, the vast difference between their mode of raising requisitions, and the Austrians, has been experienced.—Nevertheless, to remove every pretence, his majesty declared by his envoy, count Buol, that he accepted the condition of leaving the palatine troops together in a separate corps. The objection stated in the serene elector's letter of September 8th, namely, that the electoral prince was in France, was already removed, by the wise precaution of the prince. Count Buol was even empowered to be finally satisfied with the dismissal (instead of the cession) of the troops, by the way of furlough, or even of the Bavarian troops alone.—All was refused. The French troops were received by the elector with open arms, and all the palatine troops joined them. They take the field against his majesty, and against the emperor of Russia, and war has been declared. —In a word, the elector became false to his word, which he had given as a prince, and as a man; false to his people, and to his emperor; to the proved friendship of the emperor Alexander; to the security and welfare of Germany, and of Europe, which depend on the event of this war compelled by France. This is the true statement of a conduct, which the loyal subjects of that prince loudly deprecate, at which the honourable and patriotic feelings of his brave troops revolt, who are now shedding their blood, not for the deliverance of Germany, but for its enemies, and who are compelled to stain their hands with German blood.

Proclamation of the Elector of Bavaria to the Bavarians. Dated Wurtzburgh, Oct. 10th, 1805.

Bavarians,—At the moment when I was solely intent upon your prosperity, when I foresaw no danger, I have been forcibly separated from you. Austria, for the preservation of which the generous blood of Bavarians has so often flowed, had conceived perfidious plans against you, and against me. She demanded, with threats, that your sons, my brave soldiers, should be distributed among the Austrian army, and combat against a power, which has, at all times, protected the independence of Bavaria.—Thus the Bavarians were not to fight for their country, but for foreign interests; thus the very name of the Bavarian army was to be destroyed.—My duty,

duty, as a prince, and as the father of an independent and faithful people, has induced me to reject propositions so dishonourable to the nation, and to maintain, with firmness, the neutrality of my states.—I still flattered myself that I should see my ardent wish accomplished, in the repose of the country. The negotiations upon this subject were not yet broken off, when Austria, faithful to the system of annihilating the independence of Bavaria, violated the most sacred treaties, passed the Inn with her army, and treated you as the inhabitants of a conquered country. The most burthensome requisitions were made. You were deprived of the instruments the most necessary to your industry, even those of your agriculture. Your fields were laid waste; your cattle were carried forcibly away; you were inundated with a depreciated paper money; even a great number of your sons were forced to serve under the colours of Austria. After an invasion so perfidious, after outrages so unheard of, it became my dignity, as a prince and protector of the nation, to take up arms, and to deliver the country from its oppressors.—The emperor of the French, the natural ally of Bavaria, flies to your succour with his intrepid warriors. He comes to avenge us. Already your brothers and your sons fight in the ranks of these heroes, habituated to victory; and, already, we see the dawn of our safety.—Bavarians! You, who patiently bear the evils which the enemies of the country heap upon you, remember your prince, who knows your sufferings, who shares them; and who cannot support the idea of being separated from you, but in the persuasion, that, by preserving his personal liberty, he has secured to himself the means of acting with an absolute independence for his dear and faithful subjects.—Our good cause is under the protection of a just God, and of a courageous army, commanded by an invincible hero? Let the rallying word of every Bavarian be, "for his prince and his country!"

(Signed) Max. Joseph, Elector.

Copies of the Documents referred to in the "True Statement of the Conduct of the Serene Elector Palatine of Bavaria." From the Vienna Court Gazette of the 16th Oct. 1805.

No. I.—*Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria to his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine. Dated Vienna, Sept. 3d,* 1805.

The communication which I transmit to your serene electoral highness, by lieutenant-general the prince of Schwartzenburgh, vice-president of my council of war, will inform you in detail, of the motives which induce the emperor of Russia and myself to support the pacific negotiation which we wish to open with the court of France, by eventual armaments.—I have every reason to apprehend, that notwithstanding the purity and moderation of our sentiments, the emperor of the French may determine upon an immediate attack on my states; and I am further informed, that this prince has conceived the design of securing to himself, before-hand, the assistance of the troops of those states that are situated between his frontier and mine, either immedi-

ately, or by granting to them at first a neutrality, which will not be allowed to continue longer than he will find it advantageous to him.—Your serene electoral highness, besides, is too enlightened not to feel how much the execution of such a design, if extended also to your troops, would be prejudicial to the emperor of Russia and myself; and of how much importance it is to us that your serene highness should unite them with mine.—It is of such consequence to oppose some bar to the measures which the French government will probably resort to without delay, in order to oblige your serene highness to consent to the meditated project, or to carry it into execution against your will, if that should be necessary, that I cannot allow myself to lose a moment in my endeavours to prevent them. I am perfectly sensible of the delicacy of your situation, sir, my brother, as well as of the motives which may incline you to wish to be dispensed from the determination which I require of your serene electoral highness. But I am pressed by motives still more imperious; and seeing the total impossibility which results from the situation of Bavaria, of maintaining the neutrality of a country into which the armies of both the belligerent powers could not avoid penetrating in case of a war, your serene electoral highness will also be convinced, that I cannot recede from my demand, and that I find myself compelled, against my will, to employ all the means in my power to carry it into effect, if I were not willing to expose myself to the most disagreeable consequences, without even obtaining thereby for your serene electoral highness the object of a real neutrality.—In referring to the overtures of the prince of Schwartzenberg, respecting the determination which this state of things obliges me involuntarily to adopt, I hasten to remove every doubt with regard to the sincerity and perfect friendship of my intentions, by protesting here, in the most solemn manner, that if your serene electoral highness shall accede to the proposition which I have made known to you, I shall be ready to defend and to guarantee the security and integrity of your states from any attempt whatsoever; and whatever may be the issue of the war, if it should take place, that I shall never extend my views of indemnity to the acquisition or dismemberment of the smallest portion of your highness's territory; proposing to myself, on the contrary, to embrace all opportunities that shall offer of proving to you the perfect esteem, and the sentiments as sincere as they are unalterable, with which I am, &c.

No. II.—*Note addressed by his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine to the Lieutenant-General the Prince of Schwartzenberg, Vice-President of the Council of War of his Majesty the Emperor and King. Dated Sept. 7th*, 1805.

I have made my determination, my dear prince. Attend a conference to-morrow morning with the minister, baron Montgelas; he will inform you of my demands. Oppose them not. I reckon upon your former friendship.

No. III.—*Letter from his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine to his*

his Majesty the Emperor and King. Dated Nymphenburgh, Sept. 8th, 1805.

I have directed my minister to sign, this morning, a treaty with the prince of Schwartzenburg; pursuant to which I shall join my troops to those of your imperial and royal majesty. In doing this, sire, I have been desirous of giving you a proof of my inviolable attachment. —Allow me now to appeal from it to your paternal heart. The electoral prince, my son, is at present in France. Relying constantly on the peace, I sent him to travel in Italy, and then in the southern provinces of France, where he is actually at this moment. If I should be obliged to march my troops against the French, my son is lost; should I, on the contrary, remain quiet in my states, I shall have time to procure his return. On my knees I supplicate your imperial and royal majesty to grant me neutrality. I dare pledge my most sacred word to your majesty, that my troops shall not, in the smallest degree, interfere with the operations of your army; and should it be obliged to retreat, an event which is by no means probable, I promise and swear to remain quiet without striking a blow. It is a father, a prey to the most frightful despair, that applies for mercy in favour of his son; may your imperial and royal majesty not withhold it, and I dare flatter myself there will be no obstacle on the part of the emperor of Russia.

No. IV.—*Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria to his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine. Dated Hetzendorff, Sept. 14th*, 1805.

I cannot conceal from your serene highness my surprise at so sudden an alteration in your determinations. Without adverting to the assurances given by my lieutenant-general, the prince of Schwartzenberg, both by yourself, sir, my brother and cousin, and by your minister, or to the note which your highness thought proper to address to him, the letter delivered to me by gen. Nogarolla, contained the most formal engagement to join your troops to mine; you positively declare in this letter to me, "I have "directed my minister to sign this "morning a treaty with the prince "of Schwartzenberg, pursuant to "which I shall join my troops "to those of your imperial and "royal majesty. In doing this, "sire, I have been desirous of giv- "ing you a proof of my inviolable at- "tachment."—And yet, at the moment this letter has been delivered to me, I have to announce to the bearer of it, that your highness had changed your mind, quitted your capital, and drawn off the whole of your troops.—I should have consented without difficulty, and am still ready to consent, to the demands of your serene electoral highness, respecting the city of Munich, and the circuit, including, amongst other places, your castle of Nymphenbourg, which territory should be shut against my troops, and confined solely to the protection of those which your highness signified a desire to maintain there, though, in my opinion, it would have been more advantageous for your troops to be incorporated with

mine, in order to avoid any possible complaint of their being more exposed than mine to the enemy, or of their being treated worse with respect to their supplies of provisions: it would rest nevertheless with your serene electoral highness to let them serve in a body, provided they should be under the command of the general of the army; but to suspend their march, when the French have already announced their approaching irruption into Germany, and are assembling on the Rhine, would be too prejudicial to the common cause for me to lend a hand to it, at the same time that the recent conduct of Napoleon towards the courts of Carlsruhe, Cassel, and Stutgard, will enable your serene highness to judge whether the neutrality of Bavaria be possible, and whether you would yourself, sir, my brother and cousin, have it in your power to fulfil your promise not to employ your troops against me.—I would have been deeply afflicted to endanger the electoral prince, to whom I feel a personal attachment; but a courier, if one had been dispatched to him directly, even at the time when the prince of Schwartzenberg received the assurances from your serene electoral highness, would have placed him in a condition to effect his departure from France before any fatal measure could have been taken with respect to him.—Faithful to the fulfilment of what I have once promised, I am authorised to insist on the same fidelity being observed towards me. I claim then, formally, from your serene electoral highness, the promise you gave me to unite your troops with mine, at the same time that I declare to you, that I am ready to consent to the conditions above stated. I have directed the count Buol to wait on your highness, and to deliver you this letter, and have given him authority to accede to such arrangements as may be called for on this head; it would be painful to myself, and to my close and intimate ally, the emperor of Russia, to experience on your part, sir, my brother and cousin, any disposition which might prevent us from retaining those sentiments of which we have it greatly at heart to give you effectual proofs. Accept the assurances of my perfect esteem, &c. &c.

No. V.—*Letter from his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine to his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans and of Austria. Dated Wurtzburgh, Sept. 21st,* 1805.

The count of Buol Schaunstein has acquitted himself of the commission with which your imperial majesty has deigned to honour him on his mission to me. I have experienced, on this occasion, a very lively sense of consolation from the assurances, in every instance so highly to be prized, of your imperial and royal majesty's friendship, which he has repeated to me in express terms. It is to this sentiment, sire, and to that of your magnanimity, that I can appeal with full confidence. I retain the hope that your imperial and royal majesty will spare unfortunate provinces the horrors of a war, from which they have already too severely suffered, at a moment when the wounds of former hostilities are still bleeding. I owe it to my unfortunate subjects, I owe it to myself, not to lavish their blood for discussions that are foreign to them, and against a government that has done

done them no injury. This was the primary motive of that absolute and complete neutrality which I claimed of your imperial majesty by the letter which I took the liberty of addressing to your majesty on the 8th instant. Every thing persuades me to adhere to this system. I beseech you, sire, to believe that I shall never depart from it, and that the menaces of France will also be wholly ineffectual to make me abandon this invariable resolution.—I shall not fatigue your majesty with a detail of the conferences that have taken place during the residence of the prince of Schwartzenberg at my court. Your majesty will condescend to call to mind, that at that period he had no power to accede to the demands which I had preferred, and that the retreat of my troops had been constrained by the necessity of saving them from the disgrace of being disarmed, with which they were openly menaced. I say nothing of what has since passed. The melancholy picture of these events has pierced my heart; it would be no less afflicting to that of your imperial majesty if you were acquainted with them to the full extent.—And now your imperial and royal majesty will do me that justice to which I am well entitled, if you will but persuade yourself that, whatever may be the course of events, nothing shall ever alter the respectful devotion with which I am, &c. &c.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans, hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c. Dated Vienna, October 28th, 1805.

The emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms. To his ardent desire of military achievements, his passion to be recorded in history, under the title of a conqueror, the limits of France, already so much enlarged and defined by sacred treaties, still appear too narrow. He wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the sovereign of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquests: and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France. —This project announces all that the emperor of France has performed, threatened, or promised. He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards foreign independent states. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted for the re-establishment of tranquillity, the security of my states, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully disclosed, and no choice was left between war, and un-armed, abject submission!—Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support

support me. Far from attacking the throne of the emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "that we "would, in no event, interfere in "the internal concerns of France, "nor make any alteration in the "new constitution which Germany "received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.—But the sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquillity, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his force, compelled Holland and the elector of Baden to join him; whilst his secret ally, the elector palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the king of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings, he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender, after a brave resistance.—A proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.—Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe: calm and firm I stand in the midst of twenty-five millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance, for whatever they venture for the throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquillity, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.—With fortitude the Austrian monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breasts of those good and loyal men, for whose prosperity and tranquillity I combat, that antient patriotic spirit which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing to save what must be saved; their throne and their independence, the national honour and the national prosperity.—From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things, unanimity, and a quick, firm, and courageous co-operation in every measure, that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the emperor of Russia, and other powers, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause for ever; and the unanimity of the sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and

and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation.——In the name, and at the express command of the emperor and king,

Francis Count Saurau.

Proclamation of Lieutenant-General Deroy, to the Bavarian Army.

Soldiers,—Your country has called you to its defence. In the midst of peace our elector has been attacked by Austria: Bavaria has been overrun by her troops. Your prince wished to remain neutral; and you have seen yourselves forced to avoid the Austrian armies in order to prevent an engagement. But Austria requires your being incorporated with her army: she wishes you to be disarmed. You know the manner in which you were treated in former campaigns. Then you fought for that power: you marched together, and you submitted to excessive fatigues. What would have been your fate, if, when dispersed in that army, you had not dared to call yourselves Bavarians, the faithful subjects of Maximilian Joseph? —You, Bavarians, would not allow yourselves to be disarmed, you, who at the moment of the enemy's invasion, have traversed through his columns for the purpose of rejoining your colours.—You, Suabians and Franconians, who, at the first signal, came to unite yourselves with your brethren in arms; you will not suffer yourselves to be dishonoured. Avenge the prince whom you love; avenge the unprovoked injuries which you have received; come to the camp, in order to conquer peace for your country. The great emperor of the French has joined us with all his forces. Full of confidence in Providence, and in the justice of our cause, do not allow your country to be oppressed. Soldiers, let us possess your courage and confidence, and we shall be victorious.

Proclamation of Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, Arch-Chancellor of the French Empire, to all the People of the Kingdom of Italy. Given at Milan, October 1st, 1804.

People of the kingdom of Italy, the cabinet of Vienna has determined upon war, both against you and the French people. That cabinet has dared to say, that the war has been provoked by France and Italy. Undoubtedly it will not be easy for it to make you credit this strange calumny. People of Italy, you know whether, during the last five months, Austria has for a moment ceased to collect forces under your eyes, to victual her fortresses, and to menace your frontiers. You are able to judge whether the emperor of the French and king of Italy, though informed of all these hostile preparations, whereat you were justly alarmed, has not been in a manner deaf to the statements of the injustice and faithlessness of the cabinet of Vienna. You know whether, at the moment when you were daily threatened with seeing your territory invaded, Napoleon did not refuse to hearken to your alarms, and to order suitable military dispositions to dissipate them. In a word, you know how often you have been surprised,

prised, alarmed, and have even complained of the patience of Napoleon. —Napoleon would not believe that war was possible. He demanded explanations: he did not recal his ambassador: he considered the residence at Paris of the ambassador from Vienna, as a pledge that the house of Austria wished for peace: and hence it was that the armies of that house, taking advantage of the generous confidence of Napoleon, invaded the territory of a prince of the empire, of a prince guilty of the unpardonable crime of having remained faithful to treaties, and of having continued our ally. Unaccountable blindness, which has led the emperor of Germany to compel those states to take refuge under the protection of the emperor of the French, which he had at his coronation been bound to protect and defend. The cry of the Bavarian people has been heard by Napoleon. Napoleon is gone to put himself at the head of his armies. Soon shall the crime perpetrated against Bavaria be avenged. After a few efforts, peace, which has so often been granted, and so often offered by Napoleon, shall be secured for a long period. People of the kingdom of Italy! I am in the midst of you, such as my august and dearly beloved father-in-law, who has placed me here, has wished that I should be. On my part I will take care that your property shall be respected, and your laws and constitutions preserved. Unquestionably, even with the greatest valour, there is yet cause for a people, still without defence, to apprehend those misfortunes which are inseparable from the state of war. Rely upon my zeal for the performance of all my duties: rely upon the sentiments of my heart, which I have declared to you. People of Italy, I will remove from you all the inconveniencies which I possibly can. I expect from you, zeal, attachment, and courage. You know the unlimited confidence which you all ought to place in that part of the French army, which is destined for Italy. You know the confidence which is due to the darling son of victory, to whom the emperor has entrusted the care of defending you. People of Italy! Napoleon relies entirely upon you: rely entirely upon him. Napoleon has on his side the God of armies, always terrible to the perjured. He has in his favour his own glory, his genius, the justice of his cause, the valour and fidelity of the people of Italy. Our enemies shall be vanquished.

The Prince Eugene.

Proclamation addressed to the Inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover by Lieutenant General Don. Given at Stadt, November 20th.

I George Don, lieutenant-general in the service of his majesty of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, commander-in-chief of a corps of British troops upon the continent, hold it for my first duty, upon my arrival in his majesty's German states, to make known and declare hereby to the inhabitants of the electorate of Hanover, that the principal object of the troops I have the honour to command, is to effect the evacuation of his majesty's German states, and to undertake the defence of the same, against the enemy.—The well-known discipline of the troops under my command, is to me the best assurance of their good conduct

conduct towards the subjects of their lawful sovereign; but, contrary to my expectation, should any well-grounded complaint be brought before me, I shall investigate its merits with impartiality, and remedy the same accordingly without delay.—His Britannic majesty, my gracious sovereign, is convinced, that his beloved German subjects will receive his troops in the most friendly manner; I therefore, in his majesty's name, and by his express command, invite all persons, whose circumstances will permit, to enter into the military service, particularly those who have previously belonged to the Hanoverian army.—I invite them, without delay, to join the British standard, where I shall insure to them every privilege attached to his majesty's German legion. With our forces thus united, we shall then oppose a check to the unlawful demands of the enemy; and we may thus the more confidently reckon upon the good consequences of our efforts, being armed with the justice of our cause; in behalf of our king and our country. Given at Stadt, November 20th, 1805.

(Signed)

George Don, lieut.-gen.

Russian official Account of the Battle of Austerlitz, from the Petersburg Journal of February 2d, 1806.

Troppau, Jan. 25th.—The issue of the battle of Austerlitz has been so well confirmed by its consequences, that it is almost incredible how France could publish such extravagant and untrue relations of that affair. All Europe, and the Russian nation in particular, justly expect a relation on our part. The love of truth alone, and the wish to adduce none but well authenticated facts, have hitherto prevented the appearance of this relation. In the mean while, it is necessary to correct some of the statements of the French bulletins, particularly the 30th, and to lay them before the public.—General Savary spoke with two persons only belonging to the emperor's suite; and, excepting these, he only saw some field adjutants, who had brought dispatches from their chiefs, or were in waiting to transmit orders to them.—The chief of the French nation might not have derived any pleasure from the conversation of Prince Dolgorucky; but he at the same time forgot that the Russians did not belong to those nations who sought his protection.—The number of the allied army, as stated in the bulletins, "was 105,000 "men, viz. 80,000 Russians and "25,000 Austrians, and the French "much inferior."—But why were their numbers not given?—Besides the reserve, which alone was said to be equal to an army, the enemy's force consisted of four large divisions of 20,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry each, commanded by a marshal and two generals of division. The combined army, on the other hand, consisted of 52,000 Russians and 17,000 Austrians.—But this inferiority in number was the least misfortune in the Russian army: the scarcity of provisions was so great, that for nearly two days preceding the battle, they had nothing to eat. The horses were famished to such a degree, that those belonging to the artillery could no longer draw. Of course, in the battle, the artillery was of little use, excepting in those stations where it was first planted.

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The total failure of provisions and forage was alone sufficient to prevent our maintaining our post any longer at Olmutz, or to take another station further in the rear. These circumstances urged the necessity of the battle, the happy result of which could only be expected from the valour of the troops.—The imperial guard, of which it is said in a bulletin, that it lost all its colours, are still in possession of them, and have taken one pair from the enemy. The combined army, it is said, lost 15,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. Do they include among these the 20,000 said to have been drowned?—After so many forced marches, and so much fatigue and hunger as had been sustained, with the sickness consequent thereunto; after the affairs upon the Danube and in Moravia; of the whole Russian army there is not a deficiency of more than seventeen thousand men. But, were the loss as considerable as the bulletin has pretended, why was not the Russian army pursued, as that bulletin falsely asserts? On the contrary, the Russian army kept the field till the next morning. The armistice was not concluded, but with the emperor of Germany, at whose particular desire the Russians first commenced their retreat, and which was also effected in good order and without loss, notwithstanding the French partly assert, that during the negotiations with Austria, the French army prosecuted its victories. To enhance the glory of this day, the French bulletin says, that the French guard, (the reserve corps) took no part in the battle. The same bulletin however afterwards asserts, that when one French battalion was broken by the Russian guard, Buonaparte ordered marshal Bessieres to advance, and that the imperial guards on both sides immediately came to action.——The French bulletins abound with false statements, over which the pretended noise and distraction, occasioned by the discharge of 200 pieces of cannon, and a conflict between 200,000 men, throw but a flimsy covering. Can it possibly serve the interests of a great general to sanction such reports? Can he really stand in need of such means as these to increase that military glory, which is not denied him? Posterity will do justice to the truth.

Declaration of the King of Sweden. Dated Marswinsholm, near Ystad, October 31st, 1805.

We, Gustavus Adolphus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, heir of Denmark and Norway, duke of Sleswig and Holstein, &c. &c. declare and make known, that when we entered upon the government of our kingdom, the unfortunate French revolution had prevailed for some years, while the most sanguinary and unheard-of scenes which had been there perpetrated, had spread discord, insurrection and war over the greatest part of Europe. During the nine succeeding years, the French revolution never ceased to threaten an interruption of the general tranquillity, and to excite the attention of every country. Trusting in the fidelity of the Swedish nation, and favoured by its distance from France, we witnessed, without alarm, the furious zeal of the factions, and their tyranny over a divided state, persuading ourselves that the experience of these great

great calamities, produced by dissention and oligarchy, might at length be the means of restoring order, and an equitable government, for the security of the French people, and other states. This pleasing hope was not fulfilled; the government was indeed frequently changed; but the fundamental principles, so dangerous to all Europe, still remained unaltered. They were not only retained under the consular government, but in proportion as power came into the hands of the first consul, his ideas of law and justice were diminished; every thing was now sacrificed to that ambition which usurped an authority over the rights of nations and treaties, and even over that respect which all governments wish to preserve for themselves. The blood of one of the worthy descendants of the ancient and honourable family of France was not long since shed by the hand of violence. This shocking circumstance was not only a specimen of the ideas which the French government entertained of law and equity, but also a most disgusting picture of the system it had adopted; and, in every respect, affording a signal warning to all governments. While this encroachment furnished the great states with such a view, as enabled them to draw the most genuine conclusions respecting the irresistible power of France, the smaller states were converted into provinces by violence or intrigue; and the danger appeared not less general than overwhelming, as it seemed that security against these menaces was no longer to be found in any distance from the scenes of action.—The most justifiable claims, made by us upon the French government, were fruitless, in obtaining indemnities for the demands made by several of our subjects, respecting unlawful captures, arbitrary freightage, and an illegal embargo; as the lawless proceedings of the French government were carried to such a pitch, as to lay the Swedish commerce under considerable embarrassments in the French ports, during the space of nine months. Such proceedings could only increase the apprehensions entertained of this dangerous conduct, and excite, as it doubtless has in every loyal Swede, a wish for the organization of an adequate counterpoise against a power which had so rashly committed itself in its endeavours to obtain a superiority, and availed itself of every unjust means to obtain the end proposed. —But as no state was powerful enough to escape the effects of these practices, we hoped that the general experience of these outrages, would finally unite, and concur in their efforts to remove this common nuisance, and effectually to resist that power, the object of which was, by degrees, to subjugate all others.—This period has at length arrived, and the greatest powers in Europe have taken the field, to support their own dignity and independence. We have united ourselves with them in every worthy and friendly connection, and for the purpose of sharing in all undertakings, have drawn closer the ties of amity; and we hope, with the assistance of Providence, to contribute to the restoration of the general tranquillity. With this view, we have now passed over, with a part of our army, to Pomerania, there to unite our power with the Russian forces; and, further, to act with energy in such a manner as circumstances may require.—

quire.—In consequence of this laudable and weighty determination, we fully expect to be accompanied by the blessings and prayers of our faithful subjects, as it is our purpose to contend for the future independence and the honour of the Swedish name. And since it has been our care, that, during our absence, the administration of public affairs should be preserved, and carried on without obstruction, in its usual course, we have graciously thought proper to establish a regency, and to nominate and appoint, as members of the same, the Swedish baron Wrangle, bailiff of the empire, president, &c. &c. Count Charles Axel, major-general, &c.; Count Samuel Uglas, lieutenant-general and inspector of the cavalry, &c.; baron Brock Cederstrom, president of our chancery, and commandant of the order of the northern star; baron Frederick William Ehrenheim, our chancellor of the court: and our adjutant generals of the fleets and armies.—Our gracious will and pleasure, therefore, is, that all our loving subjects and faithful servants, of high and low degree, shall yield the same obedience and obsequiousness to the regency appointed in our royal name, as to ourselves. To this end, all whom it may concern are commanded to conform themselves; and for the better security of the same, we have, with our own hand, signed this present, and verified it with our royal seal.

(L.S.) Gustavus Adolphus.
M. Rosenblad.

Napoleon, King of Italy. The following is an Account of the Proceedings relative to the Assumption of the Crown of Italy by Napoleon, Emperor of the French.

Paris, March 18th, 1805.

Yesterday at one, his majesty, being seated on his throne, surrounded by the grand dignitaries, the ministers, and great officers, and the members of the council of state, the grand master of the ceremonies, introduced M. Melzi, vice-president of the Italian republic, attended by M. Mareschalchi, ambassador of that republic, and the representatives of its principal public bodies.——M. Melzi addressed the emperor in the following terms:

Sire,——You have ordered me to assemble together the consulta of state, and the deputation of the Italian republic, and to invite them to take into consideration the object most important for their present and future destinies, the form of their government. I have the honour, sire, to present to you, in the result of their labours, the wish they have formed. The first consideration that struck the minds of the assembly, produced a conviction, that it was impossible to preserve longer the present form, without the peril of remaining far behind the rapid course of events that characterises the epoch in which we live. The constitution of Lyons had all the characteristics of being provisional. It was but the effect of circumstances, a system constitutionally too weak to answer the views of durability and preservation. The urgent necessity of changing it, is demonstrated to reflection as it is generally felt. In setting out from this point, every thing was simple. The system of a constitutional monarchy was pointed out to us by the progress of enlightened reason, and by the conclusive

conclusive results of experience, and the monarch was pointed out by all the sentiments of gratitude, love, and confidence. Sire, in a country that you have conquered, re-conquered, created, organized, and governed hitherto; in a country where every thing recals your exploits, attests your genius, and breathes forth your benefits, but one wish could be formed, and that wish has been expressed. The assembly has not neglected to weigh, with strict attention, the ulterior views to which your profound wisdom had directed. But though these views were universally important and perfectly concordant with our dearest interests, it was not difficult to convince ourselves that things were not yet sufficiently mature for the attainment of this last degree of political independence. It is consonant to the natural order of things, that the Italian republic should feel during some further time of the condition of all states newly formed. The smallest cloud that appears on the horizon must necessarily create solicitude and excite alarm, and in this situation where could be found a better pledge of our tranquillity and happiness, a more solemn guarrantee of the consolidation and existence of our state? Sire, you are still a condition of necessity to it. It belongs only to the counsels of your high wisdom, to fix the term of it, to disarm all foreign jealousy. It belongs only to the most generous moderation to consent to find that time exactly in the moment of our dangers.—The assembly penetrated with all the proofs of your kindness which have marked the preceding communications, has given way to that full confidence which was due to you; and its last wish, and its last prayer, demand of you constitutions in which the principles you have already proclaimed, shall be consecrated, principles which eternal reason calls out for, and without which the fate of nations would be abandoned to the passions of men. Deign, sire, to accept, deign to perfect the wish of the assembly over which I have the honour to preside. The interpreter of all the sentiments which animate the hearts of the Italian citizens, it brings to you, in this wish, the most sincere homage. It will report to them with joy, that in accepting it, you have doubled the force of the ties which bind you to the preservation, the defence, and the prosperity of the Italian nation. Yes, sire, you wished that the Italian republic should exist, and it has existed. Wish that the Italian monarchy should be happy, and it will be so.

M. Melzi then read the following instrument: The consulta of state, the vice-president in the chair, and the deputies of the colleges, and the constituted bodies of the Italian republic, considering the situation of Europe, and that of their country, are unanimously of opinion:

1. That the moment is arrived for placing the finishing hand on the institutions, the basis of which has been laid at Lyons, and for this purpose declaring the government of the Italian republic hereditary monarchial, according to the principles of the constitution, of the government of the French empire.—2. That the emperor Napoleon, founder of the Italian republic, be declared king of Italy.—3. That the throne of Italy be hereditary from male to male, in the direct and legitimate line natural and adoptive, to the perpetual exclusion of females,

and their issue, with the limit of the right of adoption, not being permitted to extend to any other person than a citizen of the French empire, or of the kingdom of Italy.—4. That the crown of Italy shall not be united to the crown of France, except on his head; that this union be forbidden to all, and each of his successors: and that no one of them be allowed to reign in Italy, unless he resides on the territory of the Italian republic.—5. That the emperor Napoleon shall have the right to give himself, during his life, a successor among his legitimate male children, whether begotten or adopted, but that he cannot make use of this right without compromising the security, the integrity, and the independence of a state, the existence of which is one of his most brilliant titles to glory, as long as the French troops occupy the kingdom of Naples, as long as the Russian armies keep possession of Corfu, as the British forces hold Malta, and the peninsula of Italy is threatened with becoming at every instant the field of battle of the greatest powers of Europe. —6. That the separation of the crowns of France and Italy will be incompatible with the surety of the state, only when these circumstances shall have ceased.——7. That the point most important for nations, for the nature and stability of the supreme power being regulated, the emperor Napoleon be requested to repair to Milan to take the crown; and after hearing the consulta of state and the extraordinary deputations of the colleges, to give to the kingdom a definitive constitution, which shall guarrantee to the people its religion, the integrity of its territory, the equality of its rights, political and civil liberty, and the irrevocability of the sales of the national property; to the law alone the power of imposing taxes; and to the natives the exclusive powers of being called to the employments of state; principles which the emperor Napoleon has consecrated by the laws he has already given to Italy, the proclamation which was the first cry that resounded from the summit of the Alps, when he twice descended from them to conquer and free our country.—8. That finally, Europe will remain persuaded, that all the parts of the kingdom of Italy are consolidated for ever, and that no one part can be separated from the rest without threatening the very principle on which the whole has been founded.—Paris, 15th March, 1805, year 4.

(Signed)
Melzi, Manschalchi,
Caprara, &c.

His majesty replied in the following terms:

From the moment of our first appearance in your country, we have entertained the desire of establishing the Italian nation free and independent; we have prosecuted this object in the midst of the uncertainty of events. In the first instance we formed the inhabitants of the right bank of the Po into the Cispadane, and those of the left bank into the Transpadane republic. More fortunate circumstances have since enabled us to unite those states, and to form of them the Cisalpine republic. In the midst of the manifold objects which then engaged our attention, our people of Italy were affected by the interests which we felt in every thing that could secure their prosperity and happiness; and when, a few years after, we learned on the banks of the Nile, that our work

was

was overturned, we became sensible to the misfortunes to which you were a prey. Thanks to the invincible bravery of our armies, we made an appearance in Milan, when our people of Italy supposed us still on the shores of the Red Sea. Our first wish, whilst yet covered with the dust and blood of battles, was the reorganization of the Italian nation.—The statutes of Lyons committed the sovereignty to the consulta and the colleges, in which we had concentrated the different elements which constitute nations. You then believed it for your interests that we should be at the head of your government; and still persevering in the same opinion, you now will that we should be the first of your kings. The separation of the crowns of France and Italy, which might be advantageous to insure the independence of your posterity, would at the present moment be fatal to your existence and tranquillity. I shall keep this crown; but only so long as your interests shall require; and I shall with pleasure see the moment arrive, when I can place it on the head of a younger person, who, animated by my spirit, may continue my work, and be on all occasions ready to sacrifice his person and interests to the security and the happiness of the people over whom Providence, the constitutions of the kingdom, and my wish, shall have called him to reign.

After this audience, marshal Brune was presented to the emperor: he took the oath as grand officer of the legion of honour, and received from the hands of his majesty the grand ribbon of the legion of honour, and the staff of a marshal of the empire. General Bacciochi, senator, and gen. Victor, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, were introduced, and received from his majesty, the grand ribbon of the legion of honour.—The emperor having descended from his throne, withdrew to his cabinet, whither he summoned the vice-president, and the members of the Italian consulta, and held a council which lasted an hour and a half.—The emperor at two o'clock proceeded from the Thuilleries to the senate, to communicate the deliberations of the state consulta of the Italian republic, which calls him to the throne of Italy. The procession was the same as at the consecration: the weather was bright, the crowd immense, and the acclamations of joy universal.

Official Account of the Coronation of the Emperor of the French, as King of Italy, at Milan, on the 26th of May, 1805. From the French Official Paper, the Moniteur.

On the 25th of May his excellency the cardinal Caprara, archbishop of Milan, *legate-a-latere* of his holiness, to his majesty the emperor of the French, was admitted to a private audience, and delivered to the emperor the new credentials of the holy father, accrediting him also in the same dignity, to his majesty as king of Italy, for the transaction of all affairs in which the holy see is interested in that kingdom. Besides these new credentials, his eminence delivered on the part of his holiness, the following congratulatory letter to his majesty:—"Pius "VII. to our dear son in Jesus "Christ; greeting and apostolical "benedictions. Your imperial and "royal majesty is not unacquainted with all the sentiments with

"which we are penetrated for you, "and with what gratitude we re- "member the things you have done "in France, in favour of the Ca- "tholic religion, and the proofs of "love and respect which you gave "us during our stay in Paris; you "can then readily comprehend "with what interest we have learn- "ed that the regal dignity was "united in your person to the im- "perial dignity, with which you "were already invested. The re- "ciprocity of our love, and that "paternal tenderness which we "feel towards you, render very "dear to us, whatever is glorious to "you. We should have sent a par- "ticular nuncio to testify to you "these dispositions; but, knowing "all your benevolence towards our "dear son, Jean Baptista Caprara, "cardinal priest of the holy Ro- "man church, archbishop of Milan, "we have not hesitated to believe, "that the testimonies on our part "could not be better received, than "when presented by him. We "have then charged him to present "himself before you, and to impart "to you all the sentiments of our "heart, on this occasion, in which "you receive a new dignity. It "is he who will present to you "this letter, and we are sure that "the congratulations he will make "to you in our name, will be ac- "cepted by you with benevolence. "In fine, we doubt not but you "will employ all the authority you "are invested with, to secure, in "your new kingdom, all the advan- "tages of religion, which is the co- "lumn and the support of all king- "doms; and we have the farther "confidence that you will continue "to give us those marks of love and "filial respect, which we have al- "ways received from you. In the "mean time we give, from the bot- "tom of our heart, the apostolical "benediction to your imperial "majesty, in pledge of our pater- "nal benevolence. Given at Rome, "at Marie Maggiore, under the "ring of the fisher, the 20th of "May, 1805, in the sixth year of "our pontificate.—John, Archbi- "shop of Carthage."—On the 26th of May the ceremony of the coronation of the King of Italy, was performed with the greatest pomp, and the most imposing grandeur. The fineness of the weather, the serenity of the sky, and the splendour of the sun, contributed to render this solemnity most brilliant. At half past 11 her majesty the empress, preceded by her imperial highness the princess Eliza, repaired to the cathedral, along a gallery elegantly adorned, and was conducted under the canopy to her tribune, amidst the liveliest applause. At 12 o'clock his majesty the emperor and king left the palace by the same gallery, wearing upon his head the imperial crown and that of Italy, holding in his hands the sceptre, and the hand of justice of the kingdom, and clothed with the royal mantle, carried by the two grand gentlemen of the horse. His majesty was preceded by the hussars, the heralds at arms, the pages, the aids-de-camp, the masters of the ceremonies, by the grand master of the ceremonies, by seven ladies carrying offerings, by the honours of Charlemagne, of the empire, and of Italy, carried by the grand officers of France and Italy, and the president of the three electoral colleges, accompanied by the civil officers of his majesty. All the ministers, grand officers, French counsellors of state, and the officers of

of the royal household, followed the emperor and king. The cardinal archbishop came with his clergy to receive his majesty at the portal, burned incense before him, and addressed him as follows: "Sire, "with that clemency and goodness "which so eminently distinguish "your imperial and royal majesty, "you condescended to receive the "homage which I had the honour "to offer you, in the name of the "clergy and people of Milan, on "the memorable day of your en- "trance into this capital. Deign "also to accept the same in this sa- "cred temple, chosen by your ma- "jesty for the solemn ceremony of "your coronation; and look with "the eyes of a tender father, on the "assembly of cardinal, bishops, "and clergy, who this day unite "with me to celebrate that august "event, and to implore the author "of all good to shower down upon "your imperial and royal person, "an abundance of all heavenly "blessings." After this speech the cardinal archbishop conducted his majesty under the canopy to the sanctuary. The shouts of applause which involuntarily burst forth at the sight of so grand a retinue, and so great a hero, almost drowned the sounds of a vast band of music, which announced, by the triumphal march, the arrival of his imperial majesty. The emperor seated himself in the chair, upon a throne, having upon his right the honours of the empire, upon his left those of Italy. The honours of Charlemagne were at the entrance of the sanctuary, in front of the altar. The cardinal legate was upon an arm chair, with the gospel at his side. The grand civil officers were behind his majesty, the grand master, and the masters of the ceremonies, upon the right and left of the altar, and the civil officers in the choir. After the prayers and usual interrogations, the grand officers of Italy laid upon the altar the royal ornaments delivered to them by his majesty, and the cardinal blessed them. The emperor then went to the foot of the altar, to receive from the hands of the archbishop the ring, the mantle, the sword, which he delivered to his highness prince Eugene, the sceptre, and the hand of justice; and finally he ascended the altar, and took the crown of iron. Placing it on his head with an air of defiance, he said, in a loud tone of voice, these remarkable words:—"*Dieu me la donne, gare* "*à qui la touche!*"—"God gives "it to me, woe to him who touches "it!" Having then laid this crown upon the altar, he took that of Italy, and placed it upon his head, amidst thunders of applause from the spectators. After this ceremony, the emperor, preceded by the same procession which had conducted him to the choir, crossed the church, receiving at every step numerous and lively acclamations, evident proofs of the love and respect he inspired. His majesty placed himself at the bottom of the nave, upon an elevated and magnificent throne. The honours of Italy were placed behind the throne. His highness prince Eugene was seated upon a chair on the right of the emperor. Below him, on the same side, were the honours of Charlemagne, and on the left of the throne the honours of the French empire. Below them, to the right and left, were the great military officers, the members of the counsel, and the counsellors of state, on seats raised one above the other.

Before the throne, and three steps lower, were the grand chamberlain, the grand equerry of France, the grand master of the ceremonies, and the grand equerry of Italy, on stools; the pages were seated upon the steps of the throne. At the bottom of the steps seven ladies, bearing offerings, were seated upon chairs. To the right and left of them were the masters of the ceremonies, and lower down the heralds at arms, and the ushers. On both sides of the nave were long seats, occupied by the members of the three electoral colleges, the legislative body, the tribunals of cessation and revision, by generals, colonels, inspectors, commissaries, prefects, the members of the tribunals of appeal, the presidents of the departments, &c. The military deputations occupied the space by the window of the choir and the nave; below these benches were erected galleries and tribunes, filled with the most distinguished persons of the realm. In the first of these tribunes, called the imperial tribune, to the right of the throne, were the doge, two members of the Ligurian legation, and forty ladies, magnificently attired. Opposite was the tribune set apart for the diplomatic corps; next, the tribune set apart for the generals of France, and lower down the one appropriated to strangers. The empress Josephine, and the princess Eliza, occupied another tribune in the choir. The walls, cieling, and columns of the cathedral, were covered with silk and crape, and ornamented with gold fringes. Nothing could equal the splendour and magnificence of this superb picture, which commanded respect and admiration from every beholder. His majesty again traversed the church, preceded by ladies bearing offerings, and accompanied by the aides-du-camp of the emperor. His majesty, after laying the offerings upon the altar, returned, and seated himself upon the throne. After mass had been performed, the grand almoner brought the gospel to his majesty. The grand chancellor of the kingdom, after a signal given him by the grand master, called to the president of the councils to bring the oath, and summoned near the throne the three presidents of the electoral colleges, and the presidents of the legislative body, and the counsel of state. His majesty thereupon read the oath with a loud voice, and the chief of the heralds cried out, "Napoleon, "emperor of the French and king "of Italy, is crowned and enthroned. Long live the emperor and "king!" These last words were repeated by all the attendants, accompanied with the most lively and repeated acclamations. Te Deum was then chaunted, during which the secretary of state prepared the procès verbal of the oath taken by his majesty; the clergy appeared with the canopy at the foot of the throne, and his majesty returned to the palace with the same procession, and amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of people, who pressed around him. The sanctity of the place, the elegance of the decorations, the order of the procession, the splendour of the ceremony, the regularity of the evolutions, the noble symmetry of the groups, the richness of the costumes, the grace and elegance displayed by the ladies bearing offerings, the magnificence of the throne, the majestic deportment

deportment of the emperor, but above all, the remembrance of his numerous achievements, and the glory he had acquired, rendered the whole of the solemnity so august, and left that lively and deep impression on the mind of every spectator, which it is far easier to conceive than to describe. On the afternoon of the same day, at four o'clock, their majesties, attended by a grand retinue in carriages, repaired to the church of St. Ambrose to hear Te Deum, and for the purpose of rendering thanks to the Eternal God, in one of the most holy and most ancient edifices ever consecrated to him. All the streets were ornamented with the richest tapestry, and crowded with an immense concourse of people, who made the air resound with their prayers for the prosperity and long continuance of the reign of the happy warrior, who has restored us to glory, and has promised us happiness. The following is the speech addressed by the provost of the basilic of St. Ambrose, to his imperial and royal majesty, on his descending from his carriage. "Sire, the "solemn thanks, which the sacred "person of your majesty has just "performed in this church of St. "Ambrose, affords me a fortunate "opportunity of presenting, in the "midst of public acclamations, the "most respectful tribute of fidelity "and obedience, in the name of "this chapter of the Ambrosian "church, which this day revives, "under the protection of her king. "The august ceremony by which "your majesty has been crowned "and enthroned, in the metropoli- "tan church, has taught us how "sacred and respectable in the eyes "of religion is the person of a "king. But the act of gratitude "which your majesty is about to "perform, under the auspices of "the holy protector of this capital, "and before the altar;—this act, "sire, secures to your majesty, not "only our respect and obedience, "but also our hearts. It guaran- "tees to you days of prosperity and "of blessings, which we beseech, "and never shall cease to beseech "of heaven, for your sacred per- "son, and for your august compa- "nion, the empress queen, as well "as for all the imperial and royal "family. I also feel myself dou- "bly obliged to your majesty, "whose kindness has raised me to "the unexpected honour of being "appointed to the functions of his "almoner."

Papal Allocution. Allocution of his Holiness the Pope, delivered in the Select Consistory, held at Rome, the 26th of June, 1805. *Published in Latin, in the French Official Paper, the Moniteur of the 8th of July*, 1805.

Reverend brethren:—Since the first moment of our return from France to this city, we have ardently desired, reverend brethren, to assemble you in consistorial council, in order that we may make known to you our true design and object in making that journey, for the purpose of decorating our most dear son in Christ, Napoleon, with the ensigns of imperial dignity, and to communicate to you, without delay, the salutary consequences, which, by the blessing of God, have result-

ed to us from that journey. Nevertheless, we are not yet fully able to gratify those our anxious wishes, because various matters relative to the churches, respecting which we had made propositions, have not yet been settled, nor have the examinations of the bishops, on whom those churches ought to be conferred, been yet completed. We, however, congratulate ourselves in being able to communicate with you this day, so near the solemn festivals of the holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, in order that, after having described the benefits we have experienced chiefly by their holy assistance, we may proceed to celebrate the memory of those glorious martyrs, with a piety the more ardent, and with souls overflowing with gratitude.—The 2d day of November last year, we departed from Rome. You will remember, on that occasion, the fervent wishes expressed by the Roman people for our welfare; and the numbers, who, inspired by a holy affection for our person, accompanied us many miles on our route. These excited in our breast the liveliest emotions of paternal love, and were considered by us an auspicious omen, for the success of our journey.—On the frontiers of Etruria, and more particularly on our arrival at Florence, we are unable to express the satisfaction we then felt, on beholding such a concourse, such myriads of people, who came to venerate, in an humble person, the successor of St. Peter, and the vicar of Christ on earth. Among the foremost to show us marks of veneration, was our daughter in Christ, Maria Louisa, queen of Etruria, who not only, in the most solemn manner, manifested her pious affection for us, but entreated us to take the opportunity of conferring the sacrament of confirmation on her dear son, Louis, king of Etruria. This sacred ceremony was solemnized with appropriate magnificence, and we had to admire on the occasion, in common with all present, the becoming piety of the mother and the son.—In continuing our progress through Italy, we received the most consoling proofs of a general veneration for our sacred functions, as well as attachment to our person, particularly at Modena, at Reggio, at Parma, at Placentia, at Tortona, at Alexandria; on our approach to Turin, our reverend brother, his eminence the cardinal Cambaceres, and our dear son Salmatois, advanced to receive us, and, in the name of the emperor of the French, to wish us a happy arrival in France, and to express the emperor's wishes for our presence in his dominions. In effect we were then in France, and the people of that illustrious nation rejoiced at our arrival among them, gave the most striking manifestations of their piety and their religion, not only in their professions, but in every mark of their respect and affection. In every part of the empire through which we passed, the prefects of the provinces, and all those invested with civil or military authority, delivered the most affectionate and respectful addresses, as well towards our person, as to the concerns of the holy see. At Lyons, we were received by our reverend brother, his eminence cardinal Fesch, the archbishop of that province, with a magnificence the most generous, with the most affectionate hospitality, and with an anxious solicitude for every thing attached to us, in a way beyond our powers to express. The concourse

course of excellent and pious inhabitants of that town was so great, when we celebrated the holy mysteries, that the immense area of the metropolitan church could not contain them. How great then must have been our holy raptures! With what fervent adoration did we express our gratitude to the father of mercies, for working so wonderful, so blessed a change! We were inspired with the most lively gratitude also, to the most potent emperor of the French, to whom that happy people owe the restoration of the true religion, the public exercise of which has been established under the concordat, which has passed between us.—We had not an opportunity of witnessing this complete triumph of the true faith at Lyons, so long as we could have wished. We were impressed with a lively desire to be present with the emperor, to consecrate him, and after that to confer with his majesty on the concerns of religion, and the affairs of the church; considerations for which we braved every difficulty, and had undertaken the journey.—We proceeded on our route to Fontainebleau, where, at length, we had the pleasure of beholding the most puissant prince, who is so dear to us. What pleasure, what joy, we experienced in our first interview with this emperor, whose fame has sounded to the extremities of the world, and whom God has chosen to restore his true religion, in France, to its former publicity and splendour! We shall always, with the most pleasurable sensations, recollect that, and the following days, which, by the invitation of this most excellent prince, we spent at Fontainebleau, in refreshing ourselves, after the fatigues of our journey.—From the castle of Fontainebleau, where we experienced and had to admire the just sentiments, and the munificence of the emperor towards us, we repaired together to Paris. There, on a day, remarkable in itself, the first Sunday in advent, and the second of December, in the midst of all the triumphal pomp and splendour of that imperial city, in which all the population of France seemed to have been congregated, were celebrated in the most solemn manner, the consecration and the crowning of the emperor, and that of our most dear daughter in Christ, Josephine, his august consort.—This splendid ceremony being terminated, we directed all our attention to the affairs of religion and the church; we placed the greater confidence in the emperor, because, as we apprised you, he had testified by his letters, that he desired to confer freely with us, respecting the means of re-establishing the ancient splendour of religion and of divine worship; and we cannot recollect, without particular sentiments of gratitude, the ingenuousness, the politeness, the good nature, the affectionate regards towards us, with which he listened to the desires, which, in terms of apostolic freedom, we expressed; and also enumerated the demands which we had to make of him for the advantage of the catholic religion, the glory of the Gallican church, and the authority and dignity of the holy see.—One consideration, which we had particularly at heart, was the sincere return of certain bishops to the catholic unity, who, before they received their canonical institutions at our hands, ought to have given adequate testimonies of their reconciliation; but who, on the contrary,

ry, after receiving them, behaved in such a manner as to render us very uneasy with respect to the sincerity of their sentiments. These anxieties, however, ceased, after an interval of some days; for either by oral or literary communication with us, they earnestly declared, that they cordially adhered, and sincerely submitted to the dictates of the holy see, with respect to ecclesiastical affairs in France. What precious consolation we experienced, when, afterwards, we blended our tears together on our embracing them with sensations of true paternal charity. In order to render this consolation the more enduring, and that it may even increase, we fondly hope, that they will continue to give certain and manifest signs of the sincerity of their declarations, and that in future we shall be free from all solicitude in those respects. To this end we ardently supplicate God, the searcher of all hearts, to finish and secure by his grace, the good work they have undertaken.—Having disposed of a consideration of such importance, we proceeded to the discussion of others, which concerned the advantage of religion, the liberty of the church, the honour of the clergy, the augmentation of the number of her sacred ministers, and suitable means for their support.—Encouraged by the confidence with which this excellent prince inspired us, and using that dignified freedom of communication with which our apostolic functions should be exercised, we exhibited to his majesty, both orally and in writing, the injuries and wounds which the Gallican church had received, in the destructive conflicts of latter times, and from the preponderance of hostile opinions; in short, we manifested what was due to us in those respects. The answers of the emperor were replete with professions of consideration for our person; for that merit of which we were in some degree conscious; and they afforded us the greatest hopes that the Gallican church, rising insensibly from its state of languor, would recover its pristine form and vigour. These are evils of such a nature as, though they might have been suddenly produced, yet to attempt an immediate cure, would be to aggravate, rather than to remedy them.—Think not, however, reverend brethren, that we do not still entertain the greatest hopes. Several acts have been performed, which operate as a pledge, as a security for future conduct. The societies of the Prêtres de la Mission, and of the Filles de la Charité, which St. Vincent de Paul had so beneficially founded, have been since re-established, and authorised to wear those habits which formerly distinguished them. By a public decree, the necessary funds for the repairs of cathedral churches, and the exercise of public worship, have been provided; and suitable edifices have been allotted, as seminaries, for young ecclesiastics. It has been decreed, that these seminaries shall be eligible to receive testamentary bequests of monies, or of funded property; and the expenses of those attached to the metropolitan churches, shall be defrayed from the public treasury. The revenues destined for the bishops and canons of the cathedral churches, have been augmented. The municipal administrations of the provinces have been charged with the providing for the repairs, and for furnishing the ordinary churches. The society of the Missions Etrangères, originally destined to

to carry the true faith to the extremities of the earth, has been restored through the paternal care of the emperor, so as to be able to recover the property it once possessed, and even to acquire new. Missionaries, who have been sent to the most distant climates for the propagation of the true religion, are encouraged and protected by the government of the emperor. We have ourselves given, with the most heartfelt joy, the apostolic benediction to certain distinguished priests, who made part of the mission to China. Among such a number of provident cares, we could not have forgotten our patriarchal church of the Lateran, the mother and chief of all the churches in the world. This church, by the munificence of the most generous of emperors, has been compensated for the loss of its property in France, which the fury of the times had wrested from her. Other measures of considerable importance have also been adopted. It has been decreed, that the bishops shall freely exercise their powers of judging, with respect to spiritual offences, and those which relate to ecclesiastical discipline, and to punish, as provided for by the canonical law. That the attempts made by the civil officers to shackle, in a manner at once unjust and oppressive, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall be discontinued; that the obstacles which existed to the entrance of young men into the ecclesiastical state shall be greatly diminished; and those which prevailed with respect to the religious education of youth; to the affording spiritual comfort to the sick, to the soldiery, or the inhabitants of the country, entirely done away. These benefits, which we have derived from our discussion with this great prince, guarrantee, as we have already observed, the effect of the other demands which we have made from him, and which we have every reason to expect from his religion.—We cannot, however, pass over in silence those other spiritual benefits, which God, the father of mercies, has deigned to grant us in France. You know with what zeal, with what pious ardour, the French people have, in our person, revered the supreme pastor of the catholic church. That which you have been apprised of, far from surpassing, even falls short of the truth. It is beyond the powers of language to express the love, the zeal, and the external veneration, which the people of France bear towards religion. The God of mercies has vouchsafed to shower down so many blessings upon our journey to France; that the bishops have not hesitated often to assure us, that those are beyond conception, as tending to the spiritual advantage of the people. We have not discontinued that general facility of access to us, that we may hear the complaints of the aggrieved, and remedy, as far as in us lies, those spiritual evils which still exist; and that we may promote the principle universally among the people, we have visited all the parishes in Paris, and there, as we afterwards did at Lyons, we distributed among many thousands of the faithful, the eucharistical bread. We also visited the hospitals, where the sick received the succours of christian charity, or which were consecrated to the religious instruction of youth. An innumerable crowd of catholics followed us every where, as well at our return, as on our going out, and appeared never tired of receiving our apostolic benediction.—

tions.—What shall we say of the illustrious French clergy? the sentiments which they loudly expressed in our favour, were of that description that we know not how to express how deeply we have been affected by such avowals. We are also incapable of describing that ardent zeal, that vigilance, those indefatigable cares, with which the bishops especially governed the flocks entrusted to their cares, thus doing honour to that religion of which they are the ministers, and ensuring respect even from its enemies. Having been ourselves witness, we have judged it our duty to decree these just praises, in the face of the universal church, to the meritorious clergy of France.—Neither have we neglected, while at Paris, to fulfil those duties which more properly belong to our ministry. We assembled, in conclave, our reverend brethren, those cardinals who accompanied us, as well as those who resided at Paris, and we presented the hat to cardinal de Belloy, archbishop of Paris, and to cardinal Cambaceres, archbishop of Rouen, with those rites and solemnities prescribed by the apostolic constitutions. We provided the vacant dioceses with new bishops, and we ourselves have consecrated some of them in the extensive church of St. Sulpice, amidst an innumerable concourse of the faithful. A few days previous to our departure from Paris, we performed the ceremony of baptizing the prince Napoleon, nephew to the emperor, with the greatest magnificence, and in presence of the great men of that splendid court, assembled at the palace of St Cloud. The emperor himself, and his august mother, in the most devout manner, presented the imperial infant at the consecrated font.—Such have been our labours in France; such have been the works of the glorious emperor of the French; such have been the marks of the attachment of the French for religion; and, such are the results of our journey.——The discussions being terminated, and the return of Spring favouring our journey, we deemed it incumbent on us to return to our city and to our see. Having fulfilled our duties towards the invincible emperor, from whom we were now forced to separate, and after receiving from him numerous testimonies of his favourable sentiments towards us, we commenced our journey hither. At Chalons we celebrated those days, solemnly consecrated to the memory of the passion and the resurrection of our Lord. How inconceivable was the ardent piety of the inhabitants of the city, and those of the neighbouring towns! What affectionate, but respectful eagerness to be near our person! At Lyons, the people manifested, if possible, still greater veneration for our person and sacred functions, than on our first visit, and reiterated their professions of love and devotion toward the holy see. Our reverend brother, the cardinal Fesch, archbishop of Lyons, rendered to us, a second time, with equal magnificence, the offices of hospitality. We rejoice in this opportunity of publicly acknowledging our gratitude to his eminence. We should not forget that, during our stay at Lyons, the celebrated chapel de Tourviere, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, was re-opened by us, in the presence of an incredible number of the citizens, and restored, as formerly, to public worship. At Turin,

rin, where, a second time, the inhabitants loudly expressed their veneration for us, we had the inexpressible happiness of again beholding the emperor Napoleon, and of conferring with him. We took the opportunity of earnestly recommending again to his consideration the ecclesiastical concerns of France and Italy, and after returning his majesty our sincere thanks, for all the benefits he had conferred on us and the catholic religion, we proceeded on our route to Etruria, and arrived at Florence.—Our entry into that city was attended with much splendour and productive of great public rejoicings. The illustrious queen of Etruria again received us in the most magnificent manner, evincing, at the same time, the most becoming piety. The Lord, in his unbounded mercy, had prepared for us in this city, the most gratifying of all consolation.—In our former route, through this city, we had a presentiment, that our reverend brother, Scipio Ricci, ancient bishop of Pistoya, seriously intended to be reconciled to us, and the holy Roman church; a thing which we had desired for some time, in common with all good men. He acquainted us, with truly filial confidence, that he was ready, in the sincerity of his heart, to subscribe to the formula, which we should please to propose to him. He has performed his promise, for the formula which had been transmitted by our reverend brother, the archbishop of Phillipo, has been acknowledged and signed by him. By this declaration, which he has requested may be published, in reparation of his former scandal, he has testified that he has received purely, simply, and in full sincerity and reverence, the constitutions of the holy apostolic see, by which are prescribed the errors of Baius, of Jansenius, of Quefnel, and their sectarian followers; and especially, the dogmatic bull Auctorem Fidei, by which are condemned, eighty-five propositions, taken from the synod of Pistoya, which he had himself collected and published. Farther, he has declared, that he reprobates and condemns all these propositions, and each of them, under the qualifications, and in the sense expressed thereof, in the bull above-mentioned. And finally, he declares his determination to live and die in the faith of the holy Roman and apostolic church, and in perfect submission to her, and also to us and our successors in the chair of St. Peter, in our qualities of vicars of Christ on earth. After this solemn declaration, we have called him into our presence, we have heard him protest anew, the sincerity of his sentiments, and his implicit submission to the dogmatical decisions of Pius VI. his attachment to the orthodox faith, and to the apostolic see, which, he said, had in fact preserved him in the midst of his errors. We thereupon paternally embraced him, we have acknowledged all the merit of his conduct, and, in the full affection of our charity, we have reconciled him to ourself, and the holy catholic church. In congratulating us in his letters on our happy return to Rome, he declares his adherence to the recantation made by him at Florence, which consideration affords us the greatest pleasure.—— Reverend brethren, we have conceived it our duty to communicate these important matters to you; in consideration of which, it behoves us to prostrate ourselves at the foot of the throne of the author of all these benefits, and humbly to supplicate

plicate him, through the intercession of the blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, to protect and accomplish, in his mercy, all that we, in our weakness, have endeavoured to begin, for his glory, the extension of the true religion, the safety of all souls, and the advantage of the church, and the holy apostolic see.

Royal Decree issued at Naples November 20, 1805.

The arrival of an Anglo-Russian squadron in this road, having given occasion to a report, that the legation and the French consulate had removed the arms of their sovereign, &c. to the great displeasure of his Sicilian Majesty; and, as it is presumed that the persons concerned in the commerce of Italy, Liguria, Batavia, &c. may be alarmed for the safety of their property in his majesty's estates, his majesty has authorised me to communicate to the exchange, in his royal name, that, whatever may be the consequence of this event, the property of the said nations, the allies of France, shall remain under the protection of the government; and that his majesty will also permit them to continue their commerce in every respect, just the same as if the legation and consulate continued in the exercise of their functions. To prevent any misunderstanding, this guarantee is not understood as extending beyond the continents of his majesty's kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. (Signed) Louis de Medici. Done at the Palace, Nov. 20, 1805.

American President's Speech.—Washington, March 4.—This day at twelve o'clock, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, took the Oath of Office; and delivered the following inaugural Speech, in the Senate Chamber, in the Presence of the Members of the two Houses, and a large Concourse of Citizens.

Proceeding, fellow citizens, to that qualification which the constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deep sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me so to conduct myself, as may best satisfy their just expectations. On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My conscience tells me, that I have, on every occasion, acted up to that declaration, according to its obvious import, and according to the understanding of every candid mind. In the transaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavoured to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, favour where favour was lawful, and cherished mutual interests and intercourse on fair and equal terms; we are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations as with individuals, our interests soundly calculated, will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties. And history bears witness to the fact, that a just nation is trusted on its word, when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others. At home, fellow citizens,

tizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments, and expences, enables us to discontinue our internal taxes. These, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation, which, once entertained, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching, successively, every article of produce and of property. If among these taxes some minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and because, if they had any merit, the state authorities might adopt them, instead of others less approved. The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our sea-board and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and pride of an American to ask, what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer, ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States? These contributions enable us to support the current expences of the government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public debts, as places at a short day, their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue thereby liberated, may, by a just reparation among the states, and a corresponding amendment of the constitution, be applied in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other great objects within each state. In time of war, if injustice by ourselves or others must sometimes produce war, increased as the same revenue will be by increased population and consumption, and aided by other resources reserved for that crisis, it may meet within the year all the expences of the year, without encroaching on the rights of future generations, by burthening them with the debts of the past. War will then be but a suspension of useful works, and a return to a state of peace, a return to the progress of improvement. I have said, fellow citizens, that the income reserved had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and in the mean time may keep down the accruing interest. In all events it will replace the advances we shall have made. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union; but, who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association, the less will it be shaken by local passions, and in any view, is it not better that the opposite bank of the Missisippi, should be settled by our own brethren and children, than by strangers of another family? With which shall we be most likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourse?—In matters of religion, I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have, therefore, undertaken, on no occasion, to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it; but

have

have left them as the constitution found them, under the direction or discipline of the state, or church authorities, acknowledged by the several religious societies. The aboriginal inhabitants of these countries, I have regarded with the commiseration their history inspires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no desire but to be undisturbed, the stream of overflowing population from other regions directed itself on these shores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter-state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society, which, to bodily comforts, adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have, therefore, liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use: we have placed among them instructors in the arts of first necessity; and they are covered with the ægis of the law against aggressors from among ourselves. But, the endeavours to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their present course of life, to induce them to exercise their reason, follow its dictates, and change their pursuits with the change of circumstances, have powerful obstacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of interested and crafty individuals among them, who feel themselves something in the present order of things, and fear to become nothing in any other. These persons inculcate a sanctimonious reverence for the customs of their ancestors; that whatever they did must be done through all time; that reason is a false guide, and to advance under its counsel in their physical, moral, or political condition, is perilous innovation: that their duty is to remain as their creator made them, ignorance being safety, and knowledge full of danger. In short, my friends, among them also is seen the action and counter-action of good sense and of bigotry. They too have their anti-philosophists, who find an interest in keeping things in their present state; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the ascendency of habit over the duty of improving our reason, and obeying its mandates. In giving these outlines, I do not mean to arrogate to myself the merit of measures. That is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who, by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the sound discretion with which they select from among themselves those to whom they confide the legislative duties. It is due to the zeal and wisdom of the characters thus selected, who lay the foundation of public happiness in wholesome laws, the execution of which alone remains for others; and it is due to the able and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with me in the executive functions. During this course of administration, and in order to disturb

disturb it, the artillery of the press has been levelled against us, charged with whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare. These abuses of an institution so important to freedom and science, are deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as they tend to lessen its usefulness, and to sap its safety. They might, perhaps, have been corrected by the wholesome punishments reserved to, and provided by, the laws of the several states, against falsehood and defamation. But public duties more urgent, press on the time of public servants, and the offenders have therefore been left to find their punishment in the public indignation. Now, was it uninteresting to the world that an experiment should be fairly and fully made, whether freedom of discussion, unaided by power, is not sufficient for the propagation and protection of truth? Whether a government, conducting itself in the true spirit of its constitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world should witness, can be written down by falsehood and defamation? The experiment has been tried. You have witnessed the scene. Our fellow-citizens have looked on cool and collected. They saw the latent source from which these outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries; and, when the constitution called them to the decision by suffrage, they pronounced their verdict, honourable to those who had served them, and consolatory to the friend of man, who believes he may be entrusted with the control of his own affairs. No inference is here intended that the laws provided by the states against false and defamatory publications, should not be enforced. He who has time renders a service to the public morals and public tranquillity, in reforming these abuses by the salutary coercions of the law. But the experiment is noted to prove that, since truth and reason have maintained their ground against false opinions, in league with false facts, the press, confined to truth, needs no other legal restraint. The public judgment will correct false reasonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the inestimable liberty of the press, and its demoralising licentiousness. If there be still improprieties which this rule would not restrain, its supplement must be sought in the censorship of public opinion. Contemplating the union of sentiment now manifested so generally, as arguing harmony and happiness to our future course, I offer to our country sincere congratulations. With those too, not yet rallied to the same point, the disposition to do so is gaining strength. Facts are piercing through the veil drawn over them; and our doubting brethren will at length see, that the mass of their fellow citizens, with whom they cannot yet resolve to act, as to principles and measures, think as they think, and desire what they desire. That our wish, as well as theirs, is that the public efforts may be directed honestly to the public good, that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unassailed, law and order preserved, equality of rights maintained, and that state of property, equal or unequal, which results to every man from his own industry or that of his fathers. When satisfied of these views, it is not in human nature that they should not approve and

support them. In the mean time let us cherish them with patient affection. Let us do them justice, and more than justice, in all competitions of interest; and we need not doubt that truth, reason, and their own interest, will at length prevail, will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete that entire union of opinion, which gives to a nation the blessings of harmony, and the benefit of all its strength.——I shall now enter on the duties to which my fellow-citizens have again called me; and shall proceed in the spirit of those principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of interest may lead me astray; I am sensible of no passion which could reduce me, knowingly, from the path of justice; but the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding, will produce errors of judgment sometimes injurious to your interests, I shall need therefore all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced; the want of it certainly will not lessen with increasing years. I shall need too the favour of that Being in whose hands we are, who led our fathers, as Israel of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the necessaries and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his providence, and our riper years with his wisdom and his power; and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

Thomas Jefferson.

Proclamation of Brigadier-General Ferrand, Commander-in-Chief in the Island of St. Domingo (or Hispaniola), Dated at the City of St. Domingo, 5th February, 1805.

Convinced by long experience that all kind of regard and moderation is useless towards the scoundrels who maintain the rebellion in Hispaniola, by furnishing supplies to the rebels, &c.——Art. 1. All individuals, whomsoever, found on board any vessel or vessels, allies or neutrals, bound to any ports in Hispaniola occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death. Those found on board any vessels, allies, or neutrals, coming out of any ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death. Those found at two leagues from any port on the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, on board of allies or neutrals, shall suffer death.—2. All prisoners made in these different cases, shall be brought into one of the ports of Hispaniola, occupied by the French, to be tried by a military commission, which is to pronounce sentence.—3. This proclamation shall be put into execution on the 1st Floreal, (21st April).

Letter from General Ernouf to his Majesty the Emperor. Dated Quarter-General, from the Camp of Boulogne, near Basseterre, Guadaloupe, 12th March, 1805.

Sire,—By order of your majesty, and in spite of the numerous fleets of the enemy, a fleet has made its appearance at the Windward Islands. Its presence has increased our force,

and we feel the most lively joy at the sight of the formidable succours. Every where, in these seas, is the flag of the English humbled; all their men of war hide themselves; their trade is annihilated, and their merchantmen have sought security and protection in neutral ports, since they did not conceive themselves safe behind fortifications which surrendered as soon as they were attacked.—This expedition, as useful as unexpected, has fixed for the colonies, the period of your glorious accession to the empire, and the true interest which your majesty has in all your people, whatever part of the empire they inhabit. What have we not to expect from the future? —Your majesty will deign to accept kindly the tribute of love, admiration, and gratitude, which I offer you in name of the first authorities, the inhabitants, the merchants, and the military of Guadaloupe.—— I have the honour, sire, with the deepest reverence, to subscribe myself, &c.

Constitution of Hayti.

We, H. Christophe, Clerveux, Vernet, Gabart, Petion, Geffrard, Toussaint Brave, Raphel, Romain, Lalondrie, Capoix, Magny, Daut, Conge, Magloire Ambroise, Yoyou, Jean Louis Francois, Gerin, Moreau, Fervu, Bavelais, Martial Besse, as well in our name as those of the people of Hayti, who have legally constituted us faithful organs and interpreters of their will; in presence of the supreme Being, before whom all mankind are equal, and who has distributed so many species of creatures on the surface of the earth, for the purpose of manifesting his glory and his power by the diversity of his work: in the presence of all nature by whom we have been so unjustly and so long a time considered as outcast children: do declare, that the tenor of the present constitution, is the free, spontaneous, and invariable expression of our hearts, and the general will of our constituents; and we submit it to the sanction of H. M. the emperor, Jacques Dessalines, our deliverer, to receive its speedy and entire execution.

Preliminary Declaration.

Art. 1. The people inhabiting the island, formerly called St. Domingo, hereby agree to form themselves into a free state, sovereign, and independent of any other power in the universe, under the name of empire of Hayti.—2. Slavery is for ever abolished.—3. The citizens of Hayti are brothers at home; equality, in the eye of the law, is incontestibly acknowledged, and there cannot exist any titles, advantages, or privileges, other than those necessarily resulting from the consideration and reward of services rendered to liberty and independence. —4. The law is the same to all, whether it punishes or protects.— 5. The law has no retro-active effect.—6. Property is sacred, its violation shall be severely prosecuted.—7. The quality of citizen of Hayti is lost by emigration and naturalization in foreign countries, and by condemnation to corporeal or disgraceful punishments. The first case carries with it the punishment of death and confiscation of property.—8. The quality of citizens is suspended in consequence of bankruptcies and failures.—9. No person is worthy of being a Haytian, who is not a good father, a good son, a good husband, and especially a good soldier

—10. Fathers and mothers are not permitted to disinherit their children. —11. Every citizen must profess a mechanic art.—12. No white man, of whatsoever nation he may be, shall put his foot on this territory with the title of master or proprietor, neither shall he in future acquire any property therein.—13. The preceding article cannot in the smallest degree affect white women, who have been naturalized Haytians by government, nor does it extend to children already born, or that may be born of the said women. The Germans and Polanders, naturalized by government, are also comprised in the dispositions of the present article.—14. All acception of colour, among the children of one and the same family, of whom the chief magistrate is the father, being necessary to cease, the Haytians shall henceforward be known only by the generic appellation of Blacks.

Of the Empire.

Art. 15. The empire of Hayti is one and indivisible. Its territory is distributed into six military divisions.—16. Each military division shall be commanded by a general of division.—17. These generals of division shall be independent of one another, and shall correspond directly with the emperor, or with the general-in-chief appointed by his majesty.—18. The following islands are integral parts of the empire, viz. Samana, La Tortue, La Gonaire, Les Cayemites, La Saune, L'Isle-a-Vache, and other adjacent islands.

Of the Government.

Art. 19. The government of Hayti is entrusted to a first magistrate, who assumes the title of emperor and commander-in-chief of the army. —20. The people acknowledge for emperor and commander-in-chief of the army, Jacques Dessalines, the avenger and deliverer of his fellow-citizens. The title of majesty is conferred upon him, as well as upon his august spouse the empress.—21. The persons of their majesties are sacred and inviolable.—22. The state will appropriate a fixed annual allowance to her majesty the empress, which she will continue to enjoy even after the decease of the emperor, as princess dowager.—23. The crown is elective, not hereditary.—24. There shall be assigned by the state an annual income to the children, acknowledged by his majesty the emperor. —25. The male children acknowledged by the emperor, shall be obliged, in the same manner as other citizens, to pass successively from *grade* to *grade*, with this only difference, that their entrance into service shall begin at the fourth demi-brigade, from the period of their birth.—26. The emperor designates, in the manner he may judge expedient, the person who is to be his successor, either before or after his death.—27. A suitable provision shall be made by the state to that successor; from the moment of his accession to the throne.—28. The emperor and his successors shall, in no case, and under no pretext whatsoever, have the right of attaching to their persons, any particular or privileged body, whether as guards of honour, or under any other denomination.—29. Every successor deviating from the preceding article, or from the principles consecrated in the present constitution, shall be considered and declared in a state of warfare against the society. In such a case, the counsellors of state will assemble, in order to pronounce his removal, and to chuse one among themselves who shall be thought

most

most worthy of re-placing him; and if it should happen that the successor oppose the execution of this measure, authorised by law, the generals counsellors of state shall appeal to the people and the army, who will immediately give their whole strength and assistance to maintain liberty.—30. The emperor makes, seals, and promulgates the laws, appoints and revokes, at will, the ministers, the general-in-chief of the army, the counsellors of state, the generals and other agents of the empire; the sea officers, the members of the local administrations, the commissaries of government near the tribunals, the judges, and other public functionaries.—31. The emperor directs the receipts and expenditures of the state, surveys the mint, of which he alone orders the emission, and fixes the weight and the model.—32. To him alone is reserved the power of making peace or war, to maintain political intercourse, and to form treaties.—33. He provides for the interior safety and for the defence of the state; and distributes at pleasure, the sea and land forces.—34. In case of conspiracies manifesting themselves against the safety of the state, against the constitution, or against his person, the emperor shall cause the authors or accomplices to be arrested and tried before a special council.—35. His majesty has alone the right to absolve a criminal, or to commute his punishment.—36. The emperor shall never form any enterprise, with the view of making conquests, nor disturb the peace and the interior administration of foreign colonies.—37. Every public act shall be made in these terms:—"The emperor I. of Hayti, commander-in-chief of the army, by "the grace of God and the consti-"tutional law of the state."

Of the Council of State.

Art. 38. The generals of division and brigade are, of right, members of the council of state, and they compose it.

Of the Ministers.

Art. 39. There shall be, in the empire, two ministers and a secretary of state. The minister of finances having the department of the interior, and the minister of war having the marine department.—40.—44. (Interior regulations respecting the ministry.)

Of the Tribunals.

Art. 45. No one can interfere with the right which every individual has, of being judged amicably by arbitrators of his own chusing, whose decisions shall be acknowledged legal.—46. There shall be a justice of the peace in each commune. Any suit amounting to more than one hundred dollars, shall not come within his cognizance. And when the parties cannot conciliate themselves at his tribunal, they may appeal to the tribunals of their respective districts.—47. There shall be six tribunals in the cities hereafter designated, viz. at St. Marc, at the Cape, at Port-au-Prince, Aux-Cayes, Lanse-a-Veaux, and Port-de-Paix. The emperor determines their organisation, their number, their competence, and the territory forming the district of each. These tribunals take cognizance of all affairs purely civil.—48. Military crimes are submitted to special councils, and to particular forms of judgment.—49. Particular laws shall be made for the national transactions and respecting the civil officers of the state.

Of Worship.

The law admits of no predominant religion. The freedom of worship is tolerated. The state does not provide for the maintenance of any religious institution, nor of any minister.

General Dispositions.

The crimes of high treason, the dilapidations of the ministers and generals, shall be judged by a special council, called and provided by the emperor.—The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum.—— All property which formerly belonged to any white Frenchman, is incontestibly, and of right, confiscated to the use of the state.—— Every Haytian, who, having purchased property from a white Frenchman, may have paid part of the purchase-money stipulated in the act of sale, shall be responsible to the domains of the state for the remainder of the sum due.——Marriage is an act purely civil, and authorised by the government.—The law authorises divorce in all cases which shall have been previously provided for and determined.—— There shall be national festivals for celebrating independence, the birthday of the emperor and his august spouse, that of agriculture and of the constitution.——At the first firing of the alarm gun, the cities will disappear and the nation rise. We, the undersigned, place under the safeguard of the magistrates, fathers and mothers of families, the citizens, and the army, the explicit and solemn covenant of the sacred rights of man and the duties of the citizen. We recommend it to our successors, and present it to the friends of liberty, to philanthropists of all countries, as a signal pledge of the divine bounty, who, in the course of his immortal decrees, has given us an opportunity of breaking our fetters, and of constituting ourselves a people, free, civilized, and independent.

(Signed)

H. Christophe. &c. (as before.)

Having seen the present constitution, we, Jacques Dessalines, emperor I. of Hayti, and commander-in-chief of the army, by the grace of God, and the constitutional law of the state, accept it wholly, and sanction it, that it may receive, with the least possible delay, its full and entire execution throughout the whole of our empire. And we swear to maintain it, and to cause it to be observed in its integrity to the last breath of our life. Done at the imperial palace of Dessalines, the 20th May, 1805, second year of the independence of Hayti, and of our reign the first. By the emperor,

Dessalines.

Juste Chanlatte, Sec. Gen.

CHARACTERS.

CHARACTERS.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Father Boscovich.

ROBERT Joseph Boscovich, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born of very respectable parents, in the free city of Ragusa, on the coast of Dalmatia, the 18th of May, 1711. He was the youngest of nine children, and his mother lived to the extraordinary age of 103. Six sons received the best education that their father's circumstances could afford; and all of them, particularly the eldest, who became a priest, were distinguished by a happy vein for poetry. Having finished his grammatical course with applause, the young Boscovich, prompted by the example of his brother, in his fifteenth year took the habit of the noviciate, and entered the Jesuits' college at Rome. There the original bent of his genius discovered itself by the enthusiastic ardour with which he plunged into the study of the mathematics. His progress in that important branch of knowledge was so rapid as to astonish, and soon outrun his preceptors. Under their instruction he acquired the elements of geometry and algebra, but was left to the exercise of his own application in prosecuting the higher parts of mathematics. He studied by himself the principles of the differential calculus; and thus prepared he began the Principia of Newton, and devoured that immortal work with the most eager avidity. He was transported by the vast display of new and splendid truths which were unveiled; and while, with the torch of geometry, he traced the secret links of nature's operations, and seemed to penetrate the councils of heaven, he felt his passion for distinction wonderfully enflamed: nor in the warmth of his temper could he suppress the movements of self-gratulation, which the consciousness of his powers and acquirements excited in his breast. By his persuasion, Noceti, his master in philosophy, was induced to re-print a small poem on the rainbow, and another on the aurora borealis, both of which Boscovich enriched with ingenious notes and illustrations. The publication of this tract spread his fame beyond the precincts of the college, and beyond the Alps. Mairan, whose opinion concerning the aurora borealis he had espoused, noticed it with loud commendation, in the second edition of his dissertation; and the praises bestowed by the

French philosopher, with the title conferred on him of correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, could not fail to prove highly gratifying to his youthful vanity.

After Boscovich had completed the usual course of philosophy, he was obliged, by the rules of the institution, to teach grammar and the classics; but he never lost sight of his favourite studies, and he was invited by his mathematical master to defend annual theses, and deliver dissertations on such subjects as occasion suggested. These being printed in succession, extended farther his reputation. The first appeared in 1736, and contained a theory of the solar spots, very similar to that which was afterwards so ingeniously supported by professor Wilson of Glasgow. It supposes the sun to have two atmospheres, the lower being dense, and sometimes sprinkled with clouds; the upper rare, and subject to variation of height. Next year produced two dissertations; one on the transit of Mercury, and another on a remarkable aurora borealis.

Five years had Boscovich spent in the drudgery of teaching latin, and three more were consumed in the unprofitable study of scholastic theology, when, by a very singular indulgence, he was exempted by his superiors from the fourth year's attendance, and permitted to relinquish that dark and thorny path, and thenceforth employ his talents in exploring nature's wide domain. His situation now, as supernumerary prefect of the Roman college, was entirely suited to his taste. To communicate mathematical instruction was to him a delightful task; and he prepared, for the use of his pupils, a short system of geometry, which comprised all the capital truths of that science, in fourteen propositions. In the selection of the materials, in their disposition and arrangement, he exhibited the clearness, the precision, and noble elegance, formed after the model of the ancients. He composed the elements of trigonometry with the same purity of taste. But the capital part of the system, his theory of the conic sections, was reared by repeated efforts, and at distant intervals, and was not published until the year 1755. Boscovich considered these curves as described in *plano*, and assumed, for his generic definition, the beautiful property of the directrix, which is common to them all, the parabola being only its simplest case. In the eclipse, the ratio of a line drawn from any point to either of the foci, is to a perpendicular from the same point to the directrix, in the ratio of a less to a greater; in the hyperbola, it is that of a greater to a less. But the author did not stop here; he likewise investigated the properties derived immediately from the section of the cone. He supposed it cut by a moveable plane, and showed how the several curves would thence be successively produced. The same luminous idea he transferred to the cylinder, the spheröids. His imagination loved to contemplate the fine mutation and transition of mathematical figures, and to trace the series of successive, yet apparently connected changes, which have suggested the law of continuity. On that metaphysical principle, as elucidated by the transformation of geometrical loci, he gave an exquisite dissertation Other dissertations, remarkable for their ingenuity,

nuity, were successively delivered to a crowded audience, at the annual examination of his school. These treated on various difficult points on geometry, astronomy and optics; on osculating circles, the nature of infinitesimals, trajectories, the inequality of gravity over the earth's surface, the centre of magnitude, the laws of bodies, living forces, the flux and reflux of the sea, the annual abberation of the fixed stars, the limits of astronomical observations, the uses of lenses and dioptric telescopes, and a new method of employing the observation of the phases in lunar eclipses, on the determination of a planet's orbit by help of catoptrics, and on the atmosphere of the moon, which he held to be very different from that of the earth, and more analogous to water. In one of these dissertations he pointed out a mistake of the famous Daniel Bernouilli, who had hastily concluded, that the tides of the atmosphere must rise higher, in proportion to its rarity, than those of the ocean; in another he shewed that the question concerning the measure of forces, which then so vehemently agitated the scientific world, as it generally happens, was merely a dispute of words; in a third, he sketched the outlines of that bold structure, which has obtained such deserved celebrity among the learned—his sublime theory of the constitution of matter.

While Boscovich was thus usefully and honourably engaged in directing the studies of youth, and enlightening the world by his elegant and ingenious writings, the pleasure of his conversation was eagerly courted at Rome. In every house of note he was always a most welcome guest, and he reigned in every society by the ascendancy of his talents. Before mixed companies he would freely talk of his own speculations, which he had a singular felicity in rendering intelligible and interesting to the most ordinary minds; and though, on these occasions, he was not accustomed to conceal his inward satisfaction, or decline bestowing upon himself the merited encomiums, these frequent sallies of vanity seemed to flow merely from the warmth of his character, and were effaced in the general blaze of admiration entertained for his superior talents. Nor was his ambition confined within the circle of abstract science; indulging the excursive flights of fancy, he often sacrificed to the muses. He composed latin verses on a great variety of subjects, and which, consequently, possessed very different degrees of merit. Every occurrence, he was ready to seize, whether public or private, serious or comic; wars, nuptials, jocular and domestic incidents, were indiscriminately his theme. He had a wonderful knack in composing those verses, with a memory not less astonishing for retaining them; and at the tables of his friends, he took pleasure in reciting elaborate passages. Surrounded by his disciples and partial admirers, the sort of idolatry which he received, appears, however, to have had rather an unfortunate effect on his character, by tempting him to overate the measure of his powers, and extent of his attainments. Once, and once only, he entered the lists with his illustrious cotemporaries. It was in answer to the question proposed by the academy of sciences at Paris, to determine the inequalities produced by the mutual action of Jupiter and Saturn, especially near the time of their conjunction. His

memoir

memoir was returned with much commendation, and very few mathematicians, assuredly, would have felt themselves lowered in yielding the premium to the great Euler. But Boscovich was piqued at what he conceived to be an unfair decision, and would never afterwards engage in any public competition.

A philosopher, residing in Rome, amidst the venerable remains of ancient splendour, was powerfully drawn to examine these monuments. Boscovich wrote several dissertations on the subject of antiquities, two of which were printed, and the rest circulated in manuscript. His zeal, activity, and fondness of applause, rendered him at all times accessible, and in a multitude of cases, his advice was ardently sought by individuals. Benedict XIV. a great patron of learned men, and his enlightened minister, cardinal Valenti, consulted him on various objects of public œconomy, the clearing of harbours, and the constructing of roads and canals. On one occasion he was joined in a commission with other mathematicians and architects, invited from different parts of Italy, to inspect the cupola of St. Peter's, in which a crack had been discovered. They were divided in opinion, but the sentiments of Boscovich, and of the marquis Poleni, prevailed. In stating, however, the result of the consultation, which was to apply a circle of iron round the building, Poleni forgot to refer the idea to its real author, and this omission greatly offended the Ragusan geometer. Other incidents had occurred to mortify his pride: he became at last disgusted with his situation, and only looked for a convenient opportunity of quitting Rome. While in this temper of mind, an application was made by the court of Portugal to the general of jesuits, for ten mathematicians of the society to go out to Brazil, for the purpose of surveying that settlement, and ascertaining the boundaries which divide it from the Spanish dominions in America. Wishing to combine with that object the mensuration of a degree of latitude, Boscovich offered to embark in the expedition, and his proposition was readily accepted. But cardinal Valenti, unwilling to forego the lustre reflected by a man of such distinguished abilities, commanded him, in the name of the Pope, to dismiss the project, and persuaded him to undertake the same service at home in the papal territory. In this fatiguing, and often perilous operation, he was assisted by the English jesuit, Mayer, an excellent mathematician, and was amply provided with the requisite instruments and attendants. They began the work about the close of the year 1750, in the neighbourhood of Rome, and extended the meridian line northwards across the chain of Appenines as far as Rimini. Two whole years were spent in completing the various measurements, which were performed with the most scrupulous accuracy. In the intervals, while this great work was carrying on, the active disposition of Boscovich sought amusement and occupation in other pursuits. At night he was busy in drawing out his elements of conic sections; and in the mornings and evenings, during his excursions to and from the remote stations among the mountains, he composed on horseback the greater part of his elegant latin poem on eclipses. This singular fact reminds us of what is reported of the late Dr. Darwin, who is said to have framed, in his

his mind, the beautiful and harmonious episodes of the Botanic Garden, while driving in his chariot, on visits to his country patients.

This important operation of measuring two degrees on the surface of Italy, is elaborately described by Boscovich, in a quarto volume, written in his usual diffuse manner, and full of illustration and minute details. But the book is rendered the more valuable by the addition of several opuscules, or detached essays, relating to the subject, and which display great ingenuity conjoined with the finest geometric taste. We may instance, in particular, the discourse on the rectification of instruments, the elegant synthetical investigation of the figure of the earth, deduced both from the law of attraction, and from the actual measurement of degrees, and the nice remarks concerning the curve and the conditions of permament stability. This last tract gave occasion, however, to some strictures from D'Alembert, to which Boscovich replied, in a note annexed to the French edition of his works.

The arduous service which Boscovich had now performed was but poorly rewarded. From the Pope he only received a hundred sequins, or about forty-five pounds sterling, a gold box, (and abundance of praise). He now resumed the charge of the mathematical school, and, besides, discharged faithfully the public duties of religion which are enjoined his order. A trifling circumstance will mark the warmth of his temper, and his love of precedence. He had recourse to the authority of cardinal Valenti, to obtain admission into the oratory of Caravita, from which his absence excluded him, and which yet did afford only the benefit of a free, but frugal supper. In presiding at that social repast, the philosopher relaxed from the severity of his studies, and shone by his varied, his lively, and fluent conversation. He lived in habits of intimacy with his colleagues, and especially with his compatriot, Benedict Stay, known to the learned world by an excellent didactic poem, entitled, "Philoso-"phia Recentior," and which he elucidated by notes, containing, in a very neat compressed form, the elements of mechanics.

At this time a dispute arose between the little republic of Lucca, and the government of Tuscany, on the subject of draining a lake. A congress of mathematicians was called, and Boscovich repaired to the scene of contention, in order to defend the rights of the petty state. Having waited three months in vain, expecting the commissioners, and amused with repeated hollow promises, he thought it better for the interest of his constituents, to proceed at once to the court of Vienna, which then supremely directed the affairs of Italy. The flames of war had been recently kindled on the continent of Europe, and Boscovich, like a true courtier, took occasion to celebrate the first successes of the Austrian arms, in a poem, of which the first book was presented to the empress Theresa; but the military genius of Frederick the great of Prussia soon turned the scale of fortune, and our poet was reduced to silence. More honourably did he employ some leisure in the composition of his immortal work,—"Theoria philoso-"phiæ naturalis reducta ad unicam "legem virium in naturâ existen-"tium," printed at Vienna, in the year, 1758. This he drew up, it is alledged, in the very short space of

thirty

thirty days, having collected the materials a considerable time before; yet we must regret the appearance of haste and disorder which deforms a production of such rare and intrinsic excellence.

After a successful suit of eleven months, at Vienna, Boscovich returned to Rome, and received from the senate of Lucca, for his zealous services, the handsome present of a thousand sequins, or about £.450. Thus provided with the means of gratifying his curiosity, he desired and obtained leave to travel. At Paris he spent six months, in the society of the eminent men who then adorned the French capital; and, during his stay in London, he was elected, in 1760, a fellow of the Royal Society, and he dedicated to that learned body his poem on eclipses, which contains a neat compendium of astronomy. The expectation of the scientific world was then turned to the transit of Venus, calculated to happen in the following year. Boscovich, eager to observe it, returned through Holland and Flanders, to Italy, and joined his illustrious friend, Correr, at Venice, from whence they sailed to Constantinople, having on their way visited the famous plain of Troy. In Turkey he scarcely enjoyed one day of good health, and his life was repeatedly despaired of by the physicians. After spending half a year in this miserable state, he returned in the train of sir James Porter, our ambassador at the Porte; and having traversed Bulgaria, Moldavia, and part of Poland, his intention was to penetrate into Russia, if the agitation which there prevailed on the sudden death of Peter, had not deterred him from executing his project. The diary of his journey, which he published in Italian and French, is but a poor book, full of pedantry, and patched up of trifling and insipid remarks. Yet such were his pride and blind partiality, that he regarded with contempt the wholesome criticisms to which it gave occasion. Boscovich began his travels at too late a period of life to profit much by them.

At Rome his arrival was welcomed, and he was again consulted on various plans of public improvement. But in the spring of 1764, he was called by the Austrian governor of Milan, to fill the mathematical chair in the university of Pavia. The honours which he received provoked the jealousy of the other professors, who intrigued to undermine his fame. He took the most effectual mode, however, to silence them, by publishing his dissertations on optics, which exhibit an elegant synthesis and well devised set of experiments. These essays excited the more attention, as, at this time, the ingenuity of men of science was particularly attracted to the subject by Dolland's valuable discovery of achromatic glasses.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from the dominions of Spain, prevented Boscovich from going to California, to observe the second transit of Venus, in 1769, and which expedition the Royal Society of London had strongly solicited him to undertake; and, as his rivals began now to stir themselves again, he sought to dispel the chagrin, by a second journey into France and the Netherlands. At Brussels he met with a peasant famous for curing the gout, and from whose singular skill he received the most essential benefit. On his return to Italy, he was transferred from the university of Pavia,

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to the palatine schools at Milan, and resided with those of his order at the college of Brera, where he furnished, mostly at his own expence, an observatory, of which he got the direction. But he was still doomed to experience mortification. Some young Jesuits, who acted as his assistants, formed a conspiracy, and, by their artful representations, prevailed with the Government to exclude his favourite pupil and friend from holding a charge of trust. This intelligence was communicated to him at the baths of Albano, and filled him with grief and indignation. He complained to Prince Kaunitz, but implored his protection in vain. To the governor of Milan he wrote, that he would not return, unless things were restored to their former footing. He retired to Venice, where, having staid ten months in fruitless expectation of redress, he meditated spending the remainder of his days in honourable retirement, at his native city of Ragusa. But, while he waited for the opportunity of a vessel to convey him thither, he received the afflicting news of the suppression of his order in Italy; he renounced his scheme, and seemed quite uncertain what step he should take. Having come into the Tuscan territory, he listened to the counsels and solicitation of Fabroni, who held forth the prospect of a handsome appointment in the Lyceum of Pisa. In the mean time he accepted the invitation of La Bord, Chamberlain to Louis XV. and accompanied him to Paris. Through the influence of that favourite, he obtained the most liberal patronage from the French monarch; he was naturalized, received two pensions, amounting to 8,000 livres, or 333l. and had an office expressly created for him, with the title of "Director of Optics for the Marine." Boscovich might now appear to have attained the pinnacle of fortune and glory; but Paris was no longer for him the theatre of applause, and his ardent temper became soured by the malign breath of jealousy and neglect. Such extraordinary favour bestowed on a foreigner, could not fail to excite the envy of the *sçavans*, who considered him as rewarded greatly beyond his true merit. The freedom of his language gave offence, his perpetual egotism became disgusting, and his repetition of barbarous Latin epigrams, was most grating to Parisian ears. Besides, the name of a priest and a jesuit did not now command respect; and the sentiments of austere devotion, which he publicly professed, had grown unfashionable, and were regarded as scarcely befitting the character of a philosopher. Mirabeau, in his letters from Prussia, mentions Boscovich with a degree of slight, bordering on contempt, and warmly recommends it to his court, to invite from Berlin the celebrated Lagrange, a mathematician of the very highest order, and blessed with the mildest disposition.

But the geometer of Ragusa was not idle. He applied assiduously to the improvement of astronomy and optics, and his diligence was evinced by a series of valuable memoirs. He revised and extended his former ideas, and struck out new paths of discovery. His solution of the problem to determine the orbit of a comet from three observations, is remarkable for its elegant simplicity; being derived from the mere elementary principles of trigonometry.

nometry. Not less beautiful are his Memoirs on the Micrometer, and on achromatic telescopes. But his situation had become extremely irksome, and in 1783 he desired and obtained leave of absence. Two years he spent at Bassano, in the Venetian States, where he published his Opuscules, in five volumes, 4to. composed in Latin, Italian and French, and containing a variety of elegant and ingenious disquisitions connected with astronomical and optical science. During that time he lived with his editor, Remondini, and occupied himself in superintending the press. After finishing his task, he came to Tuscany, and passed some months at the convent of Valombrosa: thence he went to Milan, and issued a Latin Prospectus, in which he proposed to reprint the philosophical poem of Stay, enriched with his annotations, and extended to ten books. But very few subscribers appeared: his Opuscules experienced a slow sale, and the imperial minister neither consulted nor employed him, in some mathematical operations which were carrying on. Every thing but too keenly reminded him that he was no more a favourite of the Italian public. The visions of glory melted away. This mortifying reflection preyed upon his spirits, and made the deeper impression, as his health was much disordered by an inflammation of the lungs. He sunk into a stupid, listless melancholy, and, after brooding many days, he emerged into a childish insanity, and at last became furiously mad. It was truly pitiable to behold a man of his eminent talents, reduced to such a humiliating condition. The Milanese government provided for his custody. During the heat of delirium, he frequently exclaimed that he would die poor and inglorious. His religious feelings acquired new force, and he seemed to look forward with anxious hope for that distinction in a future world, which he thought was unjustly denied him in this clouded state of existence. In his short lucid moments, or fits of exhaustion that intervened, he regretted having spent his time in curious speculation, and considered the calamity with which he was visited, as a kind of chastisement of Heaven for neglecting the spiritual duties of his profession. In this temper of resignation his imposthume burst, and he expired on the 13th of February, 1787. He was interred decently, but without pomp, in the parochial church of St. Mary Pedone.—"Such was the exit," says Fabroni, "of this sublime genius, whom "Rome honoured as her master, "whom all Italy regarded as her "ornament, and to whom Greece "would have erected a statue, had "she for want of space been obliged "even to throw down some of her "heroes."

The Abbe Boscovich was tall in stature, of a robust constitution, with a long pale visage. His temper was open and friendly, but irritable, vehement, and impatient of contradiction. James Boswell, in his amusing Life of Dr. Johnson, incidentally mentions, that the English moralist, chancing to meet Boscovich in London, had a very keen dispute with him in Latin, on some metaphysical topic. There was much heat on both sides, and the Goliath of literature treated the mathematician in his usual bearish manner.

Boscovich was more distinguished by

by the elegance of his mathematical genius, than for talents of invention. The predeliction he entertained for the geometry of the Greeks, led him, perhaps, to undervalue the modern analysis, and rather to neglect the cultivation of the integral calculus, that astonishing instrument of discovery, which is indispensible in making any great progress in the deeper parts of physical and astronomical science. His example, with similar ones in this country, shews the danger of indulging a taste so laudable in itself, but which has a tendency to circumscribe the powers of human intellect.

The only work of Boscovich that has appeared in English, is his "Elements of the Conic Sections," which was, within these few years, translated, abridged, and somewhat altered, by the Rev. Mr. Newton, of Cambridge. This little treatise, we are sorry to observe, has not yet received such attention from the public as it well merits. For a view of his theory of matter, see the article—*Corpuscular Philosophy*.

Brief Memoirs of the late Earl Howe.

The Honourable Richard Howe, second son of Emanuel Scrope, Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, was born in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, March 8th, 1725-6, O. S.—by the change of style, March 19th, 1726. He was sent for education first to Westminster-school, when his father went to Barbadoes as Governor of that island, having been appointed to his government in May, 1732. From this school Richard was removed to that of Eton, not later than 1735, when the Viscountess (his mother) returned a dowager to England. In his fourteenth year he left Eton also, to enter into the naval service.

Mr. Richard Howe was initiated into his professional line, by sailing for the South Seas, in the Severn, of 50 guns, commanded by the Honourable Captain Edward Legge. This ship (one of Commodore Anson's squadron) was driven by stress of weather into Rio Janeiro, and thence navigated back to Europe.

Mr. Howe served next on board the Burfurd, Capt. Lushington, in a squadron under the command of Commodore Sir Francis Knowles, who was detached from Sir Challoner Ogle's fleet, in February, 1743, to make an attack upon the town of La Guitta, upon the coast of Curacoa. The attack was made; the Burford suffered considerably, and the Captain was killed in the action. This attempt having failed, a court-martial was held, relative to the conduct of the Burford. Young Howe was particularly called upon for his evidence. He gave it in a clear and collected manner, till he came to relate the death of his captain; he could then proceed no further, but burst into tears, and retired. There subsists a more intimate alliance between steady courage and sensibility, than the generality of men are aware of.

Mr. Howe was soon afterwards appointed acting-lieutenant, by Commodore Knowles, and in a short time came to England with his ship. His commission not being confirmed by the Admiralty, he returned to his station in the West Indies, where he was made lieutenant of a sloop of war.

An English merchantman had been

been captured at the Dutch settlement of Eustatia, by a French privateer, under the guns and protection of the governor. Lieutenant Howe, at his own earnest request, was sent with orders to claim her for the owners. This demand not being complied with, he desired leave to go with the boats, and attempt cutting her out of the harbour. The captain represented the danger of so adventurous a step, and added, that he had not sufficient interest to support him in England, on a representation of the breach of neutrality. The lieutenant then requested he would for a short time quit the ship, and leave the command with him. This being done, the Lieutenant went with the boats, cut out the vessel, and restored it to the proprietors.

In the autumn of 1745, lieutenant Howe, having served previously with admiral Vernon in the Downs, was raised to the rank of commander in the Baltimore sloop of war, which joined the rest of the squadron on the coast of Scotland, under Admiral Smith. During this cruize, the Baltimore and another armed vessel fell in with two French frigates, of 30 guns each, full of troops and ammunition. Capt. Howe immediately ran the Baltimore between them, and almost on board one of the ships. A desperate action commenced, in which Capt. Howe was severely wounded in the head by a musket-ball, and carried off the deck to all appearance dead; but, by medical assistance he soon recovered signs of life, and, after the dressing of his wound flew again to his post. The action continued till the French ships sheered off, leaving the Baltimore in too shattered a condition to pursue them. For his behaviour in this action, properly represented to the worthy admiral Smith, our young hero was advanced to the rank of post-captain, and on April 10, 1746, appointed to the Triton frigate. With the Triton he was ordered to Lisbon, there found the Rippon, captain Holbourne, with whom he changed ships, and visited the coast of Guinea. He afterwards went to admiral Knowles, at Jamaica, was appointed his first captain, on board the Cornwall, of 80 guns, in which ship he returned to England at the peace in 1748.

During the time of captain Howe's continuance with Sir Edward Knowles, in the West Indies, he did his patron a particular piece of service *in the domestic way*. By an infinite deal of pains he prevented that very skilful, but over-amorous, naval officer, from degrading himself excessively through a most improper marriage. This private anecdote (lately communicated to me from a most respectable and undeniable authority) proves that an early and sincere desire of rendering his friendship effectually useful, was remarkably prevalent in capt. Richard Howe.

A state of total inactivity could be little suited to the genius of an enterprising youth. We may reasonably conclude, then, that his interval at this time, of about three years, between his actual services, was chiefly taken up by an attention to the study of mathematics and naval tactics; in the knowledge of which he was universally allowed to have been singularly eminent, when of maturer years.

March, 1751, proved the recommencement of his nautical undertakings. He was then appointed to

to command his majesty's ships on the coast of Guinea, in La Gloire, of 44 guns. He had already gained such a commendable reputation among the seamen in general, that his ship was immediately manned with volunteers. On his arrival at Cape Coast, the governor and council represented to him the series of ill-treatment they had received from the Dutch governor-general, at Elmina Castle, who had interrupted their inland trade, imprisoned their free negroes, and had brought the credit of the African company to be held in contempt by the natives. Fired with indignation at these recitals, the commander of the squadron immediately prepared his own ship and the Swan sloop for action, and proceeded to Elmina, anchoring as near the Dutch castle, as the depth of water would permit. He then sent capt. Digges on shore, with a letter to the governor-general, demanding justice for the English merchants without delay, and an immediate release for all the free negroes. To the first demand the Dutchman sent an evasive answer; to the last an absolute refusal. Upon this a blockade for a day or two brought the governor-general to reason. All the free negroes being first sent off as a peace offering, the other demands were promised to be complied with, and the business soon adjusted and ratified.

La Gloire went the usual tour down the coast; thence proceeded to Barbadoes; the chief merchants of which place displayed their feelings at seeing a son of their old governor: the ship was quite crowded with refreshments from the shore. La Gloire proceeded next to Jamaica, thence, according to the usual course, with the merchants' remittances to England.

At the close of this same year (1751) capt. Howe was appointed to the Mary yacht. This was not the kind of command that accorded with his active spirit: he was glad to quit it in June, 1752, on being commissioned to the Dolphin frigate. The Dolphin was one of the squadron that sailed to the Mediterranean, under commodore Edgecumbe; who, during his station there, dispatched capt. Howe to the coast of Barbary, on a very critical service. The inhabitants of Sallee were fitting out a cruizer of about 20 guns, avowedly to plunder vessels of all the Christian nations, particularly of the English. On arriving in their road, the captain sent a letter to the bashaw and alcaide, acquainting them with the nature of the service to which he was appointed, and requesting an explanation of their intentions. The Moors invited the captain on shore to treat with them. He was strongly advised not to put himself in the power of such a faithless people; but, considering it as a duty belonging to his employment, he went on shore next morning, accompanied by two or three friends only; leaving his ship to the care of the lieutenant, with orders how to proceed in case of any accident. On his approach near the beach he perceived a concourse of people ready to receive him, and, upon landing, was immediately conducted to the bashaw and alcaide; who had prepared a repast for his entertainment (a sheep roasted whole, &c.) and behaved with the greatest civility, and even politeness. They then proceeded to the business of the intended

tended cruizer, and by their discourse appeared not quite free from hostile designs. When they were reminded of subsisting treaties, they replied, that the emperor of Morocco's engagements were not binding to them. They, however, after much argument, consented to abandon their intentions of cruizing against the English, if the captain would furnish them with a few materials for their ship. This he judiciously contrived to evade, by observing, that the stores on board the Dolphin were the property of the king his master, and not *his* to give away: but that if the bashaw and alcaide would honour him with a visit, they should be welcome to any thing on board that was at his own disposal. This invitation was accepted, and they went on board next day with near 200 of their followers; so that it was necessary to arm a number of seamen, as centinels, in the gangways, and other parts of the ship. The principal Moors were at first a little alarmed, and indeed affronted at this circumstance; but on the captain's informing them, that it was only a proper compliment to the dignity of his guests, they were perfectly satisfied, and cheerfully partook of the repast, not objecting to rum-punch, under the title of *sherbet*. They accepted of a handsome pair of pistols and some other things; and by a promise to return with a more considerable present for the emperor, (which he afterwards faithfully performed), the captain put them off with the gift of a hand-pump. On the Dolphin's departure, they sent a letter to the commodore, thanking him for appointing such an officer to negotiate with them, and desiring that the same person might return with the promised presents for the emperor.

In 1754, captain Howe came back to England; and in March, 1755, obtained the command of the Dunkirk, carrying 60 guns. In this ship he sailed with admiral Holbourne's squadron, to reinforce admiral Boscawen off Newfoundland. Here, while the British flag lay off Cape Race, there appeared (June the 8th, 1755,) the French ship Alcide, of 64 guns, and the Lys, mounting only 22, having eight companies of land forces on board. An action speedily commenced. In about half an hour the Alcide struck to the Dunkirk, her inferior in rate, guns, and men.

In 1756, (probably late in autumn) the honourable capt. Richard Howe, in the Dunkirk, with a 20 gun ship, and two sloops of war, was sent to destroy the fortifications which the French had erected on the island of Chaucey, near St. Malos. The fortifications were demolished, and capt. Howe returned to England.

In the beginning of the year 1757, captain Howe cruized in the channel and on the Irish coast, in which cruize he took one privateer of 36 guns, another of 18, and a third of 16. During such his employment at sea, he was elected representative in parliament for the borough of Dartmouth, about the middle of May, in the room of Mr. Walter Cary, deceased. So unshaken was his interest in this borough, that whenever his seat was vacated, either by civil appointment, or by a dissolution of parliament, he was constantly re-chosen without opposition. He continued to represent this place for nearly 25 years, till he was advanced to a British peerage.

On

On his return from cruizing, about the middle of the summer, 1757, he was appointed to the command of the Magnanime of 74 guns, and sent out with sir Edward Hawke. The Magnanime was one of the ships detached by sir Edward, under sir Francis Knowles, and ordered by sir Francis to attack the only fort on the island of Aix. This exploit captain Howe accomplished by getting within 40 yards of the fort before he fired: he then opened so furious and well-directed a fire, that the enemy were soon driven from their guns, and surrendered.

February the 16th, 1758, was an auspicious day indeed in our hero's calendar. Being allotted a cessation for a few months, amidst the career of his glorious action, he married Mary, one of the two daughters and co-heiress to Chiverton Hartop, esq. of Welby, in the county of Leicester.

Being thoroughly sensible of the skill and activity of captain Howe, (the only officer of the great armament in 1757, who had performed any service) Mr. secretary Pitt contrived to have an interview with him, for the purpose of discoursing about other attacks on the French coast. At the close of the conversation, captain Howe expressed his desire to be one of the officers employed on such service. The minister replied, "he could not interfere in "recommending captains to the "commander-in-chief." Thus the matter seemingly ended: but Mr. Pitt had in reality determined that the supreme naval command should be entrusted to capt. Howe himself.

In consequence of this determination, at the beginning of June, 1758, commodore Hood set sail in the Essex, with his squadron of ships of war, and above 100 transports, having on board some thousand land forces, and a large train of artillery, through the race of Alderney—being the first Englishman who had sailed with a fleet of ships through this dangerous pass. The commodore proceeded to the bay of Concalle. Here the duke of Marlborough landed with the troops, and having destroyed, near St. Malos, an hundred sail of shipping, and many magazines, re-embarked on the 11th of June. The commodore, after making various movements with his fleet, to the terror of the French coast, on the 1st of July returned to St. Helen's.

A second expedition in the same year, 1758, being concerted under the same naval commander, prince Edward, afterwards duke of York, went on board the Essex on the 24th of July. August the 1st, commodore Howe, with the troops under lieutenant-general Bligh, sailed from St. Helen's. On the 6th he came to anchor in Cherbourg road. The town of Cherbourg was taken, the bason totally destroyed, together with all the forts in the neighbourhood. This service performed, the fleet anchored the 19th of August, under the high land of Portland.

On the 31st of August the commodore sailed again towards St. Malos, still attended by prince Edward. He came to anchor the 3d September in the bay of St. Lusaine, and landed the troops without opposition. The commodore found it adviseable to move thence into the bay of St. Cas. On the retreat of the British forces from St. Cas, September the 7th, the commodore ordered his barge to be rowed through the thickest of the enemy's fire; thus animating the sailors, who had shewn

some backwardness at the tremendous aspect of the peril, to be firm in their duty. As many of the flying soldiers as his own boat could possibly contain, were repeatedly taken in; and, the rest of the boats, following so noble an example, above 700 of the army were saved, who would otherwise have perished.

Previously to the commodore's setting out on one of the expeditions already recited, being always attentive to verbal exactness, he found himself unable to comprehend one particular passage in his written instructions, which he had received from the *great* William Pitt. To him therefore he repaired, and mentioned, that he did not perfectly understand his orders. "Not understand your orders!" exclaimed the secretary in his haughty tone; "that's very strange indeed." The commodore, perfectly understanding the real purport of this exclamation, instantly replied: "Sir, do "not mistake me. When I shall "be thoroughly acquainted with my "errand, you may depend upon "my executing it to the utmost of "my power." This softened at once the minister's features: with the readiest complaisance he condescended to be the expositor of his own instructions—which, but for a habit of haughtiness, he might as easily have done at first. This anecdote is given from the mouth of lord Howe.

In a few days after those gallant exertions of humanity, which he had shewn in the bay of St. Cas, on the 7th September, Richard, viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, came home with his fleet. He had succeeded to this title by the death of his elder brother, George Augustus, killed July the 5th at the siege of Ticonderoga, in America—as promising an officer in the land service, as even his brother Richard in the naval.

In November, 1759, the Magnanime, commanded by lord Howe, made one of sir Edward Hawke's fleet at his memorable victory over marquis de Conflans. The Magnanime attacked the Formidable of 84 guns, which was thereby completely disabled, and afterwards taken. But the Magnanime having lost her fore-yard, was driven through the enemy's fleet to leeward, where lord Howe bore down, and attacked the Hero so furiously, that he soon compelled her to strike. According to the foregoing account, this rapid movement of the Magnanime was involuntary; but it was regarded in another light by intelligent officers on board the fleet: they considered it as a masterly stroke in the captain, for the more effectual annoyance of a flying enemy. The commanding admiral himself was of this opinion, and spoke in the highest terms of so judicious an effort. For his behaviour in this action, when lord Howe was presented at court by sir Edward Hawke, he was honoured with the particular thanks of George II. *for so many repetitions of signal service* to his country. Nor did his royal master compliment him by words alone, but appointed him to a lucrative post, (colonel of the Chatham marines) created on purpose, March 22d, 1760.

On September the 4th of the same year, 1760, lord Howe in the Magnanime, with also the Bedford and prince Frederick, was dispatched by sir Edward Hawke to dispossess the French of the island of Dunet. In the

the successful execution of these orders, the king's ships had not a single man killed or wounded.

Towards the end of 1761, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the ships in the road of Basque: but while he was busied there in making regulations for the conduct of his squadron, he was summoned away to act as captain to rear-admiral his royal highness the duke of York, on board the Princess Amelia of 80 guns, at Spithead. In this situation he continued during the remainder of the war; the duke of York being always senior in command to a senior admiral. Once, when he was in this service, the lieutenant of the watch went to him, at midnight, and awaked him, saying, "my lord, don't be frightened: "the ship is on fire close to the ma- "gazine." He sprung up, and replied, in an angry tone—"what do "you mean by that, sir? I never was "frightened in my life. I will be "with you in a moment: but, in "the mean time, give directions "that nobody attempts to disturb "his royal highness." He went down instantly, and ordered wet swabs, and other proper remedies to quench the fire. He then went again upon deck, and seeing all quiet, retired to sleep, with his usual composure.

Peace being now made, and lord Howe's personal assistance to his country no longer requisite on the seas, he was appointed, April 18th, 1763, a commissioner of the admiralty. This place he continued in upwards of two years, and was much consulted by his first lord the earl of Egmont: he exchanged his post, however, July the 30th, 1765, for that of treasurer of the navy. To the duties of this latter employment he paid that diligent attention, which he deemed indispensible in every species of trust, public or private. But at the beginning of 1770, on the duke of Grafton's retiring from the treasury, he thought himself bound in honour to resign his navy-treasurership, and his appointment of colonel of the Chatham marines into the bargain. In these, as well as in every other transaction of his life, he suffered not any consideration of emolument to weigh one single atom against his faintest notion of honour.

When lord Howe became thus released from any particular occupation in the civil line of government, sir Edward Hawke, first lord of the admiralty, cast his eyes upon him, as on one, by whose naval talents the public might reap again some considerable advantage. Consequently he got him promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue. Soon after which, our new admiral was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, on the probability of a rupture with Spain. This appointment of the junior admiral did not please some members of the house of commons, who proposed addressing his majesty, to inform them who appointed lord Howe to this command. Sir Edward Hawke then rose up, and said, "I advised "his majesty to make the appoint- "ment.—I have tried my lord Howe "on important occasions: he never "asked me how he was to execute "any service, but always went and "performed it."

March the 31st, 1775, lord Howe was made rear-admiral of the white, and February the 5th, 1776, vice-admiral of the blue. This latter promotion was preparatory to his taking command of our fleet in

America. By a commission, (dated May 6th) he was empowered to treat with the Americans. His brother, sir William Howe, then commander-in-chief of the British land forces in that part of the world, was the other commissioner. Lord Howe sailed for America in the Eagle of 64 guns, and arrived off Halifax, July the 1st. He instantly proceeded to New York, where he joined lord Shuldham's fleet on the 14th.

On the 29th of January, 1778, lord Howe was made vice-admiral of the white, and March the 19th of that year, obtained the same rank in the red. May the 4th, he detached captain Henry to co-operate with major Maitland in destroying some American armed ships lying in the Chesapeak; and the service was executed with activity, and consequent success. But suddenly, on July the 12th, the French admiral, count D'Estaing, anchored with a large force of line-of-battle ships in complete condition, about four miles from Sandy Hook, where lord Howe had moored his squadron in the best possible order for defence. Unstrengthened and unforewarned, he never slumbered on his post; but by a series of masterly manœuvres, the admiration of the navy to this present hour, not only rescued his own far inferior force from the gaping jaws of destruction, but even prevented the French from affording that assistance to their new allies, which the strength of their fleet had taught these Americans with confidence to look for. After blocking up lord Howe for ten days at Sandy Hook, D'Estaing stood to sea. A few days posterior to this movement of the French, lord Howe was a little re-inforced—still much inferior to the enemy. August the 9th, he made his appearance off Rhode Island; the day following, D'Estaing put to sea, and bore down on the British fleet. Lord Howe edged away, to draw the French off the land. He certainly put on the appearance of preparing for the engagement, quitted the Eagle, and went on board the Apollo frigate. Scarce were the fleets arranged in order of battle, when a dreadful storm dispersed both of them. The next day only seven of lord Howe's fleet were with him. The Apollo having lost her foremast, he went on board the Phœnix, and steered for New York. By these short naval movements, before recited, he absolutely saved Rhode Island; the siege of which the American general (Lincoln) raised, and loudly complained of D'Estaing's having deserted him.

On the 2d Sept. 1778, lord Howe resigned the command of the North American fleet, and, having declined acting under the new commission, sailed for England in the Eagle, arrived at St. Helen's, October the 25th, and immediately struck his flag.

The space of more than three years, from autumn, 1778, was to lord Howe a season of recess from his professional employments. This interval he passed in domestic society, in ease, and in affluence.

About the middle of this period of retirement, enjoyed by lord Howe, while British ministers were so negligent of the good of their country, as to slight its ablest admiral and most faithful servant, Catherine, empress of Russia, made him the most liberal offers of wealth and aggrandizement, if he would have superintended her Czarish majesty's navy. This, and that the offer was

declined,

declined, are all the particulars the writer can relate of the matter: he rather believes that the knowledge of it never extended beyond lord Howe's own domestic society.

A new turn of ministerial arrangements, in 1782, brought lord Howe again into the notice of his countrymen. April the 8th, he was raised to the rank of admiral of the blue. On the 20th of the same month, he was created a viscount of Great Britain, under the title of Howe of Langar, in the county of Nottingham.

May the 9th, he sailed with twelve line of battle ships, in quest of the Dutch fleet that had put to sea from the Texel; but the Dutch admiral hearing of this, put into the Texel again. The British fleet cruized on the coast of Holland for about a month, and then returned to Spithead.

In July, admiral lord Howe sailed from Spithead on a cruize to the westward, with 22 sail of the line: August the 14th he returned to Spithead without having seen the enemy. He sailed again from Spithead, September the 11th, with 34 sail of the line for the relief of Gibraltar. This he effected, October the 11th, in spite of the combined fleet of France and Spain, (46 sail of the line) and in that masterly manner which characterizes all his exploits. A more particular account of this achievement may be found in capt. Schomberg's work. It was the action lord Howe always spoke of, to his dying day, as the greatest he had ever performed, and as the only one, of which he claimed the sole merit to himself. The main object of his mission being thus accomplished, he offered the enemy battle; which they might from their situation have accepted, but which it was not in his power to enforce. The enemy to windward, kept up a constant fire, for four hours, on the English fleet, but would never come near enough to make the action any way decisive. Much inclined in himself was lord Howe to have drawn the enemy into a real engagement by a pretended flight of his own. But for the sake of his own reputation with the people, and the honour of the British flag, he would not venture trying the experiment. He knew that if his artifice had failed of its intended effect, the English admiral and his fleet would have been reviled, as if they had fled in reality. Some may account this overcautiousness against a false imputation, for a weakness in our hero's character. Enamoured he certainly was of fair fame; and conscious of never deserving obloquy, he did not always despise it as he should have done. Having, according to his instructions, dispatched part of his fleet on another service, he returned home, and anchored at Spithead November the 15th. For his skill and courage in the foregoing transactions, he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. The corporation of London, in common council assembled, ordered an historical picture of the siege and relief of Gibraltar, to be executed by Mr. Copley.

After all the splendid displays of most extraordinary professional abilities already recorded in this life, and an experience of naval service, during 43 years, and a study of maritime affairs in general, for the whole continuance of that period, who could be fitter to preside at the board of admiralty, than lord Howe? This post he was appointed to

January 28th, 1783, and immediately began those reforms, which his long service had convinced him were necessary to be made in every department of the navy, civil as well as military. However, through a contention of parties, he was obliged to quit his post in April following; but in little more than eight months (on December 30th) was re-instated in it. The business of this high office he transacted with the general approbation of the kingdom for about four years: I only say *general;* it is not in the nature of things, for a rectifier of abuses to give *universal* satisfaction.

During the last of these years, 1787, lord Howe's youngest daughter, Louisa Catherine, was married, on the 27th of May, to the earl of Altamont, since created, in 1800, marquis of Sligo, both Irish honours. The living issue of this marriage, is Howe Peter, born May 18th, 1788, now titular earl of Altamont. Lord Howe's eldest daughter, Sophia Charlotte, was married, July 31st following, to Penn Asheton Curzon, esq. of Gopsal-house, Leicestershire, son and heir to Asheton Curzon, esq. (lord Scarsdale's only brother), created baron Curzon, 1794, and viscount Curzon, 1802. The surviving issue of George Augustus William, heir apparent to the barony of Howe, born May the 14th, 1788. Marianne, born August the 30th, 1790. Richard William Penn, born December the 11th, 1796.

To return to lord Howe's history in the naval line;—he was promoted to be admiral of the white, September the 14th, 1787. On the 16th of July, 1788, he resigned his post.

About a month after this resignation, his majesty, thoroughly sensible of the transcendant merit of Richard viscount Howe; and also, mindful of this earl's paternal affection for his daughters, granted him a barony (Howe of Langar) to descend to his eldest daughter (in consequence of her father's earldom, become lady Charlotte Curzon) and her heirs male; in default of such heirs, to his second daughter in the same way; in default there too, to his youngest, as to his others.

Early in the spring of 1790, from an aggression on the part of Spain in Nootka Sound, a rupture with that country seemed imminent. On this occasion his majesty once more turned his eyes upon earl Howe, as the fittest naval officer to command the fleet. After having been at the head of the admiralty himself, he regarded it in the light of an official degradation, to act under the orders of a successor; but the king's will in the matter being clearly notified, extinguished all scruples of his own. He accepted the appointment as a mark of royal favour, hoisted his flag on board the Victory, and afterwards on board the Queen Charlotte when launched at Chatham, April 15th. August the 10th he sailed with his fleet, but the demand on the court of Spain being complied with, was recalled to Spithead in September.

Upon the death of lord Rodney, in 1792, earl Howe was appointed to succeed him as vice-admiral of England. In 1793 he was called out again into actual service, and appointed to command the western squadron.

He always declared himself averse to the system of blocking up ports; he said it was frequently ruinous to the shipping, and that, from the uncertainty of winds, the possibility of adhering to such a plan, was by no

no means to be relied on. This part of his remark was pretty strongly verified in the last war, when the French squadron got out of Brest, and landed troops in Ireland. He thought it was much better to let the fleet lie ready in some sheltered situation, whence it might proceed to sea with almost any wind whatever: and he asserted, that the place he had described was Torbay.

Hoisting the union flag at the main, he began his cruize off Brest, and in the bay, July 14th. Near a month after, he got sight of the French fleet, and chased them into Brest. He then returned into the channel, August the 10th, and anchored in Torbay. On November the 18th, while cruizing in the bay, he saw a squadron, to which chace was given, but they effected their escape.

May the 2d, 1794, the fleet, with the same commander, sailed from St. Helen's. May the 21st, news was heard of the French being off Ushant. May the 28th, capt. Parker, of the Audacious, (one of lord Howe's fleet) engaged the Revolutionaire, and made her strike; but she was rescued by five other French ships coming up, one of which, l'Audacieux, towed her into port. May the 29th, a battle began, in which, had the captain, (who was afterwards, by a trial, found guilty of a breach of orders,) done his duty, lord Howe had got the French into such a situation, that he doubted not of being able to give a good account of the whole of them. The battle of that day being thus impeded, was, before night, totally intercepted by a fog. This fog was not dissipated till June the 1st; and it is remarkable, that during its continuance, earl Howe's youngest daughter, then countess of Altamont, coming with the earl her husband from Lisbon to Ireland, sailed through the midst of the French fleet, happily without seeing or being seen by any of them. During the fog, the four other ships that had accompanied l'Audacieux from Brest, had joined their fleet, though lord Howe knew nothing of this reinforcement of the enemy, till after he had written his letter of June the 1st, to the admiralty. On June the 1st, (the French having now 29 sail of the line to 25,) the action re-commenced; in which six French ships were taken, a seventh sent to the bottom, and the rest put to flight—most of them in a shattered condition. By the 13th of June, the fleet returned to Portsmouth. The crowd of spectators to see it arrive was immense: the illuminations in the capital lasted for three nights together, and general was the exultation through the kingdom.

June the 26, their majesties and the princesses went to Portsmouth, and dined with earl Howe on board the Queen Charlotte. It was now that the king presented the earl with a sword of extraordinary value, and a golden chain, to which a medal, struck on the occasion, was to be appendant.

From the 3d of September, 1794, earl Howe made short cruizes for the remainder of the winter. Feb. 1795, he escorted the East and West India convoy to clear the channel; and then cruized off Brest and in the bay. But finding his health decrease, and having been in various active employments for the course of more than 55 years, and having gotten

gotten into the 70th of his age, May the 22d, 1795, he resigned his command in the channel.

In the beginning of 1796, by the death of admiral Forbes, he became admiral of the fleet: and on March the 18th, was appointed to his predecessor's post of general of the marines.

He finally resigned the command of the western squadron, in April, 1797. About the end of this April, there broke out a tremendous mutiny on board the fleet at Spithead. May the 9th, the bill which completed the wishes of the seamen, was passed. Lord Howe, in his 72d year, hardly able to set foot to the ground, from the remains of a severe attack of gout, but accompanied by his regardful consort, arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th. He brought the act of parliament, and came with pleasing powers to settle the matters in dispute. To this hour the mutineers had remained inflexible. Next morning the delegates landed, and proceeded to the governor's house at Portsmouth, and having partaken of some refreshments, marched in procession to the Sally-port, where they embarked on board the men of war's barges, accompanied by lord and lady Howe, some officers, and persons of distinction, and visited the ships at St. Helen's and Spithead: lord Howe being obliged to be borne by men into every ship. At seven in the evening, lord Howe landed, and the delegates carried him on their shoulders to the governor's house. Affairs being thus adjusted to the satisfaction of the sailors, the flag of dissatisfaction was struck, and the fleet put to sea the next day to encounter the enemy.

Within six weeks after this reinstatement of our naval obedience, earl Howe was invested with the order of the garter.

In the beginning of the year 1798, passed an act, empowering the bank to receive voluntary contributions for defraying the expences of the war. At this time earl Howe's only pecuniary emolument, for all his past services, was the stipend arising from his post of general of marines. Being himself confined to his bed, he commissioned the countess to receive his annual salary at the marine pay-office, with instructions to carry the whole of it, upwards of £.1800, immediately to the bank, as his contribution.

It was in the summer of 1797, that, having been deprived of Dr. Warren's medical assistance by that eminent physician's decease, lord Howe, with his usual discernment, applied for advice to the present Dr. Pitcairn. Bathing in warm sea water was the doctor's prescription for the earl's rheumatic weakness; who, in compliance with this opinion, went first to Bagnor rocks, and afterwards to Worthing. While resident at the latter place, finding his strength exceedingly restored, he used riding exercise to a much greater degree, than his age or constitution would allow. The fatigue of one of his excursions on horseback, produced so much gout, that it sent him to London. There, by the diligent and unwearied attention of his physician, for many months, he recovered from the violent disorder: he might perhaps still have been living, and also his daughter, lady Mary, who departed next, and his affectionate countess, whom the double weight of sorrow made

made lastly sink into her grave, had not a most unlucky accident intervened. Dr. Pitcairn, from an internal hurt by a fall, was obliged to repair to Lisbon in the autumn of 1798, and did not return before the spring of 1800. Lord Howe, after his recovery from his long confinement to his bed-room, was obliged to use crutches. Such a perpetual memento of his infirmity, suited not his genius. In the beginning of 1799, he grew so impatient of the weakness and pains in his knees, that he could not forbear trying electricity. The experiment had given him such considerable relief, that he was able to move about upon a horse; nor did he in the least apprehend that this quick restoration of his strength, would be attended with any fatal consequence.

To London, in a very few days, driven by a sudden emergency, the earl went himself—never to return. The gout had seized upon his head; and by the 5th of August, he was no more. He had lived five months and seventeen days of his 74th year, and was buried in the family vault at Langar in the county of Nottingham.

Needless it may seem to readers in general, after the variety of facts already recited, to set down any further particulars, by which the genius and disposition of earl Howe should be more fully displayed to the public. But there are still some traits in his character, which it has not yet fallen into the writer's way properly to record. A principal one of these was his penetrating foresight into military events. Three instances of this shall be related.

When in 1779, earl Cornwallis commanded an army in America, some at home thought him in a dangerous situation, but others not. I asked lord Howe's opinion, who immediately replied, "He did not "see how he could escape." This prediction, in a few weeks, was unfortunately verified.

In 1791, when the duke of Brunswick, at the head of a most potent army, was advancing towards Paris, and it was generally imagined nothing could oppose him, lord Howe said, "he would find it a difficult "matter to procure subsistence for "such an army in a country per-"fectly hostile." It was soon after this, that, to the utter amazement of the world, the duke of Brunswick retreated.

When Bonaparte had landed at Alexandria, lord Howe said, "it is "a wild scheme: he will never make "any thing of it."

Let us now view him in his senatorial capacity. The steady conduct of lord Howe was never wrought upon by dissentions of any political characters. He pursued his own line of duty, seldom speaking in public, except when called upon by some pressing occasion. None of his speeches are recorded in the parliamentary register, during the whole of the parliament which was dissolved in 1768. It is not, however, probable he should have remained silent all this while, since he was treasurer of the navy, from 1765 to 1770. In the next parliament, from 1766 to 1774, the register records one of his speeches, and one only; which is, when he brought in the petition of the half-pay captains in 1773. From the election in 1774, he took more part in the debates, both before his going to America, and after his return home. His speech

speech on Sir George Rodney's victory, was an admirable proof how much he was superior to the idea of professional jealousy: he took infinite pains to make the naval excellence of Rodney intelligible to land-men. This indeed was but conformable to his habitual temper; for he utterly abhorred every species of detraction. He would never allow that admiral Byng had behaved like a coward; yet he by no means asserted, that Byng had his wits sufficiently about him at the most critical moment. Lord Howe's parliamentary style was compendious, strong, pointed, and to the purpose. His speaking resembled his fighting: no idle prelude: close action was his aim. His manner was confessedly particular, and not ill imitated in the well-known pamphlet—"Anticipation."

Lord Howe's most material speeches in the house of peers were, that on the peace in 1783, his defence of the superannuation of captains, spoken in 1788, and lastly, in his 72d year, those on the mutiny.

The whole tenor of his parliamentary conduct, either as a commoner or peer, was in the highest degree irreproachable. He was perhaps as free as was possible to conceive, from all bigotry of party prejudice.

Though most deservedly popular with seamen, he had no spice of the tar in his personal behaviour anywhere. His domestical manners were unassuming, candid and friendly: they evinced too, that he was habitually attached to piety and temperance: justice swayed all his dealings; and his fortitude was blazoned over the world.

Upon the whole, the departed earl Howe might undoubtedly have claimed eminent rank among *two* of those classes of worthies, whom Virgil has imaged to be roaming with supreme delight through the fragrant laurel-groves, that over-hangs full streaming water-falls of Elyzium's Endames.

Account of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Beattie.

James Beattie, LL. D. was born on the 5th of November, in the year 1735; the parish of Laurencekirk, in the County of Kincardine, in Scotland, having the honor of enrolling his name among those of several other literary characters, which that remote part of the island has produced.

Dr. Beattie's father was a man of very considerable abilities, of the strictest probity, exact in taking account of the manner wherein he spent his time; and at his leisure hours he cultivated the muses. A journal kept by him, as well as some specimens of his poetry, are still in the possession of his descendants. This last circumstance is the more worthy of notice, as it proves that Dr. Beattie derived his poetical turn from his father.

The subject of this memoir was deprived of his father at a very tender age, being then only ten years old. The hopes of the widow and her helpless offspring were immediately fixed upon the senior, and only brother of the doctor. In him they were not disappointed. David Beattie, at the time of his father's death, was eighteen years old, prosecuting his studies at school. His father, in consequence of the promising

promising talents which he discovered, had resolved to send him to the university; but a premature death deprived him of this advantage, and imperiously called upon him to relinquish such pursuits, and to devote his time and abilities to the support of his mother's family. This duty, for a long series of years, he discharged with assiduity and affection; and whatever pleasure or instruction the public have derived from Dr. Beatties's writings, they ought to consider themselves as indebted for it to the fostering, generous, and, I may say, parental care of his elder brother.

Of a character so interesting, one would wish to be acquainted with particulars, but the hand of time has now consigned them to oblivion.

In his early years, Dr. Beattie was of a very weakly constitution. It is, however, of little consequence to inquire in what particular year he went to school; it is likely he would afford as early indications of a capacity to acquire the elements of knowledge, as the generality of boys exhibit; and this, it will be admitted, is the ordinary and common maxim, whereby a parent is actuated, when resolved on sending achild to school.

A narrative of the most minute circumstances in the history of the progress of a man of letters, will be considered, by every judicious person, as a most invaluable treasure. We are informed, that the first opportunity he ever had of being acquainted with Virgil, was through the medium of Ogilvie's translation.

The practice of writing Latin verses has never been generally introduced into the public schools of Scotland. Beattie had seldom, or never surely, attempted this in the early part of his life, because he was wont to confess, at a time when he had already acquired the most distinguished reputation as an author of real poetical genius, that he experienced great difficulty when he tried it.

At a very early period of life, Beattie was distinguished by his fellow scholars, not only by the superiority of his powers, but by his indefatigable application. He was always in the highest station in his class.

The particular circumstances attending the progress of his fame among his school-fellows, I cannot now ascertain. It is an unquestionable truth, that he was called *Poet Beattie* at school. Owing to the delicate state of his health, his eldest sister Elizabeth, always accompanied him to school. This young lady died at an early age. Her attachment to her brother was so great, that she not only gave attendance at the public school, but assisted him in private, and made such proficiency, that she could read Virgil with facility.

The time now approached when Beattie was to enter upon his academical course. In Scotland access is more easily obtained to the higher establishments for learning than in England. That is, persons of moderate circumstances, if they are disposed, have it in their power to give the youth the best opportunity of improvement which the country can afford. The acuteness of David Beattie had, for a considerable time, discerned the very superior talents of his brother. Generously disposed to afford him every opportunity to exert those abilities which he had displayed at school,

school, it was resolved that Beattie should be sent to the university.

In the year 1749, the two brothers left Laurencekirk, and directed their course to Aberdeen. Beattie's, or rather his brother's circumstances, not being very affluent, it was determined that he should be a candidate for what, in the academical language of Scotland, is called a burse, or bursary. The reputation of Marischal college induced Beattie to appear as a candidate there. The form upon such occasions is, that a piece of English is dictated to the candidates by a professor, which they are required to translate into Latin. They are inclosed in the college-hall, with one of the town-clerks, and the professor who prescribes the trial, and are at liberty to retire whenever they have written their version. The name of the writer is subscribed at such a convenient distance, that it can be easily cut off. It is then numbered, and the same number is written upon the slip of paper on which the name is. The judges are, therefore, prevented from being partial, even though they were so disposed. After the different merits of the competitors have been ascertained, and the most valuable burse adjudged to the writer of the best translation, they arrange such as remain, according to their comparative excellence. When this part of the business is finished, the names of the successful candidates are easily obtained, by comparing the number on the version with the number on the slip of paper containing the writer's name.

On the day of the competition, David Beattie waited with great anxiety for the issue of the trial. He was surprised at the short time James had taken to finish his version, and even expressed to him his fears that he had been in too great a hurry, and had not bestowed sufficient pains upon it. Next day, however, when the roll was called, James Beattie's name was first on the list, and he was consequently entitled to the best burse.

Beattie was exceedingly fortunate in having an opportunity presented to him, of profiting by the instructions of principal Thomas Blackwell, professor of Greek, author of the Life of Homer, and of The Court of Augustus.

It was Blackwell who revived the study of Greek literature in the north of Scotland; and he had the merit of rearing some of the best Greek scholars, whose names the history of the literature of Scotland for the last century can record. Dr. Beattie, near the end of his essay on Classical Learning, has borne testimony to the merit of his old master; he styles him "a very learned au-"thor."

As no evidence exists, by which it can be proved how early in the session Blackwell discerned Beattie's genius, it is in vain to enter into a particular inquiry, what the real state of the case might have been. It is an undoubted fact, that Blackwell did discover the abilities of his pupil, and that he patronized them.

Blackwell's enthusiasm for Homer was great. Perspicuity and simplicity of expression, with all the fervor of genius, are the distinguishing characteristics of Homeric poetry. How far young Beattie entered into the nature and spirit of the works of the first of the poets, it would be presumption to affirm. His poetical turn, however, even at that period, and his uncom-

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mon zeal for improving himself in the knowledge of the Greek, might be proved by a great many anecdotes; but, Blackwell's opinion, or rather decision, will produce greater conviction upon the minds of most readers. Upon a stated and fixed day, (April 3, 1750), Beattie, according to an annual custom, was to try his skill with his classfellows. James Beattie had the distinguished honour of receiving a Greek grammar from principal Blackwell, with the following words, written by the principal's own hand:

"*Jacobo Beattie, ἀριστευοντι in Græcis literis, hoc* Βεαζειον, *dedit J. Blackwell.*"

This grammar is in the possession of those whom the doctor made his heirs.

In the Scotish colleges (that of Edinburgh excepted) the different classes are examined publicly, before all the professors, and such of the students of the other classes as chuse to attend. This, in Aberdeen, is called the Black-stone lesson, a name derived from a custom that still exists in king's college, Aberdeen. When the students are examined, they sit upon the gravestone of bishop Elphinstone, the founder of that college. The bishop is buried in the public hall. It may be proper to add, that the dead body of every professor, both in the colleges of the old and new town of Aberdeen, is always deposited in the hall of that university to which he belonged, upon the night before the funeral. I have not been able to ascertain the origin of those singular institutions, but it is probable they may be traced remotely to some established forms of the church of Rome.

At the Black-stone lesson, to which the students look with great anxiety, Beattie distinguished himself very much.

Beattie's proficiency, during the first year of his college course, is the more remarkable, because he was then in a very delicate state of health. On his return to Laurencekirk it improved considerably. During the vacation, which at this college is seven months of the year, he applied to his studies with unremitting industry.

At the proper period Beattie set out a second time for Aberdeen. Being a bursar, it was absolutely necessary that he should attend the different classes, in the order prescribed by the statutes of the university, otherwise he could not apply for the degree of master of arts.

Beattie was frequently wont to express himself in terms of high commendation of professor David Verner. Though this man be little known in the literary world, he was a coadjutor not unworthy of Blackwell. His uncommon knowledge of the Latin language, and the facility with which he could both write and converse in that tongue, with elegance, was often the subject of Beattie's praise. Of his general qualities, it is well known that Dr. Beattie expressed himself in terms of more unqualified panegyric, than one of his prudence and judgment could be expected to do, of any person of moderate talents.

Beattie, though unquestionably possessed of genius, never discovered any great attachment to mathematical pursuits. He sometimes expressed, in conversation, his own antipathy to that noble study, rather

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in strong terms. The turn of his mind does not seem to have led him to study the science of *quantity*, for proficiency in which Dr. Reid and Dr. Smith were so eminent. Whatever light such an antipathy may throw upon the peculiarity of his mental character, it is certain that it produced no good effect during the period of his professorship.

The discoveries of Newton had excited an uncommon degree of ardour in mathematical study, among the British youth. The great M'Laurin had the merit of effecting this in Scotland. Surpassed by none in his eminence as a mathematician, at once acquainted with the ancient and the modern geometry, and profoundly skilled in the modern analysis, he was also an early admirer of the doctrines taught by Sir Isaac. To these qualifications he added those of being an admirable classical scholar, and a very popular lecturer on the mathematics. I rather imagine, however, that the same success as a teacher had not been experienced by him in Aberdeen, which he met with in Edinburgh, because a zeal for this kind of study was not remarkably cherished there, for a considerable time after M'Laurin (about 1721) went to Edinburgh.

Besides the study of mathematics, Beattie's attention was, during the second session, directed to history, geography, chronology, with an introduction to natural history.

I have not been able to ascertain whether Beattie studied any time under professor William Duncan, the translator of Cicero's Orations, &c. and the translator also (a fact which is not generally known) of the second volume of what is commonly called, "Watson's Horace." Duncan succeeded Dr. Verner, about the month of July, 1752.

Dr. Beattie, as well as almost all his relations, possessed a very correct ear for music. Even at a period preceding this, the natural impulse of his mind had induced him to cultivate his talents in this way; and it is certain that he practised, in the most busy part of his life, what he recommended to other students in his works, and what constituted the favourite amusement of Luther and of Milton, in the intervals between their usual hours of serious study.

Beattie was now about to enter the highest class in the academical arrangements in the university of Aberdeen. He could not have been more fortunate in a professor, than in the person who at that time was to be his teacher; this was Dr. Alexander Gerard.

The regular course of Marischal College is completed in four years. Beattie, in the usual time, took his degree. To the greater number of young men this must be considered as one of the most important periods of their lives. When they were sent to the university, the design was, that they should be thereby fitted to discharge with propriety and honour the particular duties of the profession of which they had made choice. A youth of modesty or delicacy, however aspiring his views, however slender his finances, and whatever sense he might have of the difficulties which he had to encounter, before he accomplished his aims, was now obliged to declare himself. If his parents, or, as in the present case, if others had supported him, or had exerted themselves to the utmost in his behalf, it

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was reasonable that some plan should be laid down, whereby either he or they should have the prospect of being remunerated.

Whatever gratitude Beattie felt for the kindness and generosity of his brother, he was under little difficulty of this kind. Though possessed of genius, his finances were not very ample. And those in his circumstances, who aspire to the advantages of a liberal education, are in Scotland generally devoted to the church. To this sacred profession easier access is obtained in all countries, than to those of a physician or a lawyer. Beattie had been early destined for a clergyman, but, through causes which will hereafter appear, this original design was frustrated.

About the beginning of April, 1753, he returned to Laurencekirk, and waited patiently for some employment, which would not greatly interrupt the progress of his studies.

Beattie's character, as a good scholar, and a young man of genius, was justly, on his return from college, so very high, that he ran little risk of being an unsuccessful candidate for any of those situations, which are in general request by such persons as propose to be, and those who in Scotland are, students in divinity.

While Mr. Beattie resided with his brother, the neighbouring parish of Fordoun was deprived of its schoolmaster; he applied for, and easily obtained, that humble appointment. Its emoluments were small. He was then about the age of nineteen.

With what ability he acquitted himself as teacher of a school, in a remote country village, cannot be described with the utmost accuracy. What one would not have expected, I have been informed, upon evidence the most unquestionable, that he was a very severe disciplinarian. It is likely that he did not sit very easy under his new employment. His views were more aspiring than his situation at that time could warrant the hope of ever having it in his power to gratify.

Beattie's manner and address are represented as having been at this time blunt, and rather uncultivated. He had hitherto but little opportunity, either of conversing or associating with his superiors in regard to fortune. One of his earliest patrons was Mr. Francis Garden, afterwards lord Gardenstone. This man was a kindred spirit, both in his favourite studies and his convivial talents. Disposed to express himself with a frankness and freedom, bordering upon what the more squeamish part of mankind would term rudeness and incivility, he had much of the milk of human kindness. His learning was neither accurate nor extensive. He possessed, however, a considerable knowledge of the Latin tongue, and had acquired, at an early period of his life, a facility in versification. His acuteness, the readiness with which he could express himself in distinct and appropriate language upon any subject, has been long acknowledged in Scotland. When a judge, he was always candid, and by an amiable infirmity, he leaned to the weak side, and was instinctively, what the law of England requires all judges to be by a sense of duty, "counsel for the accused."

Mr. Garden was sheriff of Kincardinshire, when Beattie went to Fordoun. He did Mr. Beattie a

service, which, at that period of his history, was not a small one. He afforded him his patronage, and introduced him to the principal gentlemen of the county; not the principal in point of fortune alone, but to those also who were qualified to appreciate real talents, and who possessed the aristocracy of genius. It must be confessed, that few parochial schoolmasters ought to be compared with Mr. Beattie; there are, however, still fewer patrons like lord Gardenstone.

While at Fordoun he resided in the house of James Anderson. The rev. Mr. Forbes, at that time minister of the parish, shewed him many marks of kindness. He very soon discovered Beattie's abilities, and, though he held them in just estimation, he was not blind to his defects. Beattie's situation, as parish schoolmaster, was early perceived by Mr. Forbes not to be very congenial to his inclination, nor adequate to his deserts. He generously wished that an opportunity might occur, on which it might be in his power to afford him those recommendations which he so justly deserved. An opportunity of this kind, however, did not present itself for some time.

The discharge of the duties of Beattie's office, was not incompatible with his attendance at the divinity hall; at least what is reckoned attendance.

When Mr. Beattie enrolled himself as a student of divinity, Dr. Robert Pollock, and Mr. John Lumsden, held the chairs of theology in the university of Aberdeen; the former in Marischal College, and the latter in King's College.

At Fordoun he amused himself by composing little poems. Many of these were shewn to his friends, who universally agreed in their admiration of his poetical talents. Mr. B. sent those which he most esteemed to the Scots Magazine, sometimes dated from Aberdeen, at other times from Kincardinshire, or from Fordoun.

There is some difficulty in ascertaining exactly all the verses contributed by him, because others, who had a great facility of expressing themselves in rhyme, were much in the practice, at that time, of sending their verses to the same publication. The greater number of Mr. Beattie's pieces have his name affixed to them, and even though they had not, a good judge would easily distinguish the more important of his compositions.

It is probable that soon after he went to Fordoun, he was engaged in the translation of Virgil's Pastorals. This he published in the first edition of his poems. In the preface we are informed that it was written "at a very early time of "life, when solitude left the mind at "liberty to pursue, without any "fixed design, such amusements "as gratified the present hour."

Among those fugitive pieces which were not re-published by Dr. Beattie, there is one that was composed on his reading the declaration of war which was made upon the 17th of May, 1756. This poem is dated from Kincardinshire, 7th of June, of the same year. A short extract from it will afford some idea of his talent at versification at that time.

Fir'd by your country's wrongs, arise to arms,
Ye brave, whose breasts a British spirit warms!

Defend

Defend the best of kings, your rights assert,
And let the faithless find their just desert.
Hawke and Boscawen! clad in terrors, go,
And hurl red vengeance on the treach'rous foe.
Far as the sea extends his wat'ry reign,
Tell to the world Britannia rules the main;
Proclaim that by the fix'd decree of Heav'n,
To her the empire of the sea was giv'n:
This send in thunder to each hostile ear,
Let haughty nations tremble when they hear.

It concludes thus:

O thou Supreme! whose hand the thunder forms,
Wings the red lightning, and awakes the storms;
Whose word or lays the peaceful waves asleep,
Or in wild mountains heaves the roaring deep;
At whose command the kingdoms rise and fall,
Whose awful nod o'erturns the trembling ball;
Makes horrid war and boist'rous tumult cease,
And glads the nations with the sweets of peace!
With joyful success crown our just design,
And let thy face upon our armies shine;
In the dread day of danger and dismay,
Propitious point to victory the way,
Still war's alarms once more, and let thy smile
With peace and plenty crown Britannia's isle.

Scots Mag. Aug. 1756.

On the 7th of October, 1757, two brothers bathing in the Westwater, a river at no great distance from Fordoun, were unfortunately drowned. They were found soon after, fast locked in each other's arms. Mr. Beattie was requested to write an epitaph. It is to be seen, engraved on a tomb-stone, in the church yard of Lethnet, in Angusshire, the parish in which the accident happened. I have inserted it at full length, as few have an opportunity of seeing it.

To this grave is committed
All that the grave can claim
Of two brothers, David and John Leitch,
Who, on the VII. of October, MDCCLVII.
Both unfortunately perished in the Westwater,
The one in his XXII. the other in his XVIII. year.
Their disconsolate father, John Leitch, tenant in Bonnington,
Erects this monument to the memory of
These amiable youths;
Whose early virtues promised
Uncommon comfort to his declining years,
And singular emolument to society.

O thou! whose steps in sacred reverence tread
These lone dominions of the silent dead,
On this sad stone a pious look bestow,
Nor uninstructed read this tale of woe;
And while the sigh of sorrow heaves thy breast,
Let each rebellious murmur be suppress;
Heav'n's hidden ways to trace, for us how vain!
Heaven's wide decrees how impious to arraign!
Pure from the stains of a polluted age,
In early bloom of life, *they* left the stage;
Not doom'd in ling'ring woe to waste their breath,
One moment snatch'd them from the pow'r of death.
They liv'd united, and united died;
Happy the friends whom death cannot divide!

Nov. 1st, 1757.

Though not altogether discontented with his situation, Mr. Beattie had, for a considerable time, looked out for some preferment which would contribute to his comfort,

and place him in the way of improving himself in his favourite pursuits. The first opportunity of this kind was in consequence of a vacancy in the grammar school of Aberdeen, occasioned by the death of Mr. John Smith, one of the masters.

The day appointed for the election, was the 23d of November, 1757. Two candidates only appeared, Mr. James Smith and Mr. Beattie. Next day, the 24th, Mr. Smith was declared to be the successful candidate. Mr. Beattie, however, did not retire from this contest with disgrace. The examinators gave him reason to expect, that, if not otherwise better provided for, he might expect to be preferred to the first vacant ushership; and that he ought not to be discouraged.

Beattie returned to his old employment at Fordoun, not without the expectation that he might succeed according to his wishes. He, however, did not procure, because he did not apply for, an appointment to any other school.

About seven months after his competition with Mr. Smith, another vacancy occurred in the grammar school of Aberdeen. Mr. Alexander Reid, one of the masters, and a preacher of the gospel, was presented to the church of Kemnay, in Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Beattie was not desired, by those who had formerly examined him, to come forward a second time; his brother and Mr. Forbes, however, did not fail to urge him to make a second attempt. For reasons best known to himself, he would not comply with their solicitations, and therefore did not make his appearance on the day appointed. Two candidates appeared, and, when examined, appeared to be unfit for the office. The patrons now considered themselves at liberty, without further delay, to give the preference to one who, they knew, was fully competent to acquit himself with honour, with credit to the school, and benefit to the public. Their choice fell on Mr. Beattie, who being invited by them to accept of the vacant office, repaired to the spot, and being inducted after the usual manner, taught there upwards of two years.

The time which Beattie passed as a teacher in the grammar school, seems to have been very agreeably spent. He was more in his element, and, as a natural consequence of that situation, he either spontaneously, or at the recommendation of his friends, determined to exhibit a specimen, to the public, of what he was capable of performing.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the same paper which contained the first intimation of his intention to publish a volume of poems, contained, also, a notification of the death of his colleague, Mr. James Smith, who had only taught two years and three months.

In the first edition of his poems, we find an epitaph, which it is plain he designed for himself. It is a curiosity of its kind, because it is always of importance to know what an author thinks of himself, especially when contemplating an event so solemn as that of his own death. It is entitled an epitaph on ***** *******.

Escap'd the gloom of mortal life, a soul
Here leaves its mould'ring tenement of clay;
Safe where no cares their whelming billows roll,
No doubts bewilder, and no hopes betray.

Like

Like thee, I once have stemm'd the sea of life,
Like thee, have languish'd after empty joys;
Like thee, have labour'd in the stormy strife;
Been griev'd for trifles, and amus'd with toys.

Yet for a while 'gainst passions threatful blast
Let steady reason urge the struggling oar;
Shot thro' the gloom, the morn at last
Gives to thy longing eye the blissful shore.

Forget my frailties, thou art also frail;
Forgive my lapses, for thyself may'st fall;
Nor read unmov'd my artless tender tale,
I was a friend, O man! to thee, and all.

His ode on Hope has been too long admired to require any laboured criticism in illustration of its beauties. The powers of invention discovered the novelty and variety of the allusions, and the figurative language introduced, entitle the author to the praise of distinguished genius. An ode to Peace, and a song in imitation of Shakespeare's "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," &c. to be found in the Scots Mag. for Sept. 1758, were afterwards acknowledged by him.

The particular circumstances in which Mr. Beattie was then placed, perhaps suggested *Retirement* as the subject of the next poem whose date can be ascertained. This was also written in 1758. He has thought proper, in the editions of the poems of late years acknowledged by him, to withdraw the title of "An Ode," which he had prefixed to this pretty little poem, in the first edition of his verses.

In May, 1760, Mr. Beattie had accepted of an invitation to dinner from the parents of one of his scholars, where he was requested to recite a part of a poem he had written. It had in a great measure escaped his memory. The specimen it was then in his power to give, produced a desire in those present to hear the whole. He accordingly went to his lodgings, and returned to the company with his manuscript. He was informed, however, either while he was going or returning from the place where he lived, of the sudden death of professor Duncan. This information he naturally communicated to those persons to whom he was about to shew his poetical effusions. There were now, it will be remembered, two vacant professorships in Marischal college, because Dr. Gerard had, a year before, been chosen professor of divinity, on the death of Dr. Pollock, and the chair of moral philosophy had not yet been filled. It was suggested, by Mr. Arbuthnot, at whose particular request Beattie had gone home for his poems, that a young man who had produced such unquestionable proofs of his talents, would be a very fit successor either to Duncan or Gerard. This gentleman actually prevailed upon the earl of Erroll, lord high constable of Scotland, to recommend Mr. Beattie to his majesty, as one well worthy of being appointed to a vacant professorship.

Nearly four months had elapsed before Mr. Beattie was officially informed that the recommendations of his friends had proved successful. Towards the end of Sept. 1760, his majesty's patent came to Aberdeen, appointing him a professor of philosophy in Marischal college.

An academical life is so barren of incident, that it cannot be expected

pected to furnish much in the narrative.

In the year 1766, he married Miss Mary Dun, daughter of Dr. James Dun, who, for nearly 70 years was a teacher in the grammar school at Aberdeen. This lady still survives him. Her brother succeeded Mr. Beattie in the grammar school.

We are informed by Dr. Beattie himself, that the greater part of the Minstrel was composed in the year 1768. It is probable that his great anxiety to qualify himself for the discharge of his professional duty, had interrupted the strong bent of his genius to cultivate the Muses. However, he returned with new vigour to his favourite amusement; and the Minstrel, or the Progress of Genius, has enrolled his name in the list of the most distinguished poets.

On the 12th of December, 1770, he received the degree of doctor of laws from king's college, Aberdeen.

In the year 1771, at the end of the session of the college, he proposed to visit London. His fame, as a man of genius, easily procured him letters of introduction to the most celebrated literary characters in the metropolis. Mr. Boswell had the honour of introducing him to Dr. Johnson; and his other friends exerted themselves to procure for him as favourable a reception as his great merit deserved. After remaining a short time in London, he returned to Aberdeen, and felt those agreeable sensations which those only who have experienced unexpected success can estimate.

In 1773 he again went to London, and on the 30th of June was presented to the king, at the levee, by lord Dartmouth. The levee was on that day exceedingly crowded. Dr. Beattie had, however, the distinguished honour of conversing with the king for five minutes, a mark of attention not conferred upon ordinary men, and which those who are in the greatest favour do not always presume to expect.

In the year 1790, Dr. Beattie edited, at Edinburgh, Addison's papers, in 4 vols. and wrote the preface.

About this time he sustained a great loss by the death of his eldest son James Hay Beattie. The doctor wrote a very interesting account of this excellent young man. No one who has any taste for good writing, for simplicity of language, and narrative composed of a selection of the most interesting incidents, will, I am persuaded, be satisfied with perusing it only once. Dr. Beattie never completely recovered the shock he received by his son's death, who, though young, had given the most undeniable proofs of great abilities, and promised to be an ornament to that university whereof he was a member, and to be a source of comfort to his parent in his declining years.

In the year 1791, Dr. Beattie went to London, accompanied by his son, Montague Beattie. This young man, who was about ten years younger than his brother, died in March, 1796, of a disease similar to that which cut off his brother.

These, and other misfortunes, to use the words of the poet, "har-" rowed up the soul" of Dr. Beattie, and his health, never at any time good, was thereby very considerably impaired.

Of late years he entirely sequestered himself from society, and even the kind attentions and civilities of his friends and admirers, were not relished

relished by him. Premature old age, with all its infirmities, had made rapid advances upon him, and, for three years before his death, he kept the house, and was for a great part of that time confined to his bed. If I mistake not, the last time he ventured out to take a short walk, was in the month of June, 1800. He was then very corpulent, and discovered extreme debility.

After he had endured much bodily pain, and in a great measure had become insensible even to what he himself was suffering, Dr. Beattie died, at Aberdeen, upon the 18th day of August, 1803.

His person was about the middle size, of a broad square make, which seemed to indicate a more robust constitution than he really had. I have formerly mentioned that he was, during the whole course of his life, subject to attacks of head-ach, which, upon many occasions, interrupted his studies. His features were exceedingly regular: his complexion was somewhat dark: his eyes had more expression than those of any other person I remember to have seen.

It will be admitted, that if he was not, at the the time of his death, the first literary character in the united kingdom, he was second or third in the list.

Description of the Persons, Dress, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants of the Island of Celebes, with other Particulars.

The men and women of the island of Celebes are not tall, nor handsome in their persons, but short and thick set. They have a flattish face, but not thick lips. Their colour is of a yellowish copper or reddish colour; their manners are not graceful, and they are revengeful and jealous.

The men are very ingenious with edged tools. They are warriors, attend to the field, and the building of houses, canoes, and proas, in which they are very expert.

The women are engaged in cooking, pounding of rice and corn, going to the gardens, and attending to all domestic concerns.

The children are kept under no fear or order, and are punished from the whim or caprice of their parents. I have often seen a mother, when displeased, throw stones and billets of wood at her children.

The men are capable of carrying great burdens on their backs, enduring great fatigues, and of fasting a long time; and will, with ease, travel forty or fifty miles a day. They are long-lived, and live very temperately. Intoxication is not frequent among them, though they are occasionally exhilarated by drinking toddy, which they collect from the cocoa-nut tree in the following manner:

The branches on which the nuts grow, when young, are taken and tied together, and the nut is not suffered to grow upon them; the sprouts are cut off at about one foot from the end, and under these they fix a bamboo, into which the toddy runs. The bamboo is emptied night and morning, and the branches are cut away about one-eighth of an inch at a time, which creating a fresh wound, the liquor runs again, and is again caught in like manner. In a dry season the roots of the tree are watered, to increase the toddy,

which runs with great freedom in this manner. The liquor itself is agreeable and intoxicating.

The dress of the men is simple, the climate not requiring much clothing. It consists of short breeches, half way down the thighs, and drawn tight, to keep out insects; and those who can afford it, wear a country cloth as a wrapper: some even go to the expence of a white cloak, which they put on occasionally when dressed.

The women wear a wrapper, with a short gown made of red silk gauze, if to be had; if not, they are ornamented with bangles, made of large brass wire, round their ancles and wrists. The young women of fashion or consequence, wear their left thumb nail to a great length, and wear over it a case, except when they are full dressed.

Some of the rajahs and priests wear wooden shoes, to keep their feet from the wet. These are made with a wooden pin, with a head stuck in the upper sole of the shoe, and which is kept on the foot by keeping the pin of it betwixt the great and the next toe, and by some management of the toes themselves.

Their mode of living and cookery, is simple: it consists of rice, cocoanuts, sago, and Indian-corn: the latter they often boil into ommani. They eat but two meals a day; one about twelve o'clock at noon, the other just after sun-set. They commonly dress their food in Dutch copper kettles, or in their own country pots, made of clay, but which do not long stand the fire.

It is customary to cover their dishes, when at meals, with a lid made of the nissa leaf, which much resembles that of the sago tree; these leaves are dyed in ornamental colours, and are often inlaid. They look very neat, and last a long time. It is a custom to eat with their right hand, and wash with their left.

Their modes of life are simple, and their disorders are few. They do not understand much of physic. They pretend to cure a great deal by enchantment. The betel-nut is their principal medicine.

If any part of the body be in pain, the patient sends for a rajah, who, on his arrival, feels the place, and taking a large quid of the betel-nut, and pronouncing some words to himself, blows it on the place affected; which is esteemed a perfect cure. But if the complaint be a fever, they often bring in a drum, which is beaten by two men, one at each end. If that do not succeed, they sometimes beat a brass kettle, which they continue beating until the recovery or death of the patient. If the latter, the kettle and drum are immediately thrown out of the house: the drummer and physician are turned out also.

I was once present at this drumming prescription, and witnessed the death of a poor girl. An old rajah once applied to me to be cured, but I shook my head, and told him that it was not in my power, as he was too old to be cured.

A young priest was one day working in his proa, in the heat of the sun, which brought on a violent head-ache. He applied to me to be cured. Well knowing that his complaint was nothing more than the effect of the heat of the sun, I proposed to bleed him; a custom with which the natives were not acquainted. He was at first much afraid, but at last consented, on my assuring him that if he died, or received any injury, my life should answer

for it. I then sharpened to a point a cock's gaff, or spur, and bled him.

He, and those about him were at first much alarmed at the sight of the blood; but I encouraged them, and after bleeding him, and taking a pound of blood, I loosened his bandage, and bound up the wound, ordering him to remain quiet for two or three days. He found himself much better the next day, and wanted to go to work, but I would not permit him. In two days his head was less heated, and he went to work as usual.

Afterwards many patients applied to me, but I did not choose to lose the reputation of curing a young priest, or run the risk of my life. I therefore left off practice, and would bleed no more.

The Malays have a notion, that if a man can eat when he is sick, he will recover; if not, that he will die. I, however, saw two or three men, who were wounded in the battle of Dungally, eat very heartily of rice, but who did not recover.

The natives bathe twice a day in fresh water rivers. This is, however, sometimes dangerous, on account of alligators, which infest the whole coast, and frequent the mouths of rivers.

The women bathe twice a day, once in the morning, immediately after rising. When bathed, the hair is put up in a smooth manner; they then pick a flower or sprig of some kind, which they fasten on the top of the head: they also gather two little blossoms of flowers just in bloom, and put them in their ears, through the holes where they wear their ear-rings. This is the dress of the day, and they reckon it a token of good luck.

When the rajah's wife goes to bathe, she is attended by four or five respectable women of the place; and she never appears in public but with these attendants.

It is the custom for women to bathe the second day after they are delivered; but they prefer salt water to fresh.

They are fond of colours, and love those that are strong, bright, and gaudy; such as red and yellow. They have the art of dyeing, and set their colours very well, but do not expose them to much wet.

They make cotton cloths, which they weave; and they are very good and strong. Cotton grows in great abundance, which they clean by a kind of turning machine, and do it very well.

Government, Wars, Swearing of Allegiance, Punishments, and Slavery.

Amongst these people the government is arbitrary. There is one head rajah, who rules over many others. He resides in a house which stands separately from any other building. Near it is his judgment seat, where he spends the greater part of the day; and all who have business with him apply there. When a rajah dies, his eldest son succeeds him. Any one desirous of speaking with the head rajah, must go to his judgment seat: on approaching it, the person squats down and makes his obedience, which is done by putting both his hands together, and then carrying them up to his forehead. The rajah then asks him his business, which he delivers.

The rajahs are dressed in what they

they call a segoun, which is a wrapper, and a pair of short trowsers; and they wear a handkerchief round their heads. Their priests wear a turban.

Wars are not frequent with these people. When one rajah is going to war with another, he consults with the priest, to know if he shall be successful. The priest demands of him when he had the first notion or idea of it, and upon turning to a little book which he keeps for the purpose, he tells him he will or will not be successful. If the priest says in the affirmative, the rajah proceeds; if not, the rajah puts up with the affront which the other rajah had given him. When a rajah goes to war, he applies to the priest for a bill of safety, which he gives him. It is written, I believe, in Arabic letters. Some bind it on the arm, some on the forehead, with the faith, that while they carry it about them, they shall not be killed.

The men are courageous, cunning, and enterprizing. They despise cowards. Prisoners taken in war are made slaves, and sold. They are valued at from twenty to thirty dollars each.

Their arms consist of a cress, which is a long iron dagger with a short handle; the tips of which are sometimes presented by rajahs as great presents, where men have been courageous. These tips are made from the ends of the horns of cattle; and whenever bestowed in reward of valour, are much valued. Their spears, the growth of the betel-tree, are about eight feet long, and shod with iron. They never suffer their spears to go out of their hands, but strike their objects with great nicety.

A caliavo is a shield made of wood, which the warrior uses in battle.

When the rajah of Dungally made war with the rajah of Parlow, he gave a feast; and being present at it, I was witness to his calling in all the people who were there, and who were not of his tribe, to swear allegiance, which was done in the following manner:—They cleared a piece of ground, six or eight yards square, and at one end of it made up a fence of sago limbs, three feet high, behind which, the rajah Arvo sat on a mat.

Tuan Hadjee, being a foreigner, and a head man, first swore allegiance. This he did by taking a cress and shield, and going through the manœuvres of war with great violence and agitation, naming the different tribes that were or ever had been at war with the rajah, vowing vengeance on them, and allegiance to him. He then dropped the cress and shield, and, proceeding to the rajah, seated himself by his side.

Another took up the cress and shield, and tearing his handkerchief from his head, and pulling his hair over his face, went through the same ceremony, but appeared to be in the greatest rage, and sometimes sticking the cress into the fence near where the rajah was. Having gone through the ceremony, he laid down the cress and shield; when they were taken up by others in succession, until all had taken allegiance.

If a man has committed a trifling offence, which does not deserve death, he is sold for a slave, to pay the trespass: part of the purchase-money goes to the rajah. If the sale of this man does not pay the amount, his wife and children are also sold.

The highest price for a young man is about thirty dollars, or £.5 16s. sterling. The cost of others

others is according to their quality. If a Malay has stolen any thing from a rajah or priest, he is sold out of the country, but if the crime be a small one, he is sold at home. The expence of maintaining slaves is very trifling. The climate being warm, they need few clothes, and their wants are few. The expence of maintaining and clothing a slave, may be about three pounds a year, and his labour is bestowed on cleaning grounds, raising provisions, and in common domestic purposes.

Religion, Mode of Worship, Marriages, and Burials.

The natives profess the Mahometan religion. They keep the sabbath on the Friday, their men are circumcised, but not the women, and they detest christians. The priests have great power over the people, and even over their rajahs.

At break of day the priests rise, wash their feet, arms, and ears; they then put their hands to their ears, and cry, "O wackabuck! "wackabuck!" which is calling to God to hear them. They then stoop, and make their next speech—"Oh "Madama su ma la!" after which they fall on their knees, and make a third speech, putting their heads to the ground, then rise again, and make another speech on their knees. They afterwards wave their heads with a long swing, crying, "Oh "Hela la, Hela la!" and wag their heads at the same time, which keep pace with their speech. This is performed for half an hour, their voices growing lower and lower, and their tongues going faster and faster: at length they make a long swing, and end their prayer by putting up both hands, and wiping their face with them.

These ceremonies are observed by the heads of private families; and on their sabbath, the priests have a meeting with the heads of the families, and go through the same ceremony.

Great respect is shewn to the new moon.—They shew great deference to the priests; and Tuan Hadjee being the high priest, and having travelled to Mecca, was every where treated with the utmost respect.

Tuan is the name for a priest, and tuan hadjee for high priest, or a man who has been on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Tuan mooda is a young priest. When I was there, my friend, Tuan Hadjee, was high priest.*

A man

* To Tuan Hadjee we were much indebted for great kindnesses; and I believe we owed much of our preservation to him. Tuan Hadjee often spoke to me of the English, and frequently told me that he had been on a voyage of discovery, from Balanbangan to Papua or New Guinea, in an English sloop, commanded by capt. Parest, (so called by Tuan Hadjee, though his real name was Forest,) and that while he was gone, the Malays had taken Balanbangan. Tuan Hadjee had formerly been a great pirate out of the island of Micandano: he had also been engaged with a nation at the taking of Creo, a Dutch settlement in the island of Bantang, in the straights of Malacca. He there commanded a proa of 4 carriage guns, and after that siege, took to piracy. He told me that he had assisted in the capture of several Dutch sloops, and a great number of tabogees, or black merchants' proas: and that, in the chase of one of them, he overset his own proa, when he lost his all, which

A man is allowed to marry as many wives as he can maintain: he builds a house for every woman, as two wives never live together. One of them, I believe the first, inherits his estate.

If a man has an inclination to take a wife, he makes application to the head rajah, who calls together all his chiefs; and if the parents of both parties consent, the bridegroom makes a present to the father of the bride.

During the time of the war between the inhabitants of Dungally and Parlow, a piratical proa arrived at Dungally from Magindano, or Mindaneo: she was owned by a rajah named Tomba, who was an elderly man, and who was then on board with his son, a young man about twenty years of age: both the rajah and all the people in the proa were well acquainted with Tuan Hadjee, as he had lived formerly in Magindano.

The son of rajah Tomba saw the daughter of Tooa, the rajah of Dungally, who had resigned the government to his son Arvo, who was now become the reigning rajah of Dungally. The young man fell in love with this rajah's daughter, who was a fine girl, about nineteen years of age, and applied to Tuan Hadjee for his assistance. The priest was employed in the negotiation for several days, when it was agreed, that the young man or his father, rajah Tomba, should give three brass swivel guns, and twenty pieces of white cloth, which was reckoned a great dowry. The parties were all taken to the longar, or house of public business, and there carefully examined, before consent was obtained to give the young woman in marriage.

The wedding was a singular, as well as a splendid and interesting sight. I can only shortly describe it thus:—When the day was appointed for the marriage, all the war men of the place were armed, and about one o'clock in the day, the young man, with the rajah his father, and all the men belonging to the proa, came on shore armed as if for battle. Tuan Hadjee and the rajah Arvo, of Dungally, met them as they came on shore. They conducted them to a small shed, which had been raised for the occasion. Tuan Hadjee there dressed the young man with a long pair of silk trowsers, and put on him five silk gowns of different colours, a small silk cap, and over that a turban. To complete

which was in value about two thousand dollars; and that he was thus reduced to his present low state.

He was about sixty years of age, and his family consisted of a wife about sixteen years of age; two sons grown up, by a former wife, and seven servants, whom he had purchased. Dungally was his principal place of residence, where he lived comfortably; but he often took jaunts from one town to another, and at all places was well received and much respected, from his being a tuan hadjee. We were not unmindful to pay him great attention, as it not only gave him weight and respect among the Malays, but created a stronger attention from him to us. Though he never aided us in making our escape, he made our situation more comfortable; and I am bound to be thus thankful to him.

From being able to speak the Malay language, I often used to converse with him, and I found him intelligent, and that he had been a great traveller and voyager. He was very fond of drafts, and played the game well—but he was rather nettled, when I occasionally got the better of him.

plete this dress, without which he was not properly equipped, he put a wrapper over all.

Being now accoutred, he was placed on the outside of the shed. The rajah of Dungally was stationed next to him; Tuan Hadjee next to the rajah of Dungally; and next to Tuan Hadjee the most respectable man of the proa.

About twenty of the best men from the proa were picked out as a guard to walk before the bridegroom: they were all armed, according to their custom, with spears and shields. The procession began from the beach to the town, which was not at a great distance. At the same time, about thirty men, armed with spears and shields, ran out of the town to oppose them, or to present a sham fight, which they performed exceedingly well, but gradually retreated towards the town, while the party of the rajah and his son kept advancing, till they arrived at the gate of the town.

A palempore, or a piece of chintz, was extended across the gateway, as if to prevent their entrance, until the rajah's son had made some present to the men of Dungally. He therefore was obliged to give them some betel-nut and some serrie, which they chew with the betel, and they withdrew the palempore. He then advanced about two rods further, when the palempore was again put across; and at the same time his people, and those of the rajah of Dungally, appeared to shew the greatest anger against each other, by darting their spears over each other's heads, till the young rajah made a second present. The Dungally people then again withdrew the palempore, when the son advanced a little farther, and so continued till he reached the house where the bride was. He then went up the steps to go into the house; but there was again a palempore held across the door; which obliged him to make another stop. Here they detained him for some time, wanting now a larger present. He took out of his pocket a handful of serrie and betel-nut, holding it out at some distance, and all anxiously reaching for it, they neglected the palempore, and let one end drop; when he stepped in without giving the serrie and the betel. This caused great laughter, and the spectators gave a general shout.

The son was then conducted into the large room where the bride was waiting for him, and immediately seated himself by the side of her. The house was directly crowded by all the head and respectable men of the place.

Tuan Hadjee, who had followed the procession, now entered, and placed himself at the end of the room opposite to the bride and bridegroom, to perform the marriage ceremony. He first married the bridegroom to the bride, telling him that he must provide a house and servants for her, and treat her well. He then married her to him, by charging her to forsake all other men for his sake, to be attentive to him, and to acknowledge him to be her superior. This being ended, they made a salam, or thanks.

Tuan Hadjee then began to sing a certain tune, which was musical, lively and pleasing, and used only on similar occasions. At the close, he was accompanied by all the guests.

This being finished, supper was brought in. The bride and bridegroom eat out of the same dish for the first time; and the rest of the company

company as they could, three or four together.

After supper, it growing dark, the bride and bridegroom were conveyed to their apartments, which were richly hung with palempores. One or two bamboos of water were brought to them, and they were left for that night, and for seven days, during which time the bride and bridegroom are never seen in public. Water was carried to them night and morning, to wash, and victuals daily, in profusion. They were visited, but were not seen out in public during this time.

When the rajah Tomba left Dungally, his son remained behind; but when I left the place, he talked of going home, though without his wife.

I was once present at a marriage at Tuan Hadjee's house, which he had given up to a young couple, and where they kept their apartment four days.

I never saw the Malays kiss each other, or their children, but they would smile upon them. The parents, however, often played with their children when young.

When a chief or rajah dies, the body is conveyed immediately to the longar, or great house of public business, and on its way the people sing and throw stones before it, carrying at the same time all their instruments of war; and every person possessed of a palempore, which is a covering of a bed, like our coverlids, hangs it round the longar, so as to cover it completely. They also make fans of white cloth, at the dead man's expence. Four girls sit on one side of the corpse, and four on the other, for the space of two days and one night. Two lamps are kept burning near the corpse.

By this time the corpse becomes offensive, and is therefore put into a coffin, which it is generally the custom for the rajahs to furnish themselves with in their life-time. If not, a canoe is made use of, in which, after cutting off both ends, the body is placed.

When the corpse is removed from the longar, it is accompanied by all the war-men and warriors of the place; who, carrying their spears, guns, and all their war instruments, and going before the corpse, make a sham fight, brandishing their spears in the air, to keep off Satan or the devil.

The coffin is elegantly covered with white cloth, with a frame made of bamboo, the size of a tent; and when it arrives at the grave, which is generally about four feet deep, it is immediately placed in it. The head priest then sits down by the side of the grave, the priest next in rank to him, standing at his left hand, and the next to that priest on *his* left hand; the three next in hand stand behind these three; and then three behind them; and so on in rotation. The priests all say their prayers at the same time, shaking their heads, and crying, "Oh Hela la! Hela "la!" that is, Oh my God! my God!

This ceremony lasts for about half an hour, the tone of their voices growing lower and lower, and the shaking of their heads faster and faster, and all at the same time, and in the same direction, until they make a full stop.

All now leave the grave, and the four or five men who dug it, fill it up, and keep watch there for that night, having a fire close to the grave. In the morning a house is erected, contiguous to this spot, wherein

wherein the widow of the deceased stays one month, or one moon: they also inclose a space round the grave, and erect a shed over it. The widow is accompanied by all the young women of her own kindred, and those of the deceased. Some of them stay with her all the time.

It is also a general rule with this nation, after the chief has been dead one month, and the widow is about to leave the house near the grave, to *assessor* a woman or girl, that is, to kill her in a most barbarous manner. Two young chiefs begin the business, by plunging their spears into the victim, and their example is immediately followed up by a number of other chiefs, who accompanying their vehemence with the war shout, cover the body with wounds. They at length cut off her head in honour of the rajah, and present it to his successor. The victim meets her fate with firmness, it being deemed an honour to die on account of the rajah.

Manners and Customs, Diversions, &c. &c.

Circumcision is common among the Malays. The males are circumcised at about fifteen, or one year before they are *cassered*.

All the young men and women are cassered. This is done by filing their teeth, and blackening them, which is reckoned an ornament. I was once present at Dungally, when the rajah's daughter was cassered. He gave a feast on the occasion, which consisted of fish, boiled rice, and sweetmeats, the last of which are delicious. Wishing to partake of the feast, on the morning of one of these entertainments, I once spoke to my good old friend Tuan Hadjee. He told me to be silent, and I took the hint.

When the rajah and his heads had finished eating, I drew near to them, and shewed myself to the old man, who immediately hallooed to me by my name, "Steersman, merri de "cini;" that is, "come here." He at the same time took up one of the cases of the dishes, and all the sweetmeats out of his own dish, and out of the rest that were near him; and putting the contents of them into one dish, presented it to me. I carried the present to my own house, and divided it amongst my people. It was a treat indeed, and gave us a hearty meal. I afterwards contrived to be near at hand at these little feasts, and by that means we fared better than in common.

Their greatest feasts were their harvest feasts. They bring a large timber tree full of branches, with the leaves stripped off, into the middle of the town, and there stick it into the ground, with the ends of the branches cut off. They then procure limbs from the cocoa-nut or sage trees, and slitting them, tie one end of a limb on one bough, and the other end on another, so that the leaves of the cocoa-nut may hang down. In this manner they garnish the whole tree. They then boil rice, which they put into leaflets of the cocoa-nut tree, and tie one of these baskets to every leaflet.

In the afternoon, when the tree is thus decorated, every person in the town provides a good dish of rice, and fish, or fowls, &c. for the feast. About sunset the Malays begin to assemble, and dance round the tree. The old people form the first or outer circle, while the men of war and their wives are in an inner

ner circle; and again, within them, all the young men and girls. In this manner they dance till about twelve o'clock, when they take their suppers on the ground where they had danced, the place being illuminated by a large fire, and if it is not windy, also by copper or brass lamps.—After supper they return to dancing for a short time, and soon after, all hands fall to stripping the tree of the rice; and when the scramble is over, which is the principal part of the diversion, the feast is finished.

At the Dungally feasts I got a very good share; but at the harvest feast at Travalla, where I saw them dress up a tree with Indian corn in the same manner as they employed the rice at Dungally, they gave us nothing.

When the rajah is ill, or going a journey, he sends to the priest for a bill of health; this is drawn on a bit of paper, about eight inches square, for which he receives a handsome present. It is not granted for a longer time than six months, and when presented to the rajah, it is closed up, and not opened until the time is expired. If he have any inclination for another bill of health, it is granted for six months more.

The Malays set a great value on all coined money. They keep it in store, and do not part with it, even when they want to purchase every thing. Their chief trade is for gold dust and barter.—The children, where it can be afforded, wear dollars strung round their necks, with holes through them.

A man possessed of a swivel or great gun, is reckoned a great man, and is much valued and respected. When he returns from a voyage, he takes it to his house, and is so careful of it that he frequently places it in his bedchamber.

The natives, when they buy cloth, measure it by the fathom, which is done by their arms stretched out, and measuring from finger to finger. I have often observed their hands as far behind them as possible, in order to make a longer fathom.

The Malays manufacture very good and strong cloth with ariged colours. Their cotton is remarkably fine and well picked, and they clear it by a kind of jenny. They understand the art of dying, and are very fond of gaudy colours.

Their proas are from about five to thirty tons in size, are sharp at both ends, and much resemble our whale-boats. At the after part of the proa, they build a kind of house or cabin. They use wooden anchors, which are large and strong. Their cables are made of braided rattan, which are strong, but not very pliable. Their sails are peculiarly light and strong, and made from the skin of a certain leaf, which is cured in the sun, knotted together, and woven. The rope for the sail is made from the bark of a tree, and is pliable and strong, but not equal to what the sails are made of. The proas are constructed for rowing as well as sailing; are used for fishing, trading, carrying provisions, or for privateering, and are fitted-out and managed accordingly. The proa belongs to the captain, and, if a merchantman, is managed with about twelve hands, which consist of the captain, who is called an *accorder*; the mate, *jere mode*; the boatswain, *jere bottoo*; and nine sailors, *ourari*. The men have no wages, bring their own provisions, and divide their earnings.

The

The proas are strong, and neatly built, with a keel, ribs, and boards. The boards are made with great labour, by working down a tree into two planks, to the size of a board of two inches thick. They have plenty of gum, of which they make what they call *dama*, to pay the seams of their proas with instead of pitch.

The canoes are navigated by three or four hands, and sometimes up to twenty. They differ in size, are long and narrow, and have out-riggers, which are cross bars, at right angles with the canoes, and then by bars parallel with the canoe, so as to keep it stiff, and prevent it from oversetting.

The Malays reckon time by the moons, and twelve moons make a year: they distinguish morning, mid-day, and night, but do not count time by the hours as we do: the time of the day they describe by the height of the sun.

I kept a regular account of the time of our captivity, by means of notches on a stick, for sixteen months: then I obtained from my good friend, the old priest, a black lead pencil, and a bit of their paper, which served me to keep time with, until I was unfortunately overset in the canoe, when I lost diary and pencil. Remembering, however, the time and the day, I again kept my reckoning by notches; and when I arrived at Macassai, (as stated before), I was but one day short in my reckoning, from the time of my losing my ship, to the day of my deliverance, which was two years and five months. Their sabbath on the Friday, served as a good check on my reckoning.

The diversions of the Malays are cock-fighting, foot-ball, cards, dice, and draughts. My men often played at cards with the natives, but their games are unlike ours.

It is a general rule every afternoon to fight cocks, at which the men of the whole town collect. They have a convenient pit made for the purpose, and perfectly understand the business. They cut off the spurs of the cocks, and tie a steel spur or gaff to the bottom of the foot, in such a manner that they stand firm and strong: they only put it on one foot, which is commonly the right. After this sport is over, which usually lasts until sun-set, every man returns to his house to supper; after which he goes to the longar, or large house, where they execute their public business; and here they spend half the night in gambling, either at dice or at cards.

During this time the women are employed in spinning cotton, which is in great plenty and very fine in many parts.

The Malays ride on horseback, and their saddles are made of cloth, stuffed with cotton, like our pillions. They ride fast, but never make use of horses in battle.

They tether or confine their horses with a rope of several fathoms: one end of this, with a running noose, is put round the neck, and the other staked to the ground. These animals have soon the sagacity to disentangle themselves from the rope, whenever the noose hurts them. When horses get loose, the Malays catch them with some address, by putting a noose on the end of a pole, and slipping it over the animals' heads. The breed is small and active, but not fleshy. The natives, however, eat them.

They hunt deer with dogs, sometimes on horseback, and sometimes on

on foot; they go out in parties, and the men, stationing themselves, strike at the deer as they pass, or shoot at them with guns.

Manners, Customs, and Character of the Natives of Brasil. (From the same.)

The entrance of the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, is narrow for about a quarter of a mile; it thence widens into a secure bason, which at the town is five miles in breadth, and extends inland beyond the reach of the eye; several fruitful islets are scattered on each side, which, covered with loaded orange trees, almost realize the fiction of the gardens of the Hesperides.

The shores which surround the harbour are vastly mountainous, forming abrupt and craggy precipices, of the most wild and extraordinary shapes; Nature seems to have sported in the formation of this her last work, and to have combined all the fanciful forms, which she scattered more sparingly over the old continent. The entrance of the harbour is pointed out by a towering cliff, on the south side rising perpendicularly from the sea; while at the head of the port, the mountains rise into higher elevations, and present forms more strikingly singular;

Rocks rich with gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays,

are here seen, now faintly peeping from behind the intervening clouds, and now presenting their dark blue summit above the flaky vapours that roll along their sides.

These mountains consist entirely of granite, forming an adamantine barrier to the waters of the Ocean; they are clothed, in every part where the least soil can remain, with trees and shrubs of various kinds; and even to the naked rock vegetables are seen to adhere, which appear to derive their nourishment from the moisture of the air alone; here are many picturesque vallies, narrow, but winding along the base of the mountains, from the shores of the harbour, to some distance inland. These glens are super-eminently fruitful, from the combined causes of superior heat and moisture; the first proceeding from the reflected heat of the sun, confined in a narrow space, and the latter produced by the condensation of the vapours attracted by that heat, or driven by the winds against the mountains' sides. The numerous little coves at the entrance of these glens are bordered with beaches of the finest sand, where fishermen have erected their dwellings, and which, viewing them from without, have all the apparent neatness of our best English villages; but, too soon we find, on entering them, that this is the mere effect of white-wash, and that within they are the habitations of sloth and nastiness. The town of St. Sebastian is built entirely of granite, which appears to be the only stone found here, except a species of black and white marble. From the bay the appearance of the town is not inelegant, but the deception vanishes on a nearer approach; the streets, though straight and regular, are narrow and dirty, the projecting balconies sometimes nearly meeting each other; the houses are commonly two stories high, independent of the ground floors,

floors, which are occupied as shops or cellars; they are dirty, hot, and inconvenient; the stair-cases are perpendicular, and without any light; and in the arrangement of the rooms no regard is paid, either to a free circulation of air, or to the beauty of prospect. The furniture of the houses, though costly, disgusts the eye used to elegant plainness, by its clumsiness and tawdry decorations; while the spider weaves her web, and pursues her sanguinary trade in uninterrupted security, upon the walls and ceiling. In the houses of the rich the windows are glazed, which only serves to increase the reflected power of the sun, and render them intolerably hot; but the generality of houses are furnished with shutters of close lattice-work, behind which the women assemble in the evening; and, while their own persons are concealed, enjoy the passing breeze, which is not, however, always very aromatic. In the English settlements, within the tropics, art is exhausted to correct or mitigate the ardour of the climate, and to render a burning atmosphere not only supportable, but pleasant, to a northern constitution. In the Brasils, the defects of climate are increased by the slothful and dirty customs of the inhabitants, the cause of this difference is to be ascribed to the climates of the mother countries: the climate of Portugal approaching to that of Brasil, the Europeans who emigrate hither, feel little inconvenience from the change. In our tropical settlements, the climate of their old differing so much from that of their new residence, the emigrants leave no means unemployed to mitigate the fervour of the sun, whose ardent blaze is found to derange the nervous system, enervate the body, and render the mind a prey to listlessness and inanity.

There are eighteen parish churches, four monasteries, and three convents, in the town of St. Sebastian, besides several smaller religious buildings on the islands, and in the suburbs. Upon these edifices no expence is spared to attract the imagination of the weak and ignorant, by a profusion of gilding, and other tawdry decorations. The Hospital de Miserecordie is also a religious institution, which receives patients of every denomination, and is principally supported by private benefactions. To these may be added a penitentiary-house, where the incontinent fair are secluded from the world, to weep for and atone their faults in solitude and silence; hither jealous husbands, or cross parents, send their too amorous wives and daughters, and, doubtless, often upon no better foundation than "trifles light as air." The admission to the nunneries is expensive, and I have heard a fond mother regret her want of fortune, only because it prevented her dedicating some of her beloved daughters to God. The clergy possess immense property in land, houses, and specie. When it was proposed to lay an impost of 10 per cent. upon the income of the church, the Benedictine monks offered to commute their part of the tax, by paying 40,000 crowns annually. Their pious desire for the conversion of heretics still glows with all the ardour of bigotry, and the recantation of one protestant is considered of more value than the conversion of 100 pagans; as in heaven there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons. An unfor-

tunate foreigner of this persuasion, who, by sickness or other causes, is obliged to remain here, after his ship sails, is continually plagued by the impertinent intrusion of a dozen of these pious fathers, who, if he can find no means of leaving the country, in general tire his patience out in a few months, and, for quietness sake, he consents to be saved according to their receipt *.

No foreigner is allowed to reside here, unless he subsists by some mechanical trade, or is in the service of the state; and, if it appear that any idlers are inclined to remain in the colony by stealth, after sufficient warning and opportunities to get away, they are arrested and confined on Cobras Island, and either put on board their own country ships, that may touch here, or sent to Lisbon as prisoners.

Besides the religious buildings, the other public edifices are, the viceroy's palace, which forms one side of a flagged square, fronting the landing-place: contiguous to this, and nearly adjoining each other, are the opera-house, the royal stables, the prison †, and the mint. The opera-house, which holds about 600 persons, is open on Thursdays, Sundays, and most holidays; the pieces performed are, indifferently, tragedies, comedies, or operas, with interludes and after-pieces: the dialogue is in Portuguese, but the words and music of the songs are Italian. The house is wretchedly fitted up, the scenes miserably daubed, and, where foliage is required, branches of real trees are introduced, so that while the artificial scenery wears the gay livery of summer, the natural sometimes presents the appearance of autumnal decay. The viceroy is expected, by the populace, to shew himself at the theatre every night: on his entering the house, the audience rise, turn their faces towards his box, and again sit down. In private companies, no person sits while he stands, unless at his request; thus, unsocial formality is the price that greatness

* In the library of the Autonian monks, we were shewn an English book, presented by Thomas Muir, with the following lines in a blank leaf:—

Bibliothecæ
Ordinis, Sancti Antonii fratrum
Observantiæ suæ
Thomas Muir, de Hunters-hill,
Gente scholus, anima orbis ferrarum civis
Obtulit.

O scholia! ô longum felix, longumque superba
Ante alias patria, Heroum sanctissima tellus
Dives opum fecunda viris, lætissima campis,
Œrumnus memorare tuas summamque malorem uberibus:
Quis queat, et dictis, nostra æquare dolores
Et turpes ignominias, et barbara jussa
Et nos patriæ fines, et dulcia linquimus arva,
Et cras ingens iterabimur æquor.

Civitate Sancti Sebastiani, 23 Julii, 1794.

† In passing the prison, strangers are disgusted with the sight of half-starved and naked prisoners, with iron chains, extending from their necks to the prison-door, sufficiently long to admit their coming to the foot-path of the street, for the purpose of begging.

greatness every where pays for vulgar admiration. The town is supplied with water from a hill, by a lofty aqueduct, of two tier of brick arches, built in a light and not inelegant style. The public garden, which contains between three and four acres of ground, is situated on the sea-side; the walks run in straight lines, and are shaded by maugoe trees, whose foliage is extremely luxuriant, and by its dark hue peculiarly calculated to refresh the eye, pained by the constant glare of the sun. At the extremity of the garden next the beach, is a flagged terrace, and a room hung with views of the country, and other curiosities; a fountain which throws up a *jet d'eau* waters the garden, and cools the air. In the winter, the garden is entirely deserted; the ladies then keep constantly in their houses, and the men, wanting that first inducement, the charms of female society, feel no inclination for a barren promenade; but, following the example of the fair sex, pass their time in listless indolence, and, like the swallow, remain in a state of torpidity till the return of spring.

Those gradations of fortune, which exist in, and, indeed, appear to be the necessary consequences of, a well-regulated society, are not to be found in the Brasils; the only distinction is the rich and poor; the former are proud, though ignorant, and ostentatious, though avaricious; and the superabundance of all the mere necessaries of life alone prevents the latter from being indigent beggars. Those who can acquire half a doxen slaves, live in idleness upon the wages of their labour, and stroll the streets in all the solemnity of self-importance. In their general expences the rich are penurious, and the marriage of their children alone seems to thaw their frozen generosity; on these occasions they run into the contrary extreme, and ridiculous extravagance becomes the order of the day. I have seen a bridal chemise, the needle-work of which had cost fifty pounds, and the rest of the marriage paraphernalia was in the same proportion of expence. Their entertainments are profuse in proportion as they are rare, but seldom possess any title to elegance, and sometimes want even common cleanliness to recommend them to an English appetite *. The carriages in use among the rich, are cabriolets, drawn by mules, and chairs curtained round, in which they are carried through the streets by negro slaves, the latter are also female conveyances. Gaming, the peculiar vice of idleness, is prevalent among the men. Pharaoh is their favourite game, and the fickle goddess is here pursued with as much avidity as at Brook's or Almack's;

* In describing the manners of the Brasilians, it will, I trust, be recollected, that I speak generally: divested, as I hope I am, of national prejudice. I suppose the existence of an universal standard of social manners, which, though very far from being arrived at by any nation in the world, is more nearly approached by some than by others, and is, perhaps, already reached by a few more happy individuals of every nation. Among the Brasilians, though the general mass stand very low upon the scale of refinement, the proportion of these superior minds, is, perhaps, equal to what any other country can boast: and I am happy to bear testimony, that at Rio de Janeiro, refined hospitality, elegant taste, and politeness, devoid of formality, are the conspicuous characteristics of several individuals.

it is but justice to the Brasilian ladies to say, that they bear no part in this destructive vice, but whether from want of inclination, or from restraint, I cannot take upon me to say.

The manners of the Brasilians are, however, gradually converging towards that liberal system, which appears to be continually gaining ground throughout the world, and which will probably be one day universally established, in exact proportion to the peculiar physical and moral attributes of man, in the climate he inhabits. The usual dress of both sexes is adopted from the French; swords and cocked hats are entirely out of fashion, and cloaks are now only worn by the vulgar. The men who have had any intercourse with the English, adopt their customs, even to minuteness; hence, cropped heads, round hats, and half boots, have ceased to be considered a foreign costume; the women wear their wastes very short, their bosoms much exposed, and their head-dresses and naked arms, covered with a profusion of sparkling stones, * which are of little value here; the ladies, however, as well as the men, seem to prefer attiring themselves *a-la-mode d'Angleterre*, when it is in their power. An English milliner, who stopped here on her way to India, performed greater metamorphoses on the external form of some young ladies, than can be equalled in pages of Ovid †. The features of the females can, in no instance that I saw, claim the title of beautiful, and even very few deserve the epithet of pretty: however, their black eyes, large, full, and sparkling, give a degree of brilliancy to their dark complexions, and throw some expression into their countenances; but it is too generally the mere expression of animal vivacity, untempered by the soft chastising power of tender sensibility. Their eye-brows are finely arched; their eye-lashes long and silken; their hair is long, black, and coarsely luxuriant; and, if we may judge from the frequent application of the fingers, is not always without inhabitants. In their persons they are unacquainted with that delicate *propreté*, from which our countrywomen derive so large a portion of their power over the other sex, and for which they are conspicuous over all the nations of Europe. Among other habits of the Brasilian ladies, which, separately considered, are, perhaps, trifling, but, when combined, form a powerful opposition to the empire of female charms, is that of continually spitting, without regard either to manner, time, or place. The young ladies, who are educated in the convents, are permitted to converse, even with strangers, at the gate,

* Topazes, aqua marinas, amethysts, and chrysolytes, &c.

† The amorous precepts of this author, are well followed by the Rio ladies.

> If snowy white your neck, you still should wear
> That, and the shoulder of the left arm, bare;
> Such sights ne'er fail to fire my am'rous heart,
> And make me pant to kiss the naked part.
>
> *Art of Love, translated by Congreve.*

But they should recollect, that this voluptuous author addressed himself to Italian women, and that the "Parian marble," to which their skins were compared, is by no means applicable to Brasilian complexions.

gate, and often shewed their partiality for our countrymen, by the interchange of pocket handkerchiefs and other trifles. There is something so interesting in the silvery tones of a secluded damsel, when two rows of iron bars intervene to prevent a near approach, something so Pyramus and Thisbe* like, that the heart of a true-born Englishman cannot fail being captivated. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and while he repeats the swelling names of Magdelina, Antonia, or Seraphina, he deprecates the difficult barrier, that precludes him from imprinting the impassioned kiss on the hand of the sweetly pensive recluse. For the encouragement of my enamoured countrymen, who might otherwise give way to despondency, and pine in hopeless love, I cannot help informing them, that the iron bars of the convents are not quite so hard as adamant, nor the walls so high as to render escalade impracticable; and that the watchful eye of the dragon, who guards the Hesperian fruit, has more than once been eluded by British ingenuity, or lulled to sleep by Brasilian gold.

The custom of dropping bouquets upon the heads of passengers, as signals to assignation, is no longer to be found at Rio, and as we have no reason to doubt the veracity of the gentlemen,† who were thus favoured, we ought not to pass over this alteration in the manners of the Brasilian women, without endeavouring to account for it. Former travellers have always complained of the difficulty they found in even getting a transient view of women of condition; this is, however, far from being the case at present: indeed, we generally found the manners of the ladies, (particularly the unmarried ones,) approaching nearer to the easy familiarity of the English, than to the prudish reserve which is said to be the exterior characteristic of Portuguese females. As the manners of a people improve, jealous restraints give way to delicate attentions towards the females: men begin to place confidence in women; and the latter, feeling their own importance, soon acquire that proper pride which is the great support of female virtue; and enjoying the liberty of doing as they choose, they think only of doing as they ought: thus secret assignations become less necessary, as jealousy and scandal cease to fetter the social intercourse of the sexes; for experience proves the truth of the remark, that virtue will ever be displeasing, when she exhibits herself only in the disguise of harshness, caprice, or some other repulsive quality.

In music and singing, the Brasilians of both sexes may be said to excel. These are arts peculiarly congenial to luxurious climates, for there the wants of man being supplied by nature almost spontaneously, he has leisure to cultivate the soft impressions which the surrounding scenery creates, and by observing the harmonies of nature, he becomes a poet and musician. Dancing is a very favourite amusement, in which the ladies perform with extraordinary grace; besides national

* Here Pyramus, there gentle Thisby strove,
To catch each other's breath, the balmy breeze of love.

† See Captain Cook's Voyage.

and English country dances, the native dance of the Indians is sometimes performed, the figures and motions of which are very little superior, in point of delicacy, to those of the Otaheitean *timoradee*.

The estimated proportion of the sexes at Rio, is eleven women to two men; this may be attributed to physicial as well as moral causes, for it is a demonstrable fact, that in warm climates more females are born than males;* and secondly, the females leading a life of seclusion and temperance, and employed only in domestic offices, are entirely free from the dangers, and but little subject to the diseases which destroy the other sex. While the men are occupied in the hazardous pursuit of honour or of fortune in distant countries, from whence they are often doomed never to return, the women are born and die without ever quitting their paternal roof.

In the females of Brasil, as well as of other countries in the torrid zone, there is no resting time between the periods of perfection and decline; like the delicate fruits of the soil, the genial warmth of the sun forces them to a premature ripeness, and after a momentary bloom, sinks them towards decay: at fourteen they become mothers, at sixteen the blossoms of their beauty are full blown, and at twenty they are withered like the faded rose in autumn. Thus the lives of three of these daughters of the sun, are scarce equal to that of one European; among the former, the period of their bodily perfections far precedes that of their mental ones, in the latter they accompany each other hand in hand. These principles, doubtless, influenced the wise law-givers of the east in their permission of polygamy; for, in the torid zone, should a man be circumscribed to one wife, he must pass nearly two thirds of his days united to a disgusting mummy, useless to society, else the depravity of human nature, joined to the irritation of unsatisfied passions, would lead him to get rid of the incumbrance by clandestine means. This confinement to a singe wife, in the European settlements of Asia and America, is one of the principal causes of the unbounded licentiousness in the men, and the spirit of intrigue in the women. In the Brasils, the licentious intercourse of the sexes perhaps equals what we are told prevailed in the most degenerate period of imperial Rome. The priminary cause of this general corruption of manners, must be referred to climate, which acts forcibly in giving strength to the physical properties of love. In proportion as the passion for enjoyment is excited, the fear of losing the object which confers it is increased, and hence proceeds the constitutional jealousy of men in warm climates. In the Brasils, the moment a girl is betrothed, she becomes subject to all the restraints imposed by this rankling passion; and should the absence of her intended husband be unavoidable, previous to the nuptial ceremony, he often causes her to be immured within the walls of a convent till his return. By such suspicions, he too often creates the evil he

* Speculative writers have either doubted or denied this assumption, but the observation of those who have resided many years in Asia, fully authorize our stating it as a "fact capable of demonstration."

he complains of, and then punishes the crime he has provoked; and while he thus becomes the arbiter of his own fate, he accuses nature of causing all his sufferings. Unmarried females, being allowed much greater liberties than wives, are by no means anxious to be married, and consequently neglect all those minute delicacies, in their common intercourse with the other sex, which form the basis of mutual love, considered as a refined passion. But the climate operating upon the fair sex more forcibly, in proportion to their superior delicacy of organization, enervates the system and induces a kind of restless indolence, to which is attached a boundless desire for variety, when it can be procured without much exertion; hence, while the mind is lulled into inactivity, and the eye of prudence sleeps, the bosom is, "tremblingly alive," to the soft sensations of love, and the bulwarks of female innocence lie exposed and defenceless to the attacks of the watchful seducer. The public opinion is not, however, so depraved as to sanction this laxity of morals, and hence pregnancy is too often concealed by procuring abortion, which repeated, perhaps, several times, assists in bringing on a premature old age, and sinks the victim to the grave, loaded with guilt and disease.

Quod neque in Armenies tigres secere latebris
Perdere nec fœtus ausa Lœna suos.
At teneræ faciunt, sed non impunè puellæ
Sæpe, suos utero quæ necat, ipsa perit.
Ovid. Amor. 1. 2.

The punishment of adultery is transportation of both the offenders, to different places on the coast of Africa; but the injured husband may revenge himself by the instant death of both parties, if he finds them, "nudus cum nuda, solus cum sola."

The city of St. Sebastian, from being surrounded by hills, which prevent the free circulation of air, is more unhealthy than the other settlements on the coast; and the dirty customs of the inhabitants tend to increase the defects of situation. The diseases most prevalent are fevers, dysentery, and hydrocele. Fevers, if not entirely generated, are undoubtedly multiplied, by the noxious effluvia arising from the unremoved filth in the streets; for here the windows give a nightly exit, to all the vile accumulation of the day.* Dysenteries may probably proceed from their method of living, or their common kinds of food, of which fish, fruit, and sweetmeats form the principal articles. The chief animal food of the lower class is salted pork, not half cured, or jerked beef, both brought from Rio Grande; and their beverage is a deleterious and ardent spirit, which, from its cheapness, comes within the reach of their scanty finances. The causes of the hydrocele, which often renders those afflicted with it the most pitiable objects, may, perhaps, with equal reason, be traced to themselves; for by the continual use of tepid baths, they increase the naturally great relaxation, which pervades the system in a warm climate. In our English settlements, where cold bathing

* For an exact description of St. Sebastian's in this respect, we beg leave to refer our readers to Mrs. Winifred Jenkins, and shall only remark, that whoever walks under the windows at ten o'clock at night, will probably have occasion to cry, "Lord have mercy upon me!"

bathing is daily practised, such a disease is almost unknown.* During the winter, the thermometer seldom rises above 74°, and sometimes falls to 65°. At this season heavy dews descend during the night, and the mornings are enveloped in thick fogs, but soon

> The potent sun
> Melts into limpid air the high raised clouds,
> And morning fogs, that hovered round the hills,
> In party colour'd bands,

leaving the atmosphere pure and serene. The land and sea breezes are tolerably regular: the former commences towards morning, and is commonly very light. The sea breeze may be seen curling the surface of the ocean at noon, but it seldom reaches the town before two o'clock: it is generally moderate, cool, and refreshing.

The Creoles, at this season, seem to feel all the effects of rigorous cold; while we were melting in the lightest clothing, they muffled themselves up in their cloaks, and sat shivering, with their doors and windows closed. The rainy season commences in August; and for six weeks or two months a continual torrent pours down, with a close and suffocating atmosphere. To the rains succeed the dry and parching months of November and December, when the Creoles are again re-animated: and, awakened by the ardent blaze of the sun, from the lethargic torpidity of winter, renew their occupations or amusements.

Some Account of the late Thomas Percival, of Manchester, M. D. F. R. S. by Doctor Magee, of T. C. Dublin.

Thomas Percival was born at Warrington, September the 29th, N. S. 1740. His parents, Joseph and Margaret Percival, both highly respectable in their conduct, endowments, and descent, having died at the same time,† he was placed, at the age of four years, under the protection of his uncle, Dr. Thomas Percival, a physician of learning and consideration, resident in Warrington. But being deprived likewise of his parental guidance at the age of ten, the sole care of him thenceforward devolved upon his eldest sister, from whose kind, assiduous, and judicious attentions, he continued to experience most of the benefits of parental superintendance, and whom he never after ceased to regard with the strongest sentiments of gratitude, and a tenderness approaching to filial veneration.

His education commenced at a private school in the neighbourhood of Warrington. From this, in his 13th year, he was transferred to the free grammar-school of that town; in which he gave such striking promise of industry and talent, as

* I know of but two other parts of the world where this disease is greatly prevalent: at Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, and in the island of Barbadoes.

† It is a singular and melancholy fact, that the dissolution of the wife was preceded but a few hours by that of her husband, whose death had been gradually undermined by the sorrows which her long and painful illness had excited; and that the remains of both were interred at the same moment in the parochial church-yard of Warrington.

as secured to him the particular regard and affection of the principal, Mr. Haywood, a teacher eminently distinguished for his abilities and scholastic acquirements. On the institution of the Warrington academy, in the year 1757, under the direction of the Rev. John Holt, and the venerable Dr. Taylor, he was enrolled the first student of that well-known seminary; and after prosecuting his studies there with diligence and reputation for the space of nearly four years, he removed to the university of Edinburgh; at which place he employed the winters of 1761, 1762, and 1763, in close application to the study of physic. In farther pursuit of medical improvement, he visited London the following year; and during his residence in that city, in the winter of 1764, he had the opportunity of pursuing, with greater intimacy, a connection which had subsisted for some time, with Hugh lord Willoughby, of Parham. Having, through the medium of their common friend, the rev. John Seddon, of Warrington, been honoured with the friendship of that excellent and accomplished nobleman, he became the constant companion of his walks, and the familiar partaker of his social and literary entertainments. The warm attachment of his noble patron, the uncommon advantages he derived from his freedom of access to a mansion which was the resort of the most celebrated literati of the day, and the occasions thereby afforded of conciliating the esteem and confidence of persons of the first consequence and rank; all conspired to suggest to him the resolution of fixing his residence in the metropolis. This project, however, was relinquished on the sudden death of his highly-valued friend; an event which, to his latest moment, he never recollected but with the tenderest expressions of regret.

During the course of this winter, at an unusually early period of life, he was unanimously elected fellow of the royal society of London. Having passed some time at Paris, Hamburgh, and various other places on the continent, but especially Leyden, at which university he graduated M. D. in the year 1765, he returned to his native town, where he resided for a few months, and on the 24th of March, 1766, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Nathaniel Bassnet, merchant, of London; a lady of excellent sense, unblemished worth, and the most studious attention to every conjugal and domestic duty.

The theatre of his professional practice now became the object of his serious deliberation; and, after a variety of plans proposed and rejected, his choice was ultimately directed to Manchester; in which town he settled in the year 1767, and there continued, till his death, in the unremitting exercise of his profession.

Of his eminence in that profession, little needs to be said. His merits as a practitioner of physic, and not less the benefits conferred by him on medical science, are too generally understood and confessed, to require any minuteness of detail. A quick penetration, a discriminating judgment, a patient attention, a comprehensive knowledge, and, above all, a solemn sense of responsibility, were the endowments which so conspicuously fitted him at once to discharge the duties, and to extend the boundaries, of the healing art. His external qualifications of

person

person and manners were alike happily adapted to the offices of his profession.

To an address peculiarly engaging, from its uncommon mixture of dignity, respectfulness, and ease, was united a gravity of deportment that bespoke the seriousness of interest, not the gloom of apprehension. The expression of a benign sympathy, which, on every occasion of distress, his features borrowed from the genuine feelings of the kindest commiseration, presented him likewise, the comforter in the physician; and the topics of encouragement and consolation, which the goodness of his heart, and the ample stores of his cultivated mind, so abundantly supplied, enabled him to administer relief to the wounds of the spirit, with no less efficacy than to the diseases of the body. In truth, the admirable picture so lately drawn, by his own masterly pencil, in that volume in which he has delineated the requisites and qualifications of the physical practitioner,* displays the most exact portraiture of himself; and, whilst he there depicted those excellencies of the medical character, which he approved in theory, he unconsciously but described those which he every day exemplified in practice. Indeed, in that most valuable treatise, which he expressly dedicated as a "paternal legacy" to a much-loved son, and which may now be regarded as a bequest to his brethren of the faculty and to the public, he had left behind him a monument of professional integrity and honour, which will exhibit him to those of after-times, what his life and conduct have done to his cotemporaries, one of the worthiest objects of their admiration and esteem

As a *literary character*, Dr. Percival held a distinguished rank. His earlier publications were devoted to enquiries exclusively medical and philosophical, and have long obtained, for their author, high and deserved reputation amongst the learned, for the powers which they evince of sagacious invention, cautious investigation, and scientific research. The subjects which occupied his pen in later years were of a nature the most congenial to his feelings; and in the several volumes of "Father's "Instructions" and "Moral Disser-"tations," which have appeared at different periods, through a space of 25 years, and which were originally conceived with the design of exciting in the breasts of his children a desire of knowledge and a love of virtue, there is to be found as much of pure style, genuine feeling, refined taste, apt illustration, judicious enforcement, and pious reflection, as can easily be discovered in the same compass of any didactic composition. Perhaps it is not within the reach of human ingenuity to execute such a work, in a manner better adapted to its object; and certainly, within the range of human selection, there can be no object of higher importance than that which the author held in view, the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the rising generation. This, indeed, was the object always nearest to his thoughts; to this he directed the powers of his fancy, the stores of his memory, and the results of his learning.

* "Medical Ethics; or a Code of Institutes and Precepts adapted to the Professional conduct of Physicians and Surgeons."

learning. And hence these invaluable productions, whilst they are intelligible and impressive to the young, are edifying to the adult, and interesting and delightful to all. In every sentiment the author is felt, because he speaks from the heart; in every precept he persuades, because utility is his end; in every argument he convinces, because truth is his guide. The merit of this collective work can be duly appreciated only by those who have carefully perused its several parts; and of those who have it may safely be pronounced, that not one, capable of a relish for what is beautiful in writing and just in thinking, has ever closed these volumes without finding his heart improved, his judgment rectified, and his taste refined. In addition to the works already mentioned, numerous papers on various subjects, all bearing the impress of the clearest understanding and the most perspicuous style, have at sundry times adorned the pages of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

The communications of epistolary intercourse, and the short exercises of literary conversation, were, however, the best suited to those scattered vacancies, those *subseciva tempora*, which alone remained from his ailments and his avocations. In these he delighted to indulge; and in these he displayed with peculiar felicity those pure and natural ornaments of diction, in which he excelled. His correspondence was diversified and diffusive, extending to the most eminent and worthy among the literary characters of the age; although for many years unavoidably conducted through the medium of an amanuensis, to whom he always dictated with a prompt fluency, and a classical exactness.

In social discussion he possessed powers of a very uncommon stamp, combining the accuracy of science and the strictest precision of method with the graces of a copious and unstudied elocution, "Learning, with "some, is the parent of mental ob- "scurity; and the multiplicity of "ideas which have been acquired by "severe study, serves only to pro- "duce perplexity and confusion. "But *his* thoughts were always "ready at command; and he en- "gaged with perspicuity on every "topic of discourse, because he saw, "at one view, all its relations and "analogies to those branches of "knowledge with which he was "already acquainted."* Conversation he deemed the most effective instrument of mental improvement; but whilst he, therefore, lost no opportunity of directing it to the best and most instructive topics, the native cheerfulness of his mind, ever at peace with himself and with the world, did not fail to bestow upon it a liveliness and zest, by those playful and seasonable sallies of delicate and unoffending pleasantry, which so strongly marked the sweetness of his temper, the innocence of his heart, and the nicety of his discretion. To the colloquial ornaments with which he was thus eminently gifted, was superadded the polish of a refined urbanity, the joint result of inmate

* This passage, so truly descriptive of himself, is taken from an eloquent tribute paid by him to the memory of a respected friend, Charles De Polier, esq. and inserted in the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Manchester Society."

innate benevolence, and of early and habitual intercourse with the most improved classes of society. They alone, in short, who have had the happiness to experience the delights of his converse, can form any just conception of its attractive pleasures, and its ameliorating virtues.

But, highly as this excellent man was to be admired and loved for his engaging manners, and his intellectual endowments, these sentiments were yet more forcibly excited by the exalted qualities which dignified and embellished his moral nature: these were the precious gems that shed around his character that lustre which made him a public light: from these did all his attainments derive their sterling value; to these were all his other qualifications rendered subservient; and from their pervading influence did he acquire that secret charm, which gave him an irresistible ascendant over the affections of all who knew him. A strict probity, and an inviolable love of truth, were perhaps the most conspicuous in the assemblage of these moral graces. From these his whole conduct derived a purity and elevation, such as could spring only from a mind in which the finest sensibilities had ever remained unhurt by the consciousness of dishonour. To transmit to his children this precious inheritance, guarded against contamination by every persuasion of precept, and every allurement of example, was a principal study of his life; and, to secure to them the permanent enjoyment of this valuable deposit, he laboured unceasingly to inculcate that which he truly deemed the foundation and the fence of every virtue, the *principle of religion*. Indeed, to impress this principle upon the understandings and the hearts of all to whom his conversation or his writings could extend, was to him the first duty and the highest glory. And it was delightful to behold a man, distinguished in a profession in which, whether truly or not, religious scepticism has been supposed to prevail, prominent in the walks of philosophy, which, in latter times, has too often but misled her votaries; and honoured in all the literary circles of an age, whose peculiar pride it has been to undermine established opinions; lending the whole weight and moment of his name and talents to the maintenance of genuine religion, and the support of christian virtue. Educated a dissenter, he steadily retained the principle of rational dissent, without descending to be a partizan. Solicitous upon all occasions to make the scripture the interpreter and the test of religious truth, he had imbibed from the stated perusal of the sacred volume, (an exercise to which, with the other offices of family devotion, the commencement and the close of the Lord's day were uniformly consecrated by his entire household,) an enlightened familiarity with those great vital verities which must lie at the foundation of the creed of every sincere christian. His religious tenets were, therefore, reverenced by the truly good and candid of all denominations; and by some of the most eminent divines and worthiest prelates of the established church, his correspondence and friendly intercourse were sedulously courted, and his sentiments and opinions not unfrequently cited and recommended. But neither was his a religion that could rest in speculation; it was transfused into his life, and governed all his actions; its purifying power

power not only extending to his open intercourse with the world, but penetrating the retirement of the closet, and the secret recesses of the heart.

That benevolence which christianity so forcibly inculcates was, with him, not less an impulse of nature, than a discharge of duty. Alive to the most generous sympathies, he participated with cordial concern in whatever affected the interests of a fellow-creature. But, whilst his philanthropy was of that expansive quality, that would, if possible, comprehend in its embrace the whole human family of the one great common parent, it was not allowed to waste itself in vague generalities and unprofitable aspirations, but was invigorated, and rendered daily and hourly productive, by the particular and local exercises of its beneficence. The many useful institutions in the town and vicinity of Manchester, of which he was the founder, or the zealous encourager; the readiness with which his attention and his counsels were afforded to the difficulties and the emergencies of his neighbours; the alacrity with which the services of courtesy and goodwill were performed by him, towards all within the range of his acquaintance; and the activity of his exertions for the welfare of those to whom the closer ties of intimacy supplied yet stronger claims; all evinced the disinterested ardour and practical energies of his social affections. In those charities which may be termed patriotic, he was exceeded by none. His sensibility to every infringement of the honour and the liberties of his country, was of the liveliest nature; but, whilst he breathed the purest sentiments of independence, he always held in view the fundamental principles of legitimate authority. To him the seductions of a fallacious freedom could present no charms. His discerning eye easily discovered the true bounding-line between liberty and licentiousness, between innovation and improvement; and he stood at all times, equally removed, and equally averse, from the debasements of despotism, and the machinations of faction.—Of the christian charities his breast was peculiarly susceptible. Every resemblance to divine goodness most powerfully excited his regard; and, to the man possessed of moral worth, he felt himself irresistibly drawn, as to a brother. But whilst his benevolence emanated thus widely on all surrounding objects, its radiant "flame" (to use his own expressions) "became more warm and bright to "those which were most near, in "proportion to the diffusion of its "lustre;" and in the relations of husband, friend, and parent, all the kindly affections of his nature were kindled to their highest fervour.

If ever man could be said to have lived for his children and his friends, rather than for himself, it was he. So unceasing his attention to their interests, so tender his anxiety for their welfare, so assiduous his endeavours for their improvement, that they seemed almost to have mingled with his consciousness, and to have formed a part of his very essence. The endearments with which his instructions were conveyed, the lenient remonstrances with which youthful errors were reproved, the tempered indulgence with which the reins of paternal authority were guided, procured for him, from his children, their fondest regard

gard and most friendly confidence; at the same time that the known firmness of his rectitude, and his indignant abhorrence of every deliberate deviation from principle, inspired them with an awe, which, while it impressed upon their hearts the strongest fear of offending, served to heighten yet more the feelings of virtuous attachment and reverential love; for to his mind truth and right were dearer even than his child. And, though mildness and suavity were his characteristic features, though they may be said to have beamed in every look, and sounded in every word, yet his determinations once formed, they were as unalterable as the principles of probity and justice, on which they were invariably founded.

With such a rare combination of transcendant qualities, with a character in which the most placid virtues were associated with the highest intellectual endowments, and the most inflexible integrity softened and embellished by the most conciliating accomplishments; with the fairest reputation, derived from a long and uninterrupted course of honourable and meritorious conduct; with the esteem, the love, and the veneration, not only of those immediately connected with him in the bands of amity and kindred, but of all who were the witnesses of his actions, and capable of appreciating his deserts; with the complacency of mind which accompanies the consciousness of well-doing; and the peculiar self-gratulation arising from the contemplation of the rich fruits returned to his paternal culture, in the enlarged understandings, the regulated affections, the confirmed principles, and the amiable manners of those whom it had been his great business to form to knowledge and to goodness; it seems as if such a state were too prosperous for man; and it was his lot to experience some severely afflicting providences in that quarter where his tenderest affections were engaged. But here the consolations of christian hope, and the unshaken assurances of divine goodness, were his refuge and support; and, whilst he bowed in resigned submission to that searching discipline with which it was the good pleasure of his God to exercise his faith, and with pious Job was enabled to praise and glorify that Great Being, who had both given and taken away; he turned with grateful contentment to those numerous domestic blessings, which were yet permitted him to enjoy, and which he continued, with humble thankfulness and quickened sensibility, to cherish and to improve to the last moment of his existence. Thus the severity of his trials but proved the stability of his virtue; and his probationary sorrows, by softening his devotion, and refining all his best dispositions, served only to render him a fitter recipient for the felicities of another world, and a brighter example for the edification of this.

We could gladly indulge in the melancholy satisfaction arising from the detailed contemplation of excellence so diversified; but the matter is too abundant, the proposed limits too contracted, and, we may add, the pencil of the painter too feeble, for an adequate delineation. We must, therefore, take our leave of this exemplary character with this short and imperfect summary.

He was an author without vanity, a philosopher

a philosopher without pride, a scholar without pedantry, a student without seclusion, a moralist without moroseness, a patriot without faction, and a christian without guile; affable in his manners, courteous in his conversation, dignified in his deportment, cheerful in his temper, warm in his affections, ardent in his friendships, mild in his resentments, and unshaken in his principles. The great object of his life was *usefulness*, and the grand spring of all his actions was *religion*. —With such a singular union of estimable endowments, and with scarcely a single distinguishable failing to cast a shade on their collective splendour, who that knew him can avoid dwelling on his memory with pleasure? a pleasure indeed accompanied with sensations of the most poignant regret, yet such as compels the heart to vent itself in the exclamation—

"Heu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari
Quam tui meminisse."

Brief Memoirs of Robert Blair, Author of the celebrated Poem of the Grave, by Dr. Anderson.

The life of a country clergyman, constantly engaged in the duties of his profession, the practice of the domestic virtues, and the occupations of literature, however respectable such a character may be, can afford but slender materials for biography.

The facts stated in the present account were communicated to the compiler of a collection of his poems, in conversation with his son, Robert Blair, esq. solicitor general to his majesty for Scotland, and his cousin, the learned and amiable Dr. Blair, one of the ministers of the high church, and professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh.

Robert Blair was the eldest son of the rev. David Blair, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and chaplain to the king. His mother was Euphemia Nisbet, daughter of Archibald Nisbet, esq. of Carfin. His grandfather was the rev. Robert Blair, born at Irvine, in 1593, a distinguished Scottish clergyman in the time of the civil wars; a descendant of the ancient and respectable family of Blair, of Blair in Ayrshire.*

He was born at Edinburgh, in 1699, received a liberal education in its university, was afterwards sent abroad by his father for improvement, and passed some time on the continent. After undergoing the usual trials appointed by the church, he was ordained minister of Athelstaneford,

† He has written a part of his own life, which was continued by Mr. Row, and printed at Edinburgh in 1754. His father, John Blair, an adventurer at sea, was son to Alexander Blair, of Windy, a younger brother of Blair of Blair. His mother, Beatrix Muir, was of the ancient family of Rowallan; she lived an hundred years. He had three brothers, the two elder of whom were honoured with the office of provost, or chief magistrate, of Irvine; and William was first a regent (professor of philosophy) in the university of Glasgow, and afterwards minister of Dunbarton. Robert himself was a regent in the university of Glasgow, afterwards minister of Bangor in Ireland, and finally at St. Andrew's, in Scotland. He wedded Beatrix Hamilton, a descendant of the family of Bardouwie, who died August 27 1666, in the seventy-third year of her age.

Athelstaneford, in the county of East Lothian, Jan. 5, 1731, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

As his fortune was easy, he lived much in the style of a gentleman, and was greatly respected by Sir Francis Kinloch, baronet, of Gilmerton, patron of the parish, and by all the gentlemen in that neighbourhood. He was a man of learning, elegant taste, and polished manners; he distinguished himself as a botanist and florist; and was conversant in optical and microscopical knowledge, on which subjects he carried on a correspondence with some of the most learned men. He was a man of sincere piety; assiduous in discharging the duties of his clerical function; and, as a preacher, he was serious and warm, and discovered the imagination of a poet.

He married Isabella Law in 1738, daughter of Mr. Law of Elvingston, and sister to the sheriff-depute of East-Lothian, a lady of uncommon beauty and amiable manners. With her father, who had been professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, who was his relation, and had been left one of his tutors, he had been long and intimately connected; and, upon occasion of his death in 1728, which happened several years before his marriage with his daughter, he wrote and printed a funeral *Poem to his Memory*, which is thought worthy of being preserved; and is accordingly inserted in his collection.

By his lady, who survived him several years, and died in 1774, he had five sons and one daughter, David, William, Francis, Robert, Archibald, and Anne; of these sons, Robert Blair, esq. of Avington, solicitor general to his majesty for Scotland, is the fourth.

Mr. Blair died of a fever, on the 4th of February, 1746, in the 47th year of his age; and was succeeded in his living at Athelstaneford by another poet, Mr. John Home, the celebrated author of "Douglas;" and who has recently published an interesting history of the rebellion in 1745.

The poet's brother, Mr. Archibald Blair, was minister of Gawald, in the presbytery of Haddington, whose son, Robert Blair, M. D. is regius professor of astronomy in the university of Edinburgh. He was surgeon, during the last war, on board the ship in which Lord Robert Manners was killed; and, at the solicitation of the noble family of Rutland, was presented with the professorship, as a reward for his services. He resides at Merchiston, near Edinburgh, and is the author of some ingenious papers on optics, in the transactions of the royal society of Edinburgh.

The friends of Blair were friends of science and of virtue; his love of poetry and polite literature procured him the friendship of Watts, a polite scholar, and devout poet; no less remarkable for his genius and learning, than the mildness and fervency of his piety: his passion for natural history obtained him the correspondence of the famous naturalist, Henry Baker, esq. fellow of the royal society, an intelligent, upright, and benevolent man, who was attentive to all the improvements in natural science, and solicitous for the prosecution of useful discoveries. Besides the papers written by himself in the "Philoso-" phical Transactions," he was the means, by his extensive correspondence,

dence, of conveying to the society the intelligence and observations of other inquisitive and philosophical men. Like Blair, he was both poet and naturalist; and printed a volume of "Original Poems, serious and "humorous," 8vo. 1725. He was the author likewise of "the Uni-"verse, a poem," which has been several times reprinted. But his principal publications are, "the Mi-"croscope made easy," 1742; and "Employment for theMicroscope," which have gone through many editions, and are generally known. Having led a very useful and honourable life, he died Nov. 25, 1774, being then above seventy years of age. By his wife Sophia, youngest daughter of the celebrated De Foe, he had a son, David Erskine Baker, esq. author of the "Muse of "Ossian," a dramatic poem, of three acts, performed at Edinburgh, 1763; and "the Companion to the play "Muse," 2 vols. 12mo. 1764, a work that has since been considerably improved by Mr. Reed, under the title of "Biographica Dramatica," 2 vols. 8vo. 1781. His letters to Blair are in the possession of Mr. Solicitor General.

Blair was the friend and companion of John Calender, esq. of Cragforth, as appears by a copy of verses addressed to Blair in "Calen-"der's lugubres cantur," published in conjunction with his friend Joseph Mitchell, on the death of John Mitchell, 8vo. London, 1719.

With Dr. Doddridge, a man whose learning was respected by Warburton and Newton, and whose piety was venerated by Lyttleton and West, he also cultivated a correspondence; probably through the kindness of Watts, or the good offices of their common friend, colonel James Gardiner, who was slain at the battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745; and affectionately commemorated by Dr. Doddridge, in "some remarkable passages in "his life," published in 1747.

The following letter, dated Athelstaneford, Feb. 25, 1741-2, and inserted in the "epistolary corres-"pondence of Dr. Doddridge," published by the rev. Mr. Stedman of Shrewsbury, 1790, exhibits an advantageous specimen of his temper and disposition, and contains some interesting information relating to the composition and publication of *the Grave*.

"You will be justly surprised "with a letter from one whose name "is not so much as known to you; "nor shall I offer to make an "apology. Though I am entirely "unacquainted with your person, "I am no stranger to your merit as "an author; neither am I altoge-"ther unacquainted with your per-"sonal character, having often "heard honourable mention made "of you by my much respected "and worthy friends, colonel "Gardiner, and lady Frances. "About ten months ago, lady "Frances did me the favour to "transmit to me some manuscript "hymns of yours, with which I "was wonderfully delighted. I "wish I could, on my part, contri-"bute in any measure to your en-"tertainment, as you have some-"times done to mine in a very high "degree. And that I may show "how willing I am to do so, I have "desired Dr. Watts to transmit to "you a manuscript poem of mine, "entitled *the Grave*, written, I "hope, in a way not unbecoming "my profession as a minister of "the gospel, though the greatest

"part of it was composed several "years before I was clothed with "so sacred a character. I was "urged by some friends here, to "whom I showed it, to make it "public; nor did I decline it, pro-"vided I had the approbation of "Dr. Watts, from whom I have "received many civilities, and for "whom I had ever entertained "the highest regard. Yesterday "I had a letter from the doctor, "signifying his approbation of the "piece in a manner most oblig-"ing. A great deal less from him "would have done me no small "honour. But at the same time "he mentions to me, that he had "offered it to two booksellers of "his acquaintance, who, he tells "me, did not care to run the risk "of publishing it. They can "scarce think (considering how "critical an age we live in, with "respect to such kind of wri-"tings) that a person, living three "hundred miles from London, "could write so as to be accept-"able to the fashionable and "polite. Perhaps it may be so; "though, at the same time, I must "say, in order to make it more "generally liked, I was obliged "sometimes to go cross to my own "inclination; well knowing, that "whatever poem is written upon a "serious argument, must, upon "that very account, be under pe-"culiar disadvantages; and, there-"fore, proper arts must be used to "make such a piece go down with a "licentious age, which cares for "none of those things. I beg par-"don for breaking in upon moments "precious as yours, and hope you "will be so kind as to give me your "opinion of the poem."

This is all that is known of Blair; an accomplished scholar, and an elegant poet, whose genius and virtue, though celebrated by some of the most eminent of his poetical contemporaries, have suffered such unmerited neglect, that his name is not to be found in any collection of literary biography.

Had the interesting correspondence of Watts been given to the world by his friend and biographer Dr. Jennings, it would probably have furnished many particulars relating to Blair, which might have gratified curiosity; though they could hardly have added to the honour which his talents and virtues have received from the esteem of a man, who has left behind him such purity of character, and such monuments of laborious piety.

He printed *the Grave* at London in 1743; it was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1747, with his poetic translation of a pious ode of Volusenus. *The Grave* was altered into rhyme by Henry Lemoine, and printed at London in 1790, in 8vo. to which a life is prefixed, but erroneous in every particular. The subsequent editions are too numerous to be specified. To the edition in 8vo. 1786, is added, Gray's "elegy "in a country church-yard, with "notes, moral, critical, and expla-"natory." The notes are in general trifling and insipid. It is now, with the *poem to the memory of Mr. Law*, received, for the first time, into a collection of classical English poetry.

The variations from the common editions are printed from the original MS. 1741-2, in the possession of Mr. solicitor general. The reading in the printed copies has in general so much the appearance of improvement, and so consonant to the style

style of the poem, that it is probable it may be the result of a revision, subsequent to the date of the MS. Some verbal transpositions, of little importance, are not copied.

If Blair had written nothing else but this single poem, it is alone sufficient to entitle him to a classical distinction among the poets of our country. But the *poem to the memory of Mr. Law* is no inconsiderable addition to his fame. It is evidently a juvenile performance, the tribute of affection and esteem to the merits of a friend; and justly chargeable, in some instances, with incorrectness of language, and incongruity of imagery: but the style is simple and beautiful; and the sentiments, though sometimes trite, are expressed with a tenderness and energy not unworthy the author of *the Grave*. The apostrophe to Mrs. Law, in particular, is pathetic and pleasing; and the abrupt transition to the final conflagation of the universe, approaches to sublimity.

The Grave, his greatest work, amply establishes his fame. It is a production of real genius, and possesses a merit superior to many pieces of the very first celebrity. It is composed of a succession of unconnected descriptions, and of reflections that seem independent of one another, interwoven with striking allusions, and digressive sallies of imagination. It is a series of pathetic representations, without unity of design, variegated with imagery and allusion; which exhibit a wide display of original poetry. The poet's eye is awake on the objects of creation, and on the scenes of human misery; and he is alive to every feeling of compassion and benevolence. Through a shade of melancholy, which peculiar impressions of religion throw over the scenes he describes, we always perceive an amiable and generous principle struggling to overcome the degeneracy which it deplores. Whatever subject is either discussed or aimed at, he always endeavours to melt the heart, and alarm the conscience, by pathetic description and serious remonstrances; and his sentiments are always delivered in a novel and energetic manner, that impresses them strongly on the mind. He is always moral, yet never dull; and, though he often expands an image, yet he never weakens its force. If the same thought occurs, he gives it a new form; and is copious without being tiresome. He writes under the strong impression of christian and moral truths. Conviction gives force to imagination; and he dips his pen in the stream that religion has opened in his bosom.

His imagination, excursive and vigorous, sometimes exceeds the bounds that criticism prescribes. Possessing strong powers of ridicule as well as fancy, he passes too suddenly from grave and serious description, to irony and satire. Instances of this improper association too frequently occur, and the grave and ludicrous destroy one another.

But the defects of *the Grave* bear a very small proportion to its beauties; and its beauties are of no common account. They are happily conceived and forcibly expressed. His language is the natural and unforced result of his conceptions. Anxious only to give each image its due prominence and relief, he has wasted no unnecessary attention on grace or embellishment; the diction,

therefore, though seldom splendid, is always vigorous and animated, and carries the thought home to the heart with inexpressible energy. His versification is almost as singular as the materials upon which it is employed; sometimes careless and prosaic, and sometimes strikingly elegant and harmonious; resembling sometimes the best manner of Shakespeare and Rowe, and sometimes that of Milton and Young; but without any marks of servile imitation. Amidst such a profusion of beautiful and striking passages that are to be found in this singular poem, it is difficult to confirm these general remarks by particular quotations.

After a solemn introduction, the following striking passage appears.

The wind is up: hark! how it howls! Methinks
Till now I never heard a sound so dreary:
Doors creak, and windows clap, and night's foul bird,
Rook'd in the spire, screams loud: the gloomy aisles,
Black plaster'd, and hung round with shreds of 'scutcheons
And tatter'd coats of arms, send back the sound,
Laden with heavier airs, from the low vaults,
The mansions of the dead.—Rous'd from their slumbers,
In grim array the grisly spectres rise,
Grin horrible, and obstinately sullen,
Pass and repass, hush'd as the foot of night.
Again! the screech-owl shrieks! ungracious sound!
I'll hear no more; it makes one's blood run chill.

The following picture is very fine and natural:

Oft, in the lone church-yard at night I've seen,
By glimpse of moon-shine chequering through the trees,
The school-boy with his satchel in his hand,
Whistling aloud to bear his courage up,
And lightly tripping o'er the long flat stones,
(With nettles skirted, and with moss o'ergrown,)
That tell in homely phrase who lie below.
Sudden he starts, and hears, or thinks he hears,
The sound of something purring at his heels;
Full fast he flies, and dares not look behind him,
Till out of breath he overtakes his fellows;
Who gather round, and wonder at the tale
Of horrid apparation, tall and ghastly,
That walks at dead of night, or takes his stand
O'er some new open'd grave; and (strange to tell!)
Evanishes at crowing of the cock.

This pleasing picture is finely contrasted by the affecting one which immediately follows it:

The new-made widow———
Sad sight! slow moving o'er the prostrate dead,
Listless, she crawls along in doleful black,
While bursts of sorrow gush from either eye,
Fast falling down her now untasted cheek.
Prone on the lowly grave of the dear man
She drops; whilst busy meddling memory,
In barbarous succession, musters up
The past endearments of their softer hours,
Tenacious of its theme. Still, still she thinks
She sees him; and, indulging the fond thought,
Clings yet more closely to the senseless turf;

No

Nor heeds the passenger who looks that way.

In the above description there are many minute strokes,—*her now untasted cheek—busy meddling memory*, &c. which mark the superior poet.

From the apostrophe to *friendship*, which immediately follows, the heart catches sympathetic feelings; and the amiable poet leaves on it the impression of all that is tender, generous, and endearing. There is beautiful description, and much poetical enthusiasm, in the following lines:

————Oh! when my friend and I
In some thick wood have wander'd heedless on,
Hid from the vulgar eye, and sat us down
Upon the sloping cowslip-cover'd bank,
Where the pure limpid stream has slid along
In grateful errors through the underwood,
Sweet murmuring; methought the shrill-tongu'd thrush
Mended his song of love; the sooty blackbird
Mellow'd his pipe, and soften'd ev'ry note:
The eglantine smell'd sweeter, and the rose
Assum'd a dye more deep; whilst ev'ry flower
Vied with its fellow plant in luxury
Of dress—Oh! then the longest summer's day
Seem'd too, too much in haste: still the full heart
Had not imparted half: 'twas happiness
Too exquisite to last.————

The following passage strongly reminds us of Shakspeare, and is equal to any of the most admired parts of that wonderful dramatist.

Dull grave! thou spoil'st the dance of youthful blood,
Strik'st out the dimple from the cheek of mirth,
And ev'ry smirking feature from the face;
Branding our laughter with the name of madness.
Where are the jesters now? the men of health,
Complexionally pleasant? Where the droll,
Whose ev'ry look and gesture was a joke
To clapping theatres and shouting crowds,
And made e'en thick-lip'd musing Melancholy
To gather up her face into a smile,
Before she was aware? Ah! sullen now,
And dumb as the green turf that covers them.

The description of a funeral, beginning, *but see! the well-plum'd hearse*, &c. has the beauties and defects of the same admirable writer. The apostrophe to *beauty* is a masterly passage; as are those of the death of the *strong man*, the *philosopher*, and the *physician*. This expression in the last reminds us of Milton.

————From stubborn shrubs
Thou wringst their shy retiring virtues out,
And vex'd them in the fire.————

The *sexton* will be recognised as a relation of the grave-digger in Hamlet.

————hoary-headed chronicle,
Of hard unmeaning face, down which ne'er stole
A gentle tear; with mattock in his hand,
Digs through whole rows of kindred and acquaintance,

By far his juniors.—Scarce a skull's cast up,
But well he knew its owner, and can tell
Some passage of his life.————

The following comparison, applied to time, is happily imagined.

Yet treads more soft than e'er did midnight thief,
Who slides his hand under the miser's pillow,
And carries off his prize.————

The hand of Shakspeare could not possibly have gone higher, or have touched a situation with greater nicety.

Few similies can exceed the following for elegant simplicity. Among the various tenants of the grave, he enumerates—

————The long-demurring maid,
Whose lonely unappropriated sweets
Smil'd, like yon knot of cowslips on the cliff,
Not to be come at by the willing hand.

Another simile, near the end of the poem, where he mentions the aversion even of the good to death, beginning, *so have I seen upon a summer's eve*, is natural and striking.

In Blair, it is difficult to discover any material traces of imitation, or even to conjecture who were his favourites among the poets of his country. His style of composition is his own, and his versification peculiar to himself. He undoubtedly, however, possessed a taste for our elder poets, the *ancient wells of English undefiled*, from whom he probably learned the energy, character, and truth of composition, and the genuine language of verse; particularly the frequent use of compound epithets, which are the life of a language, and in which our own is far from being deficient.

Blair, describing the death of a good man, says:

By unperceiv'd degrees he wears away,
Yet, like the sun, seems larger at his setting.

The last line is evidently borrowed from Quarles, a writer of true poetical genius, and of exemplary virtue, unjustly neglected.

Brave minds oppress, should (in dispight of fate)
Looke greatest (like the sunne) in lowest state.—Job. Milt.

And the following lines,

So have I seen upon a summer's eve,
Fast by the riv'let's brink, a youngster play:
How wishfully he looks; to stem the tide
This moment resolute, next unresolv'd:
At last! he dips his foot; but, as he dips,
His fears redouble, and he runs away;

strongly resemble a passage which occurs in "Freedom," a poem, by Andrew Brice, printed at Exeter, 1730, in 8vo.

"Thus, on the river's grass'd or pebbled strand,
Disrob'd stands shiv'ring long the tim'rous youth,
Doubtful the temper of the crisped stream
Essaying; but, impatient of the chill.
His scarce ting'd foot in haste retreats."
P. 120.

The testimonies to the merits of Blair are few, when compared with his deserts. *The Grave*, though it is written in a style that might well delight the learned, and deserve the attention

attention of the writers of verse; yet has never been mentioned, till very lately, in any critical work, nor imitated in any poetical composition. "The Task" of Cowper, an ingenious and truly original performance, resembles it only in the singular combination of pathetic description, comic humour, and serious remonstrance. Its popularity, however, must be allowed as an unquestionable authority in its favour; for, by the judgment of the common, unprejudiced, unpedantic reader, the merit of every poetical composition must be ultimately decided.

Mr. Pinkerton, the learned and ingenious editor of the "ancient "Scottish poems, &c." was the first who celebrated the merits of Blair, and subjected *the Grave* to the examination of criticism.

"I know not," says Mr. Pinkerton, "that he wrote any thing "else; but *the Grave* is worth a "thousand common poems. The "language is such as Shakspeare "would have used; yet he no "where imitates Shakspeare, or "uses any expression of his. It is "frugal and chaste; yet, upon oc- "casion, highly poetical, without "any appearance of research. It "is unquestionably the best piece "of blank verse we have, save "those of Milton."

Some Account of William Pearce, and of his remarkable and praiseworthy Industry: in a Letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Manufactures.

Sir,

To apologize, when pleading in the cause of humanity and industry, would be an insult to the members of a liberal institution; I shall therefore only beg excuse for the style of my narration.

I yesterday took a walk of about two miles from this station to satisfy myself respecting a remarkable instance of persevering and indefatigable industry, which I had heard of, and found as follows:—Twelve acres of barren downs had been taken from the common, seven or eight of which were in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder in a very forward state of improvement. In order to vary, as needful, the different kinds of produce, this space was divided into eight different fields, which required seventeen fences, the greater part of which was made with stone, and put together in a masterly manner. But a great part of this industry is hid, for most of the downs being swampy ground, and some very shallow, in order to remove the first inconvenience, the different fields were obliged to be intersected with various drains, which empty themselves into the ditches that have been obliged to be dug round the margin of each field, both for this purpose, and in order to give greater height to the fences. On each side of every bank ditches are dug, and in the gateways bridges are made, able to support a loaded cart, that the water may freely run off. The land produced, in 1803, ten Cornish bushels of barley, nine trusses of hay, two hogsheads of oats, and ten bushels of wheat, besides pasture for cattle. This has been the work of eighteen years time, by one indefatigable man, who began it in the fiftieth year of his age. I have to add, that his dwelling-house and out-buildings, including the turf-walls, of which they

they are composed, the laying of the rafters, and the thatching, are all executed by himself, though he was only bred to husbandry.

His industry is surprising, as, independent of his great labour in procuring manure from a distance, which has required his travelling two hundred miles, he brings coals for different persons, of whom I am one. The distance from me is eleven miles. He has brought coals so far, on my account, eight times since last July, which add 176 miles more.

The ground he is improving is the property of sir Christopher Hawkins, and, though labouring under a natural infirmity in the hand, which obliges him to conduct the plough with one hand only, yet he continues indefatigable in his exertions.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Thos. Humphries,
Lieut. Royal Navy.

Lizard signal station, near
Helston, in Cornwall,
Feb. 22d, 1804.

Charles Taylor, esq.

Sir,

I beg to lay before the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. the following narration, hoping that though the extent of my improvements is not great, yet they will not be considered undeserving their notice, as it has been to me a most arduous undertaking, and has required my unceasing and indefatigable labour, and which it still requires. For a part of my manure, which consists of sea sand, I have to go two miles; and my average annual quantity being 50 load, for this one article I must, of course, travel 200 miles, independent of my labour in loading and procuring it. What other labour is unavoidably necessary, needs no comment from me to your society. I chiefly rest on my labour, for now upwards of eighteen years, in this particular branch of agriculture, to recommend me to your society, and as having added my mite towards the improvement of waste grounds. The manner of my proceeding I shall endeavour to make as plain as possible, for the information of others. I was induced to this undertaking, from a great love of husbandry, a wish to serve my family, and a desire to employ myself in that part of agriculture, which I thought the most useful to my country, and beneficial to mankind.

I still find the same strong propensity in my mind: but my corporeal abilities fail me, being in my sixty-eighth year. If I could have kept a man all this time, I suppose I should have been able to have made four times the improvement I have, as the odds of an additional hand to one, need not be mentioned to your society. But, on the contrary, when I began, and for some years after, this, to me, arduous undertaking, I was obliged to work for others, five days out of the week, to obtain food for myself, a wife, and seven children, viz. six sons and one daughter, the former of which, as soon as able, went into the service of their country, in which two are now employed, and two lost their lives last war.

As to property, when I first began this undertaking, I had none, except one mare, and the shilling per day I earned by my labour, at which I used to work hard, in order to finish it as soon as possible; not

not to leave off work, but to go to still harder, that of my own undertaking in improvement.

The manner I proceeded in clearing the land, which was chiefly swamp, and produced what in general grows on those kind of commons, was as follows—the surface, for the most part, was less than six inches, under which was a bed of loose stones of various sizes, from half a pound to three cwt. or thereabouts, but the latter generally appeared above the surface. To clear away these was certainly a work of great trouble; but still it assisted me in another respect, and on this account it was so far an advantage; for, on removing these stones from their natural bed, they were carried to places in which they might be handy to face my banks, the extent and labour of which will be seen by the imperfect, though nearly correct, plan which accompanies this narrative, as I thought it might tend to throw more light on the subject, than my still more imperfect narrative. My method was, first, to enclose in part; to do which, I was obliged to collect materials, that is, turf and stones, as I could procure them; which cost me great labour. After which, when I came to clear away to improve the grounds, the stones, as before-mentioned, did, by being used as I have said, separate my (extreme) enclosures, and divide the grounds into different departments, and assisted me in the two grand objects of clearing the ground and making the banks. As the plan is too small to give it in scale, it may be necessary here to mention, that the banks are between five and six feet high, and four feet broad, as I built them to be durable, and though not exactly so, still very nearly in as straight lines as drawn in the plan, having made them so, because, for a variety of reasons, they are more convenient.

In the spring, as the land became dry, I began to cut up the surface of the ground, exactly the same as turfs for fuel; which, being placed upright, with their upper ends touching, were left in this manner to dry. As soon as this was accomplished, they were placed in piles loosely together, and burnt. I then proceeded to clear, under the surface, the loose stones as mentioned; which on being removed, as before related, I came to a strata of rather light loose clay, (there are some exceptions to this of not so good of bottom), among which, at times, stones were likewise found. For this reason it became necessary, first, to break all this ground up by hand, not being able to use the plough, which, when done to a convenient depth to answer the purposes of tillage, was manured with the before-mentioned burnt materials, to which at times something more was added. The corn was then sown, and turned in with the plough, wheat, oats, and barley in succession, with the latter of which, grass seed was sown. It was then suffered to lie fallow for three or four years, at the end of which it was managed by the common methods of ploughing, harrowing, and manuring. This latter requires great labour, for the reasons above-mentioned, before it is brought into a proper state for tillage. After this, a regular succession of different kinds of grain, fit to keep the ground in the best state for cultivation, is carried on. After having improved as much as required my more immediate attendance, and the produce of which

tended greatly towards the support of my family, I began to erect a dwelling on the spot, the walls of which are composed of turfs, the roof rafted and thatched by myself; to which has been added, as I was able, barn, stable, cart-house, and other convenient out-houses for my cattle, &c. which at present consist of three horses, and one cow rising five years, two heifers rising three and four years, two steers rising two years, and one yearling. To which may be added, as another part of my small stock, a few bushels of different kinds of grain, and a small quantity of hay, plough, harrow, cart, slide, wheel-barrows, &c. &c. of tools necessary for husbandry.

For the more particularly understanding the extent and nature of my enclosure, with the various kinds of tillage they are applied to at present, I hope the plan I have sent, though imperfect, will be found sufficient.

I have effected the whole improvement by my industry, as, when I began it, I was worth no more than the mare before-mentioned, and the shilling I had earned on the first of my operations. I have a large swelling on my hand, which I was born with, and which extends from the middle joints of the fingers on the left hand, to nearly the elbow. Though this has not rendered my hand quite useless, yet it is so in a great degree, as I cannot use my fingers to take off my clothes, but am obliged to be assisted, and within these last few years it gets worse; but still, thank God, it is of use to me in my more laborious calling.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. Taylor, esq. Wm. Pearce.

These are to certify, that we verily believe the above to be a true statement, most of it coming under our own knowledge,

James Kempthorne, R. N.

Thomas Humphries, Lieutenant Royal Navy.

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY.

Account of the Gad-Fly, from various Authors.

THE genus oestrus or gad-fly is remarkable, like that of ichneumon, for the singular residence of its larvæ, viz. beneath the skin, or in different parts of the bodies of quadrupeds.

The principal European species is the *oestrus bovis* or ox gad-fly. This is about the size of a common bee, and is of a pale yellowish brown colour, with the thorax marked by four longitudinal dusky streaks, and the abdomen by a black bar across the middle, the tip being covered with tawney or orange-coloured hairs: the wings are pale brown, and unspotted.

The female of this species, when ready to deposit her eggs, fastens on the back of a heifer or cow, and piercing the skin with the tube, situated at the tip of the abdomen, deposits an egg in the puncture: she then proceeds to another spot at some distance from the former, repeating the same operation, at intervals, on many parts of the animal's back. This operation is not performed without severe pain to the animal on which it is practised; and it is for this reason that cattle are observed to be seized with such violent horror, when apprehensive of the approaches of the female oestrus; flying with uncontrollable rapidity, and endeavouring to escape their tormentor by taking refuge in the nearest pond; it being observed that this insect rarely attacks cattle when standing in water.

In the punctures of the skin thus formed by the gad-fly, the several eggs hatch, and the larvæ, by their motion and suction, cause so many small swellings or abscesses beneath the skin, which growing gradually larger, become externally visible, exhibiting so many tubercles an inch or more in diameter, with an opening at the top of each, through which may be observed the larva, imbedded in a purulent fluid: its appearance is that of an oval maggot, of a yellowish white colour while young, but growing gradually darker as it advances in age, till at the time of its full growth it is entirely brown. It is chiefly in the months of August and September that the eggs are laid, and the larvæ remain through the ensuing winter and till the latter part of the next June, before they are ready to undergo their change into chrysalis. At this period they force themselves out

out from their respective cells, and falling to the ground, each creeps beneath the first convenient shelter, and lying in an inert state, becomes contracted into an oval form, but without casting the larva skin, which dries and hardens round it. When the included insect is ready for exclusion, it forces open the top of the pupa or chrysalis coat, and emerges in its perfect form, having remained within the chrysalis somewhat more than a month.

Though the history of this insect in its larva state has long ago been detailed with sufficient accuracy by Vallisneri, Reaumur, and others, yet the fly itself appears to have been very generally confounded, and that even by Linnæus himself, with a very different species, resembling it in size, but which is bred in the stomach and intestines of horses, the larvæ being no other than the whitish, rough maggots which farriers call by the title of bots. This insect is the *oestrus equi*, extremely well described by Mr. Bracy Clark in the third volume of the transactions of the Linnæan society. It is a trifle smaller than the *oestrus bovis*, and is of a yellowish-brown colour, with a dusky band across the thorax, and the tip of the abdomen of similar colour: the wings are whitish, with a pale-dusky bar across the middle of each, and two dusky spots at the tip.

The manner in which the young larvæ or bots are introduced into the stomach and bowels of the animal they infest, is singularly curious, and cannot be better delivered than in the words of the ingenious observer.

"When the female has been impregnated, and the eggs are sufficiently matured, she seeks among "the horses a subject for her purpose, and approaching it on the "wing, she holds her body nearly "upright in the air, and her tail, "which is lengthened for the purpose, curved inwards and upwards: "in this way she approaches the "part where she designs to deposit "her egg; and suspending herself "for a few seconds before it, suddenly darts upon it, and leaves "her egg adhering to the hair: she "hardly appears to settle, but merely touches the hair with the egg "held out on the projected point "of the abdomen. The egg is made "to adhere by means of a glutinous "liquor secreted with it. She then "leaves the horse at a small distance, and prepares a second egg, "and, poising herself before the "part, deposits it in the same way. "The liquor dries, and the egg becomes firmly glued to the hair: "this is repeated by various flies, till "four or five hundred eggs* are "sometimes placed on one horse. "The horses, when they become "used to this fly, and find that it "does them no injury, as the *tabani* and *conopes*, by sucking their "blood, hardly regard it, and do "not appear at all aware of its insidious object. The skin of the "horse is always thrown into a tremulous motion on the touch of "this insect, which merely arises "from the very great irritability of "the skin and cutaneous muscles "at this season of the year†, occasioned by the continual teasing "of the flies, till at length these "muscles act involuntarily on the "slightest touch of any body whatever. The inside of the knee is "the part on which these flies are "most fond of depositing their eggs, "and next to this, on the side and "back

* Horses sometimes appear to be nearly covered by them. † August & Septemb.

" back part of the shoulder, and less " frequently on the extreme ends of " the mane. But it is a fact worthy " of attention, that the fly does not " place them promiscuously about " the body, but constantly on those " parts which are most liable to be " licked with the tongue; and the " ova, therefore, are always scru- " pulously placed within its reach. " The eggs thus deposited, I at first " supposed were loosened from the " hairs by the moisture of the tongue, " aided by its roughness, and were " conveyed to the stomach, where " they were hatched; but on more " minute search, I do not find this " to be the case, or at least only by " accident; for when they have re- " mained on the hairs four or five " days, they become ripe, after " which time the slightest applica- " tion of warmth and moisture is " sufficient to bring forth, in an in- " stant, the latent lava. At this " time, if the tongue of the horse " touches the egg, its operculum is " thrown open, and a small active " worm is produced, which readily " adheres to the moist surface of the " tongue, and is from thence convey- " ed, with the food, to the stomach. " If the egg itself be taken up by " accident, it may pass on to the in- " testinal canal before it hatches; " in which case its existence to the " full growth is more precarious, " and certainly not so agreeable, as " it is exposed to the bitterness of " the bile. I have often, with a pair " of scissars, clipped off some hairs " with eggs on them, from the horse, " and on placing them in the hand, " moistened with saliva, they have " hatched in a few seconds. At " other times, when not perfectly " ripe, the larva would not appear, " though held in the hand, under the " same circumstances, for several " hours; a sufficient proof that the " eggs themselves are not conveyed " to the stomach. It is fortunate " for the animals infested by these " insects, that their numbers are li- " mited by the hazards they are ex- " posed to. I should suspect near " a hundred are lost, for one that " arrives at the perfect state of a " fly. The eggs, in the first place, " when ripe, often hatch of them- " selves, and the larva, without a " nidus, crawls about till it dies; " others are washed off by the water, " or are hatched by the sun and " moisture thus applied together. " When in the mouth of the animal, " they have the dreadful ordeal of " the teeth and mastication to pass " through. On their arrival at the " stomach, they may pass, mixed " with the mass of the food, into the " intestines; and when full grown, " on dropping from the anus to the " ground, a dirty road or water " may receive them. If on the " commons, they are in danger of " being crushed to death, or of " being picked up by the birds who " so constantly, for food, attend the " footsteps of the cattle. Such are " the contingencies by which nature " has wisely prevented the too great " increase of their numbers, and the " total destruction of the animals " they feed on. I have once seen " the larva of this oestrus, in the " stomach of an ass; indeed there " is little reason to doubt their ex- " istence in the stomachs of all this " tribe of animals."

" These larvæ attach themselves " to every part of the stomach, but " are generally most numerous " about the pylorus, and are some- " times, though much less frequent- " ly, found in the intestines. Their

numbers

"in the stomach are very various, "often not more than half a dozen, "at other times more than a hundred, and if some accounts might "be relied on, even a much greater "number than this. They hang "most commonly in clusters, being "fixed by the small end to the inner "membrane of the stomach, which "they adhere to by means of two "small hooks or tentacula. When "they are removed from the stomach "they will attach themselves to any "loose membrane, and even to the "skin of the hand."

"The body of the larva is composed of eleven segments, all of "which, except the two last, are "surrounded with a double row of "horny bristles, directed towards "the truncated end, and are of a "reddish colour, except the points, "which are black. These larvæ "evidently receive their food at the "small end, by a longitudinal aperture, which is situated between "two hooks or tentacula. Their "food is probably the chyle, which, "being nearly pure aliment, may "go wholly to the composition of "their bodies without any excrementitious residue, though on dissection the intestine is found to "contain a yellow or greenish matter, which is derived from the colour of the food, and shews that "the chyle, as they receive it, is not "perfectly pure."

"They attain their full growth "about the latter end of May, and "are coming from the horse from "this time to the latter end of June, "or sometimes later. On dropping "to the ground, they find out some "convenient retreat, and change to "the chrysalis; and in about six or "seven weeks the fly appears."

To the above account by Mr. Clark I have only to add, that the most successful method of obtaining the flies from the chrysalis is by taking the larvæ, when fresh dropped from the horse, and immediately enclosing them separately in balls of fresh horse-dung, which must be kept in a warm situation, and sprinkled every second or third day with water: the animals will thus be preserved in a proper degree of warmth and moisture, and the flies will make their appearance in the usual time.

Oestrus ovis, or the sheep gad fly, is so named from its larva inhabiting the nostrils and frontal sinuses of sheep in particular, though it is also found in similar situations in deer and some other quadrupeds. It is a smaller species than either of the two preceding, and is of a whitish grey colour, with the thorax marked by four longitudinal black streaks, and the abdomen speckled with black. The larvæ are nearly as large as those of the *oestrus equi*, and, according to the observations of Mr. Clark, are of a delicate white colour, flat on the under-side, and convex on the upper; having no spines at the divisions of the segments, though they are provided with tentacula at the small end. The other is truncated, with a prominent ring or margin. When young, these larvæ are perfectly white and transparent, but as they increase in size, the upper side becomes marked with two transverse brown lines on each segment, and some spots are seen on the sides. They move with considerable quickness; holding with their tentacula as a fixed point, and drawing up the body towards them. Mr. Clark, in his description of this species, observes that he has mostly found the larvæ

larvæ in horns and frontal sinuses of sheep, and remarks that the membranes lining these cavities were hardly at all inflamed, while those of the maxillary sinuses were highly so. From this circumstance he is led to suspect that they inhabit the maxillary sinuses, and crawl, on the death of the animal, into these situations in the horns and frontal sinuses. When full-grown, they fall through the nostrils, and change to the pupa, or chrysalis state, lying on the ground, or adhering to some blade of grass. The fly proceeds from the chrysalis in the space of about two months.

"The manner," says Mr. Clark, "in which this species deposits its "ova, has, I believe, not been described; nor is it easy to see, "though close to the animal at the "time, exactly in what way this is "accomplished, owing to the extreme agitation of the sheep; but "the motions of the sheep afterwards, and the mode of defence it takes to avoid it, can "leave but little doubt that the "egg is deposited on the inner margin of the nostril. The moment "the fly touches this part of the "sheep, they shake their heads, "and strike the ground violently "with their fore-feet; at the same "time holding their noses close to "the earth, they run away, looking "about them on every side, to see "if the fly pursues: they also "smell to the grass as they go, lest "one should be lying in wait for "them. If they observe one, they "gallop back, or take some other "direction. As they cannot, like "the horses, take refuge in the "water, they have recourse to a "rut, or dry dusty road, or gravel-pits, where they crowd together "during the heat of the day, with "their noses held close to the "ground, which renders it difficult "for the fly conveniently to get at "the nostril. Observations on "these flies are best made in warm "weather, and during the heat of "the day, when, by driving the "sheep from their retreats to the "grass, the attack of the fly, and "the emotions of the sheep, are easily observed."

The other British oestri, are the *O. hæmorrhoidalis* of Linnæus, whose larva, like that of the *O. equi* resides in the stomachs of horses, and the *O. veterinus* of Mr. Clark, the larva of which is also found in similar situations. The *O. hæmorrhoidalis* is about the size of a common window fly, with pale dusky wings, brown thorax, abdomen white at the base, black in the middle, and red at the tip. The *O. veterinus* is nearly of similar size with the *O. equi*, and is entirely of a ferruginous colour, with the abdomen more dusky towards the tip.

The exotic oestri are probably numerous, but are at present very little known.

Whether the formidable African fly, described by Mr. Bruce, under the name of *zimb* *, or *tsaltsalya* may be referred to this genus or not, I shall not pretend to determine; there are, however, some particulars in its history, which would lead one to suppose it an oestrus.

"This insect," says Mr. Bruce, "is a proof how fallacious it is to "judge by appearances. If we "consider its small size, its weakness, want of variety or beauty, "nothing in the creation is more "contemptible and insignificant. "Yet, passing from these to his history,

* Bruce's Travels, vol. I. p. 388, and vol. V. p. 188.

"tory, and to the account of his "powers, we must confess the very "great injustice we do him from "want of consideration. We are "obliged, with the greatest sur-"prise, to acknowledge that those "huge animals the elephant, the "rhinoceros, the lion, and the ti-"ger, inhabiting the same woods, "are still vastly his inferiors, and "that the appearance of this small "insect, nay, his very sound, "though he is not seen, occasions "more trepidation, movement and "disorder, both in the human and "brute creation, than would whole "herds of these monstrous animals "collected together, though their "number was in a ten-fold propor-"tion greater than it really is.

"This insect is called *zimb*; it "has not been described by any na-"turalist. It is in size very little "larger than a bee, and his wings, "which are broader than those of a "bee, placed separate like those of "a fly: they are of pure gauze, "without colour or spot upon "them; the head is large, the up-"per jaw, or lip, is sharp, and has "at the end of it a strong pointed "hair, of about a quarter of an "inch long; the lower jaw has "two of these pointed hairs, and "this pencil of hairs, when joined "together, makes a resistance to "the finger nearly equal to that of "a strong hog's bristle. Its legs "are serrated in the inside, and "the whole covered with brown "hair or down. As soon as this "plague appears, and their buzzing "is heard, all the cattle forsake "their food, and run wildly about "the plain, till they die, worn out "with fatigue, fright, and hunger. "No remedy remains for the resi-"dents on such spots, but to leave "the black earth, and hasten down "to the sands of Atbara, and there "they remain while the rains last, "this cruel enemy never daring to "pursue them farther.

"What enables the shepherd to "perform the long and toilsome "journies across Africa is the ca-"mel emphatically called *the ship "of the desert*. Though his size is "immense, as is his strength, and his "body covered with a thick skin, "defended with strong hair, yet "still he is not capable to sustain "the violent punctures the fly "makes with his proboscis. He "must lose no time in removing to "the sands of Atbara; for when "once attacked by this fly, his "body, head, and legs, break out "into large bosses, which swell, "break, and putrify, to the certain "destruction of the creature. Even "the elephant and rhinoceros, who, "by reason of their enormous "bulk, and the vast quantity of "food and water they daily need, "cannot shift to desert and dry "places as the season may require, "are obliged to roll themselves in "mud and mire, which, when dry, "coats them over like armour, and "enables them to stand their "ground against this winged as-"sassin; yet, I have found some "of these tubercles upon almost "every elephant and rhinoceros "that I have seen, and I attribute "them to this cause.

"All the inhabitants of the sea-"coast of Melinda, down to Cape "Gardefan, to Saba, and the south "of the Red Sea, are obliged to put "themselves in motion, and re-"move to the next sand in the be-"ginning of the rainy season, to "prevent all their stock of cattle "from being destroyed. This is

"not

" not a partial emigration; the in-
" habitants of all the countries,
" from the mountains of Abyssinia,
" northward, to the confluence of
" the Nile and Astaboras, are
" once a-year obliged to change
" their abode, and seek protection
" in the sands of Beja; nor is there
" any alternative, or means of
" avoiding this, though a hostile
" band was in their way, capable of
" spoiling them of half their sub-
" stance.

" Of all that have written upon
" these countries, the prophet
" Isaiah alone has given an account
" of this animal, and the manner of
" its operation.—' And it shall
" come to pass, in that day, that
" the Lord shall hiss for the fly
" that is in the uttermost part of the
" rivers of Egypt.—And they shall
" come, and shall rest all of them
" in the desolate vallies, and in the
" holes of the rocks, and upon all
" thorns, and upon all bushes.'—
" *Isaiah, ch.* 17, *v.* 18, 19."

By the expression of resting in the desolate vallies, &c. Mr. Bruce understands the prophet to mean, " that they shall cut off from the " cattle their usual retreat to the " desert, by taking possession of " those places, and meeting them " where ordinarily they never " come, and which, therefore, are " the refuge of the cattle.

" Providence," says Mr. Bruce, " from the beginning, it would " seem, had fixed its habitation to " one species of soil, being a black, " fat earth, extraordinary fruitful " as it was, it seems from the first " to have given a law to the settle-" ment of the country. It prohi-" bited absolutely those inhabitants " of the fat earth, called Mazaga, " domiciled in caves and mountains, " from enjoying the help or labour " of any beasts of carriage. It de-" prived them of their flesh and milk " for food, and gave rise to another " nation, whose manners were just " the reverse of the first. These " were the shepherds, leading a " wandering life, and preserving " these immense herds of cattle, by " conducting them into the sands be-" yond the limits of the black earth, " and bringing them back again " when the danger from the insect " was over.

" We cannot read the history of " the plagues which God brought " upon Pharaoh by the hands of " Moses, without stopping a mo-" ment to consider a singularity, a " very principal one, which attend-" ed this plague of the fly. It was " not till this time, and by means of " this insect, that God said he would " separate his people from the " Egyptians. And it would seem " that then a law was given to " them that fixed the limits of their " habitation. It is well known, as " I have repeatedly said, that the " land of Goshen, or Geshen, the " possession of the Israelites, was a " land of pasture, which was not " tilled or sown, because it was not " overflowed by the Nile. But the " land overflowed by the Nile was " the black earth of the valley of " Egypt, and it was here that God " confined the flies; for, he says, " it shall be a sign of this separa-" tion of the people, which he had " then made, that not one fly " should be seen in the sand, or " pasture ground, the land of Go-" shen, and this kind of soil has " ever since been the refuge of all " cattle emigrating from the black " earth, to the lower part of At-" bara. Isaiah, indeed, says, that

"the fly shall be in all the de-
"sert places, and consequently the
"sands; yet this was a particular
"dispensation of providence, to
"answer a special end, the desola-
"tion of Egypt, and was not a
"repeal of the general law, but a
"confirmation of it; it was an ex-
"ception, for a particular purpose,
"and a limited time."

Mr. Bruce adds that this insect has no sting, but that its motion is more rapid than that of the bee, and resembles that of the gad-fly in England; and that there is something particular in its sound or buzzing. It is a jarring noise, together with a humming, which induces Mr. Bruce to suppose that it proceeds, at least in part, from a vibration made with the three hairs at the snout. He observes farther, that the Chaldee version is content with calling this animal simply *zebub*, which signifies the fly in general, as we express it in English. The Arabs call it *zimb* in their translation. The Ethiopic translation calls it tsaltsalya, which is the true name of this particular fly in Geez, and was the same in Hebrew.

Natural History of the Spider. By Doctor Shaw.

The very extensive genus aranea may be distributed into several sections, according to the shape or habit of body, or according to the position of the eyes, which are differently placed in the different families. I shall at present however mention only a few of the most remarkable species, without any particular division of the genus.

One of the largest of the European spiders is the *aranea diadema* of Linnæus, which is extremely common in our own country, and is chiefly seen during the autumnal season in gardens, &c. The body of this species, when full grown, is not much inferior in size to a small hazel nut: the general colour of the animal is deep chesnut-brown, approaching to reddish in some specimens, and the abdomen is beautifully marked by a longitudinal series of round or drop-shaped milk-white spots, crossed by others of similar appearance, so as to represent in some degree the pattern of a small diadem. This spider, in the months of September and October, forms, in some convenient spot or shelter, a large round, close, or thick web of yellow silk, in which it deposits its eggs, guarding the round web with a secondary one of a looser texture. The young are hatched in the ensuing May, the parent insects dying towards the close of autumn. The male of this species is distinguished by having the back crossed by four or five black-brown bars. The aranea diadema, being one of the largest of the common spiders, serves to exemplify some of the principal characters of the genus in a clearer manner than most others. At the tip of the abdomen are placed five * papillæ or teats, through which the insect draws its thread; and as each of these papillæ is furnished with a vast number of foramina or outlets, disposed over its whole surface, it follows that what we commonly term

* In some species four; and in some are two smaller papillæ, the nature of which is doubtful.

term a spider's thread is in reality formed of a collection of a great many distinct ones; the animal possessing the power of drawing out more or fewer at pleasure; and if it should draw from all the foramina at once the thread might consist of many hundred distinct filaments. The eyes, which are situated on the upper part or front of the thorax, are eight in number, placed at a small distance from each other, and having the appearance of the stemmata in the generality of insects. The fangs or piercers, with which the animal wounds its prey, are strong, curved, sharp-pointed, and each furnished on the inside, near the tip, with a small oblong hole or slit, through which is evacuated a poisonous fluid into the wound made by the point itself, these organs operating in miniature on the same principle with the fangs in poisonous serpents. The feet are of a highly curious structure; the two claws with which each is terminated being furnished on its under side with several parallel processes resembling the teeth of a comb, and enabling the animal to dispose and manage with the utmost facility the disposition of the threads in its web, &c.

Aranea tarantula, or tarantula spider, of which so many idle recitals have been detailed in the works of the learned, and which even to this day continues, in some countries, to exercise the faith and ignorance of the vulgar, is a native of the warmer parts of Italy and other warm European regions, and is generally found in dry and sunny plains. It is the largest of all the European spiders, and is of a brown colour, with the back of the abdomen marked by a row of trigonal black spots with whitish edges, and the legs marked beneath by black and white bars. In the present illuminated period it may be sufficient to observe that the extraordinary symptoms supposed to ensue from the bite of this insect, as well as their supposed cure by the power of music alone, are entirely fabulous, and are now sufficiently exploded among all rational philosophers.

Aranea nobilis is a very beautiful species, of middling size, with an orange-coloured thorax, marked by six black spots, and an oval, yellow abdomen, with seven oval black spots, the first of which is situated immediately behind the thorax, while the remainder are disposed into two longitudinal rows: the legs are yellow, with the last joints black. This elegant spider is a native of Sumatra.

Aranea scenica is a small species by no means uncommon during the summer months, and generally seen on walls in gardens, &c. it is of a black colour, with the abdomen marked on each side, the upper part by three white bars. This spider is one of those which spring suddenly, to some distance, on their prey.

Aranea extensa is a smallish species, of a fine green colour, accompanied by a slight silvery gloss: it is common in gardens, and is almost always seen with the legs extended, in a parallel line with the body.

Aranea lævipes is of a grey colour, varied with minute black specks, and with the legs beautifully crossed by numerous alternate black and white bars.

Aranea palustris is of a lengthened form, and of a brown colour, and is principally seen in damp or watery places.

Aranea aquatica is a middle-sized species of a deep chesnut-colour, residing entirely under water, generally in very clear ponds or fountains, and forming for itself a small tissue or web confining a proper quantity of air: sometimes this species is observed to take possession of a vacant shell, in which case it closes the mouth with a slight web.

The exact distinction of species in this genus, especially among the smaller kinds, is often extremely difficult and uncertain; since the animals are sometimes differently marked during the different periods of their life: some however are in this respect perfectly constant, bearing the same distribution of colours from their first hatching to their latest period.

The gigantic *Aranea avicularia* or bird-catching spider is too remarkable an insect to be passed over in silence. This enormous spider is not uncommon in many parts of the East Indies and South America, where it resides among trees; frequently seizing on small birds, which it destroys by wounding with its fangs, and afterwards sucking their blood: the slit or orifice near the tip of the fangs in spiders, through which the poisonous fluid is evacuated, and the existence of which has sometimes afforded so much matter of doubt among naturalists, is in this species so visible that it may be distinctly perceived without the assistance of a glass.

This animal appears to admit of some varieties, differing both in size and colour; or rather, it is probable that several species, really distinct, have been often confounded in the works of naturalists under one common title. This account is drawn up from one of the largest specimens in the Leverian Museum: its colour is an uniform dusky brown.

During the early part of the last century a project was entertained by a French gentleman, Mons. Bon of Montpellier, of instituting a manufacture of spider's silk, and the royal academy, to which the scheme was proposed, appointed the ingenious Reaumur to repeat the experiments of Mons. Bon, in order to ascertain how far the proposed plan might be carried; but, after making the proper trials, Mr. Reaumur found it to be impracticable, on account of the natural disposition of these animals, which is such as will by no means admit of their living peaceably together in large numbers. Mr. Reaumur also computed that 663,522 spiders would scarcely furnish a single pound of silk. Mons. Bon however, the first projector, carried his experiments so far as to obtain two or three pair of stockings and gloves of this silk, which were of an elegant grey colour, and were presented, as samples, to the royal academy. It must be observed that in this manufacture it is the silk of the egg-bags alone that can be used, being far stronger than that of the webs. Mons. Bon collected twelve or thirteen ounces of these, and having caused them to be well cleared of dust, by properly beating with sticks, he washed them perfectly clean in warm water. After this they were laid to steep, in a large vessel, with soap, salt-petre, and gum arabic. The whole was left to boil over a gentle fire for three hours, and were afterwards again washed to get out the soap; then laid to dry for some days, after which

which they were carded, but with much smaller cards than ordinary. The silk is easily spun into a fine and strong thread: the difficulty being only to collect the silk-bags in sufficient quantity.

Mons. Reaumur, among his objections, states that the thread, notwithstanding Mr. Bon's description, is far inferior to that of the silkworm both in lustre and strength: the thread of the spider's web, according to this author, bears a weight of only twelve grains without breaking; whereas that of the silkworm bears the weight of thirty-six.

The egg-bags used for the purpose were, probably, those of the aranea diadema, and others nearly allied to it.

We have before observed that these insects are but ill calculated for living in society. Whenever thus stationed, they never fail to wage war with each other. The females in particular are of a disposition peculiarly capricious and malignant, and it is observed that if the male happens to pay his courtship at an unfavourable moment, the female suddenly springs upon him and destroys him. On this occasion, says Linæus, if ever, may be justly applied the Ovidian line

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor!

There remains one more particularity in the history of spiders with which I shall conclude the description of the genus, viz. the power of flight. This is chiefly exercised by those of less advanced age, and seems possessed but in an inferior degree by those which are full grown. It is principally in the autumnal season that these diminutive adventurers ascend the air, and contribute to fill it with that infinity of floating cobwebs which are so peculiarly conspicuous at that period of the year. When inclined to make these aerial excursions, the spider ascends some slight eminence, as the top of a wall, or the branch of a tree, and, turning itself with its head towards the wind, ejaculates * (according to Dr. Lister) several threads, and, rising from its station, commits itself to the gale and is thus carried far beyond the height of the loftiest towers, and enjoys the pleasure of a clearer atmosphere. During their flight it is probable that spiders employ themselves in catching such minute winged insects as may happen to occur in their progress; and when satisfied with their journey and their prey, they suffer themselves to fall, by contracting their limbs, and gradually disengaging themselves from the thread which supports them. This curious particular in the history of spiders was first observed by Dr. Hulse, about the year 1668, and was soon confirmed by Dr. Lister and Mr. Ray. Dr. Lister made several very accurate observations on this subject, and even ascended some of the highest edifices on purpose to observe it, and saw spiders sailing as far as the eye could reach above these, till at length they vanished from his view. (See Phil. Trans. No. 50. p. 1014.)

* The ejaculation or darting of the threads is doubted by Swammerdam and some others, who rather suppose that the threads are driven by the wind from the papillæ of the animal.

Description of the Pausus. By Doctor Adam Afzelius.

This genus does not exist in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ, but made its first appearance in a dissertation published at Upsal, by Linnæus, in the year 1775. At that period only one species was known. In the year 1796, Dr. Adam Afzelius, then residing at the British settlement at Sierra Leona, discovered a second, and has described both with elaborate exactness in a paper on this genus, published in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society of London. To this paper nothing can be objected but its extreme prolixity. I shall therefore take the liberty of here reducing it within reasonable compass. The etymology of the name Dr. Afzelius imagines to be from the Greek παυσις, signifying a pause, cessation, or rest; for Linnæus, now old and infirm, and sinking under the weight of age and labour, saw no probability of continuing any longer his career of glory. He might therefore be supposed to say "*hic meta laborum*," as it in reality proved at least with regard to insects; pausus being the last he ever described.

He named the insect *pausus microcephalus*. The head is uncommonly small; the thorax broader than the head, and very uneven, the two parts being entirely separated by a transverse furrow; the foremost division is elevated into a sharp ridge resembling a collar, and the hindmost is depressed or cut out in the middle into a cavity, which is obtuse behind, dilated and deepened before, and encompassed on the sides with diverging and outwardly declining lobes, being rounded at the top, and provided with shining hairs of a fulvous colour and bent inwards: the elytra are without dots, and rather longer than the abdomen: the under or real wings are sooty, and without the least glossiness: the abdomen has the terminal segment very retuse, and the margin of the next before it is visibly raised; the pivots of the antennæ are black, very bright, and at first sight might be easily taken for eyes; the under joint is furnished with a wart on the inner margin of the top, covered with papillary or cartilaginous hairs: the upper joint or clava is dotted, much larger than the head, and of the shape of an oblong spheroid, being rounded in front and compressed, with the carina raised into a sharp edge, provided on the vertex with four tubercles set in a row and tipped with hairs, and elongated behind into an obtuse tube, laterally compressed, above depressed, and underneath having a knob, which, in moving, touches the bundle of hairs on the top of the under joint: the pedicle is long and crooked, its upper part being broader, compressed, and keeled in front: the interior palpi are of a lanceolate-oblong shape, and furnished with very minute hinges: the mandibles have small hinges: and the inferior sheath is much larger than the superior: the hind-legs are a little shorter than the others: the joints of the tarsi are difficultly distinguished. This rare insect is a native of Banana island, and Sierra Leona in Africa. Its colour is a blackish brown.

The

The second species, or *pausus sphærocerus*, is thus described by Dr. Afzelius.

"I have been in Africa almost "three years before I happened to "meet with this remarkable little "insect; and then it was quite ac- "cidentally. There was a house "building for the governor, on an "eminence called Thornton Hill, at "the South end of Free-Town, in "Sierra Leona; and in the begin- "ning of the year 1795 several "apartments having been got ready, "so as to be habitable, one of them "was allotted to me, and I remov- "ed into it in the end of the month "of January. I had not resided "there many days, when one "evening, having just lighted my "candle and begun to write, I ob- "served something dropping down "from the ceiling before me upon "the table; which, from its singular "appearance, attracted my par- "ticular attention. It remained for "a little while quite immoveable, "as if stunned or frightened, but "began soon to crawl very slowly "and steadily. I then caught it, and, "from the remembrance I had of "the Linnæan species, I directly "took it for a non descript of this "genus. Some few days after, "coming into my room from supper, "with a light in my hand, and "having put it upon the table, "there instantly fell another down "from the ceiling. The third I "was favoured with by the then "governor, Mr. Dawes, who in- "formed me that it had dropped "down before him on the table, "just when he had entered his "room, and was going to write. "The other three, which I after- "wards collected, were also got "upon similar occasions, and from "thence I thought I had some "reason to conclude that it is a "nocturnal animal, that it becomes "benumbed by candle-light, that it "lives in wood, and prefers new- "built houses, &c. After the end "of February I never saw any "more. The last which I caught "I put into a box, and left confin- "ed there for a day or two. One "evening, going to look at it, and "happening to stand between the "light and the box, so that my "shadow fell upon the insect, I "observed to my great astonish- "ment, the globes of the antennæ, "like two lanthorns, spreading a "dim phosphoric light. This "singular phenomenon raised my "curiosity, and, after having ex- "amined it several times that night, "I resolved to repeat my researches "the following day. But the "animal, being exhausted, died be- "fore the morning, and the light "disappeared. And afterwards, "not being able to find any more "specimens, I was prevented from "ascertaining the fact by reiterated "experiments at different times; "which I therefore must recommend "to other naturalists who may have "an opportunity of visiting Sierra "Leona, requesting that they would "particularly enquire into this "curious circumstance. I shall "now only add some few remarks, "shewing in what manner this new "species differs from the old one. "Not being quite so broad, it looks "as if it were longer, and more "cylindrical: it is also of a lighter "or chesnut colour, and all over "very glossy. The head is larger, "but its annular base part smaller, "and contracted: it is furnished "with a little horn in the middle, "between the eyes, which is straight, conic,

"conic, and tipped with a tuft of "cartilaginous hairs: the clypeus "is only depressed, and the jugular "triangle wider: the eyes are "large, and very evident, those of "the male black, though in a cer-"tain light appearing greenish; "but those of the female are like "pearls, or as if they were covered "with a crystalline membrane: "the angles of the brim of the "socket are small and rounded at "the top, and the hinder one lower "than the eye. The pivots of the "antennæ are not so discernible as "in the former species, being like "the surrounding parts in colour: "the under joint is without any "hairy papilla or wart: the upper "joint or clava is of the size of the "head, quite globular, and resem-"bles an inflated bladder, being "almost pellucid, and of a light "flesh-colour: the keel is nothing "more than a raised line, finish-"ing on the vertex in only one "chesnut-brown tubercle covered "with cartilaginous hairs: behind "there is a little conical shining "hook, of the same colour and with "the same sort of hairs bending "outwardly, being of equal length "with the horn on the head, but "narrower: the pedicle is short, "straight and cylindrical. The in-"terior palpi, furnished with very "visible hinges, are a little thicker "towards the top, but look, in "some directions, as if they were "filiform: the mandibles have large "hinges, and the superior sheath "almost as long as the inferior one, "and nearly cylindrical. The tho-"rax is of the same breadth with "the head, and not very uneven, "the two parts being separated by "a furrow only on the sides and "underneath, the foremost above "and on the sides, resembling an "annular segment, and the hinder "one impressed in the middle with "a mark somewhat like two small "diverging wings, of a blackish "silvery colour. The elytra are "shorter than the abdomen, and "minutely punctated: the under "wings are of a shining and change-"able violaceous colour, and not "very dark: the abdomen has the "terminal segment a little convex, "and in the female more so than in "the male: underneath, the third "and last segments are darker than "the others, the legs are all of equal "length; the tarsi longer than "those of the pausus microcepha-"lus, and have both the joints and "the claws much more distinct."

Account of some Experiments on the Descent of the Sap in Trees. In a Letter from Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

My dear sir,

In a memoir which I had the honour to present to you two years ago, I related some experiments on trees, from which I inferred, that their sap, having been absorbed by the bark of the root, the trunk and the branches; that it passes through what are there called the central vessels, into the succulent part of the annual shoot, the leaf-stalk, and the leaf; and that it returns to the bark, through the returning vessels of the leaf-stalk. The principal object of this paper is, to point out the causes of the descent of the sap through the bark, and the consequent formation of wood.

These causes appear to be gravitation, motion, communicated by winds,

winds, or other agents, capillary attraction, and, probably, something in the conformation of the vessels themselves, which renders them better calculated to carry fluids in one direction than in another. I shall begin with a few observations on the leaf, from which all the descending fluids in the tree appear to be derived. This organ has much engaged the attention of naturalists, particularly of M. Bonnet, but their experiments have chiefly been made on leaves severed from the tree; and, therefore, whatever conclusions have been drawn, stand on very questionable ground. The efforts which plants always make to turn the upper surfaces of their leaves to the light, have with reason induced naturalists to conclude, that each surface has a total distinct office; and the following experiments tend strongly to support that conclusion.

I placed a small piece of plate glass under a large vine leaf, with its surface nearly parallel with that of the leaf, and as soon as the glass had acquired the temperature of the house in which the vine grew, I brought the under surface of the leaf into contact with it, by means of a silk thread and a small wire, adapted to its form and size. Having retained the leaf in this position one minute, I removed it, and found the surface of the glass covered with a strong dew, which had evidently exhaled from the leaf. I again brought the leaf into contact with the glass, and, at the end of half an hour, found so much water discharged from the leaf, that it ran off the glass when held obliquely. I then inverted the position of the leaf, and placed its upper surface in contact with the glass: not the slightest portion of moisture now appeared, though the leaf was exposed to the full influence of the meridian sun. These experiments were repeated on many different leaves, and the result was in every instance precisely the same. It seems, therefore, that in the vine the perspiratory vessels are confined to the under surface of the leaf; and these, like the cutaneous lymphatics of the animal economy, are probably capable of absorbing moisture, when the plant is in a state to require it. The upper surface seems, from the position it always assumes, either formed to absorb light, or to operate by the influence of that body; and, if any thing exhale from it, it is probably vital air, or some other permanently elastic fluid. It nevertheless appears evident in the experiments of Bonnet, that this surface of the leaves of many, when detached from the tree, readily absorbs moisture.

Selecting two young shoots of the vine, growing perpendicularly against the back wall of my vinery, I bent them downwards, nearly in a perpendicular line, and introduced their succulent ends, as layers, into two pots, without wounding the stems, or depriving them of any portion of their leaves. In this position the shoots, which were about four feet long, and sprang out of the principal stem about three feet from the ground, grew freely, and in the course of the summer reached the top of the house. As soon as their wood became sufficiently solid to allow me to perform the operation with safety, I made two circular incisions through the bark of the depending part of each shoot, at a small distance from each other, near the surface of the mould in the pots; and

and I wholly removed the bark between the incisions, thus cutting off all communication through the bark, between the layers and the parent stems. Had the subjects of this experiment now retained their natural position, much new wood and bark would have been formed at the upper lip of the wounds, and none at all at the lower, as I have ascertained by frequent experiments. The case was now different; much new bark and wood was generated on the lower lip of the wounds, become uppermost by the inverted position of the branches; and I have no doubt but that the new matter, thus deposited, owed its formation to a portion of sap, which descended by gravitation, from the leaves growing between the wounded parts and the principal stems.

The result of this experiment appears to point out one of the causes why perpendicular shoots grow with much greater vigour than others: they have, probably, a more perfect and rapid circulation.

The effects of motion on the circulation of the sap, and the consequent formation of wood, I was best able to ascertain by the following expedient:—Early in the spring of 1801, I selected a number of young seedling apple-trees, whose stems were about an inch in diameter, and whose height between the roots and first branches, was between six and seven feet. These trees stood about eight feet from each other; and, of course, a free passage for the wind to act on each tree was afforded. By means of stakes and bandages of hay, not so tightly bound as to impede the progress of any fluid within the trees, I nearly deprived the roots and the lower parts of the stems of several trees of all motion, to the height of three feet from the ground, leaving the upper parts of the stems and branches in their natural state. In the succeeding summer much new wood accumulated in the parts which were kept in motion by the wind, but the lower parts of the stems and roots increased very little in size. Removing the bandages from one of these trees in the following winter, I fixed a stake in the ground, about ten feet distant from the tree, on the east side of it, and I attached the tree to the stake, at the height of six feet, by means of a slender pole, about twelve feet long; thus leaving the tree at liberty to move towards the north and south, or, more properly, in the segment of a circle, of which the pole formed a radius, but in no other direction. Thus circumstanced, the diameter of the tree from north to south, in that part of its stem which was most exercised by the wind, exceeded that in the opposite direction, in the following autumn, in the proportion of thirteen to eleven.

These results appear to open an extensive and interesting field to our observation, where we shall find much to admire, in the means which nature employs to adapt the forms of its vegetable productions to every situation in which art or accident may deposit them. If a tree be placed in a high and exposed situation, where it is much kept in motion by winds, the new matter which it generates will be deposited chiefly in the roots and lower parts of the trunk; and the diameter of the latter will diminish rapidly in its ascent. The progress of the ascending sap will of course be impeded, and it will thence cause lateral

teral branches to be produced, or will pass into those already existing. The forms of such branches will be similar to that of the trunk; and the growth of the insulated tree on the mountain, will be, as we always find it, low and sturdy, and well calculated to resist the heavy gales to which its situation constantly exposes it.

Let another tree of the same kind be surrounded, whilst young, by others, and it will assume a very different form. It will now be deprived of a part of its motion, and another cause will operate: the leaves on the lateral branches will be partly deprived of light, and, as I have remarked in the last paper I had the honour to address to you, little alburnum will then be generated in those branches. Their vigour of course becomes impaired, and less sap is required to support their diminished growth; more, in consequence, remains for the leading shoots; these, therefore, exert themselves with increased energy, and the trees seem to vie with each other for superiority, as if endued with all the passions and propensities of animal life.

An insulated tree, in a sheltered valley, will assume, from the foregoing causes, a form distinct from either of the preceding*; and its growth will be more or less aspiring, in proportion to the degree of protection it receives from winds, and its contiguity to elevated objects, by which its lower branches during any part of the day are shaded.

When a tree is wholly deprived of motion, by being trained to a wall, or, when a large tree has been deprived of its branches to be re-grafted, it often becomes unhealthy, and not unfrequently perishes, apparently owing to the stagnation of the descending sap, under the rigid cincture of the lifeless external bark. I have, in the last two years, pared off this bark from some very old pear and apple trees, which had been re-grafted with cuttings from young seedling trees; and the effect produced has been very extraordinary. More new wood has been generated in the old trunks, within the last two years, than in the preceding twenty years; and I attribute this to the facility of communication which has been restored between the leaves and the roots, through the inner bark. I have had frequent occasion to observe, that wherever the bark has been most reduced, the greatest quantity of wood has been deposited.

Other causes of the descent of the sap towards the root, I have supposed to be capillary attraction, and something in the conformation of the vessels of the bark. The alburnum also appears, in my former experiment, to expand and contract very

* Not only the external form of the tree, but the internal character of the wood, will be affected by the situation in which the tree grows; and hence, oak timber which grew in crowded forests, appears to have been mistaken, in old buildings, for Spanish chesnut. But I have found the internal organization of the oak and Spanish chesnut to be very essentially different. The silver grain, and general character of the oak and Spanish chesnut, are also so extremely dissimilar, that the two kinds of wood can only be mistaken for each other, by very careless observers. Many pieces of wood found in the old buildings of London, and supposed to be Spanish chesnut, have been put into my hands, but they were all most certainly forest oak.

very freely, under changes of temperature and of moisture; and the motion thus produced must be in some degree communicated to the bark, should the latter substance be in itself wholly inactive. I however consider gravitation as the most extensive and active cause of motion in the descending fluids of trees; and I believe that from this agent vegetable bodies, like unorganized matter, generally derive, in a greater or less degree, the forms they assume; and probably it is necessary to the existence of trees, that it should be so. For if the sap passed and returned as freely in the horizontal and pendant, as in the perpendicular branch, the growth of each would be equally rapid, or nearly so: the horizontal branch would then soon extend too far from its point of suspension, at the trunk of the tree, and thence must inevitably perish, by the compound ratio in which the powers of destruction, compared with those of preservation, would increase.

The principal office of the horizontal branch, in the greatest number of trees, is to nourish and support the blossoms and the fruit or seed; and as these give back little or nothing to the parent tree, very feeble powers alone are wanted in the returning system. No power at all had been fatal; and powers sufficienty strong, wholly to counteract the effects of gravitation, had probably been in a high degree destructive. And it appears to me by no means improbable, that the formation of blossoms may, in many instances, arise from the diminished action of the returning system in the horizontal or pendant branch.

I have long been disposed to believe the ascending fluids in the alburnum and central vessels, wherever found, to be every where the same; and that the leaf-stalk, the tendril of the vine, the fruit-stalk, and the succulent point of the annual shoot, might in some measure be substituted for each other; and experiment has proved my conjecture, in many instances, to be well founded. Leaves succeeded, and continued to perform their office, when grafted on the fruit-stalk, the tendril, and succulent shoot, of the vine; and the leaf-stalk, the tendril, and the fruit-stalk, alike supplied a branch grafted upon them with nourishment. But I did not succeed in grafting a fruit-stalk of the vine, on the leaf-stalk, the tendril, or succulent shoot. My ill success, however, I here attribute solely to want of proper management; and I have little doubt of succeeding in future.

The young shoots of the vine, when grafted on the leaf-stalk, often grew to the length of nine or ten feet; and the leaf-stalk itself, to some distance below its juncture with the graft, was found, in the autumn, to contain a considerable portion of wood, in every respect similar to the alburnum in other parts of the tree.

The formation of alburnum, in the leaf-stalk, seemed to point out to me the means of ascertaining the manner in which it is generated in other instances; and to that point my attention was in consequence attracted. Having grafted a great many leaf-stalks with shoots of the vine, I examined, in transverse sections, the commencement and gradual formation of the wood. It appeared evidently to spring from the tubles, which, in my last paper, (to which

which I must refer you,) I have called the returning vessels of the leaf-stalk; and to be deposited on the external sides of what I have there named the central vessels, and on the medulla. The latter substance appeared wholly inactive, and I could not discover any thing like the processes supposed to extend from it, in all cases, into the wood.

The organization of the young shoot is extremely similar to that of the leaf-stalk, previous to the formation of wood within it. The same vessels extend through both; and therefore it appeared extremely probable, that the wood in each would be generated in the same manner: and subsequent observation soon removed all grounds of doubt.

It is well known that, in the operation of budding, the bark of trees being taken off, readily unites itself to another of the same or kindred species. An examination of the manner in which this union takes place promised some further information: in the last summer, therefore, I inserted a great number of buds, which I subsequently examined in every progressive stage of their union with the stock. A line of confused organization marks the place where the inserted bud first comes into contact with the wood of the stock; between which line and the bark of the inserted bud, new wood regularly organized is generated. This wood possesses all the characteristics of that from which the bud was taken, without any apparent mixture whatever with the character of the stock in which it is inserted. The substance which is called the medullary process is clearly seen to spring from the bark, and to terminate at the line of its first union with the stock.

An examination of the manner in which wounds in trees become covered, (for, properly speaking, they never can be said to heal,) affords further proof, were it wanted, that the medullary processes, (as they are improperly named,) like every other part of the wood, are generated by the bark.

Whenever the surface of the alburnum is exposed but for a few hours to the air, though no portion of it be destroyed, vegetation on that surface for ever ceases. But new bark is gradually protruded from the sides of the wound, and by this new wood is generated. In this wood the medullary processes are distinctly seen to take their origin from the bark, and to terminate on the lifeless surface of the old wood within the wound. These facts incontestibly prove that the medullary processes, which in my former paper I call the silver grain, do not diverge from the medulla, but that they are formed in lines, converging from the bark to the medulla, and that they have no connection whatever with the latter substance. And surely nothing but the fascinating love of a favourite system could have induced any naturalist to believe the hardest, the most solid, and most durable part of the wood, to be composed of the soft cellulas and perishable substance of the medulla.

In my last paper I have supposed that the sap acquired the power to generate wood in the leaf, and I have subsequently found no reason to retract that opinion. But the experiment in which wood was generated in the leaf-stalk, apparently by the sap descended from the bark

bark of the graft, induces me to believe, that the descending fluid undergoes some further changes in the bark, possibly by discharging some of its component parts through the pores described and figured by Malpighi.

I also suspected, since my former paper was written, that the young bark, in common with the leaf, possessed a power in proportion to the surface it exposes to the air and light of preparing the sap to generate new wood; for I found that a very minute quantity of wood was deposited by the bark, where it had not any apparent connection with the leaves. Having made two incisions through the bark round annual shoots of the apple-tree, I entirely removed the bark between the incisions, and I repeated the same operation at a little distance below, leaving a small portion of bark unconnected with that above and beneath it. By this bark, a very minute quantity of wood in many instances appeared to be generated, at its lower extremity. The buds in the insulated bark were sometimes suffered to remain, and in other instances were taken away; but these, unless they vegetated, did not at all affect the result of the experiment. I could therefore account for the formation of wood, in this case, only by supposing the bark to possess in some degree, in common with the leaf, the power to produce the necessary changes in the descending sap; or that some matter, originally derived from the leaves, was previously deposited in the bark: or that a portion of sap had passed the narrow space above, from which the bark had been removed, through the wood. Repeating the experiment, I left a much greater length of bark between the intersections; but no more wood than in the former instances was generated. I therefore concluded that a small quantity of sap must have found its way through the wood, from the leaves above; and I found, that when the upper incisions were made at ten or twelve lines distance, instead of one or two, and the bark between them, as in the former experiments, was removed, no wood was generated by the insulated bark.

I shall conclude my paper with a few remarks on the formation of buds in tuberous rooted plants beneath the ground. They must, if my theory be well founded, be formed of matter which has descended from the leaves through the bark. I shall confine my observations to the potatoe. Having raised some plants of this kind, in a situation well adapted to my purpose, I waited till the tubers were about half grown; and I then commenced my experiment by carefully intersecting, with a sharp knife, the runners which connect the tubers with the parent plant, and immersing each end of the runners, thus intersected, in a decoction of log-wood. At the end of twenty-four hours I examined the state of the experiment; and I found that the decoction had passed along the runners in each direction; but I could not discover that it had entered any of the vessels of the parent plant. This result I had anticipated; because I concluded, that the matter by which the growing tuber is fed must descend from the leaves through the bark; and experience had long before taught me that the bark would not absorb coloured infusions. I now endeavoured to trace the pro-

gress

gress of the infusion, in the opposite direction; and my success here much exceeded my hopes.

A section of the potatoe presents four distinct substances: the internal part, which, from the mode of its formation and subsequent office, I conceive to be allied to the alburnum of ligneous plants; the bark which surrounds this substance; the true skin of the plant; and the epidermis. Making transverse sections of the tubers, which had been the subjects of the experiments, I found that the coloured infusion had passed through an elaborate series of vessels, between the cortical and alburnous substance, and that many minute ramifications of these vessels approached the external skin, at the base of the buds, to which, as to every other part of the growing tuber, I conclude they convey nourishment.

Observations on the Structure of the Tongue; illustrated by Cases in which a Portion of that Organ has been removed by Ligature. By Everard Home, Esq. F. R. S.

Physiological enquiries have ever been considered as deserving the attention of this learned society, and whenever medical practitioners, in the treatment of diseases, have met with any circumstance which threw light upon the natural structure or actions of any of the organs of the human body, or those of other animals, their communications have met with a favourable reception.

The following observations derive their real importance from offering a safe and effectual means of removing a portion of the tongue, when that organ has taken on a diseased action, the cure of which is not within the reach of medicine; and, as the tongue, like many other glandular structures, is liable to be affected by cancer, it becomes of no small importance that the fact should be generally known. In a physiological view, they tend to show that internal structure of the tongue is not of that delicate and sensible nature which, from its being the organ of taste, we should be led to imagine.

The tongue is made up of fasiculi of muscular fibres, with an intermediate substance met with in no other part of the body, and a vast number of small glands; it has large nerves passing through it; and the tip possesses great sensibility, fitting it for the purpose of taste.

Whether the sense of taste is confined entirely to the point of the tongue, and the other parts are made up of muscles fitted for giving it motion; or whether the whole tongue is to be considered the organ, and the soft matter which pervades its substance and fills the interstices between the fasiculi of muscular fibres, is to be considered as connected with sensation, has not, I believe, been ascertained.

The tongue, throughout its substance, has always been considered, by physiologists, as a very delicate organ; and it was believed, that any injury committed upon it would not only produce great local irritation, but also affect, in a violent degree, the general system of the body. This was my own opinion, till I met with the following case, the circumstances of which induced me to see this organ in a different point of view.

A gentleman, by an accident which it is unnecessary to describe, had his tongue bitten with great violence.

lence. The immediate effect of the injury was great local pain; but it was not attended with much swelling of the tongue itself, nor any other symptom, except that the point of the tongue entirely lost its sensibility, which deprived it of the power of taste: whatever substance the patient eat was equally insipid. This alarmed him very much, and induced him to state to me the circumstances of his case, and request my opinion. I examined the tongue a fortnight after the accident. It had the natural appearance, but the tip was completely insensible, and was like a piece of board in his mouth, rendering the act of eating a very unpleasant operation. I saw him three months afterwards, and it was still in nearly the same state.

From this case it appears, that the tongue itself is not particularly irritable; but the nerves passing through its substance to supply the tip, which forms the organ of taste, are very readily deprived of their natural action; this probably arises from their being softer in texture than nerves in general, and, in that respect, resembling those belonging to the other organs of sense.

There was another circumstance in this case which very particularly struck my attention, viz. that a bruise upon the nerves of the tongue, sufficient to deprive them of the power of communicating sensation, was productive of no inflammation or irritation in the nervous trunk, so as to induce spasms which too commonly occur from injuries to the nerves belonging to voluntary muscles. I am therefore led to believe, that the nerves supplying an organ of sense, are not so liable to such effects as those which belong to the other parts of the body.

The small degree of mischief which was produced, and the readiness with which the nerves had their communication completely cut off, were to me new facts, and encouraged me in the following case of fungous excrescence from the tongue, which bled so profusely as at times to endanger the patient's life, and never allowed him to arrive at a state of tolerable health, to attempt removing the part by ligature.

John Weymouth, eight years of age, was admitted into St. George's hospital, on the 24th of December, 1800, on account of a fungous excrescence on the right side of the anterior part of the tongue, which extended nearly from the outer edge, to the middle line at the tip. It appeared, from the account of his relations, that the origin of this fungous existed at his birth, and had been increasing ever since. He had been a year and a half under the care of the late Mr. Cruikshank, who had removed the excrescence, by ligature, round its base; but, when the ligature dropped off, a violent hæmorrhage took place, and the excrescence gradually returned. Attempts were made to destroy it, by caustic, but hæmorrhage always followed the separation of the sloughs; so that, after ten trials, this mode was found ineffectual. It was also removed by the knife, ten different times, but always returned.

From this history I was led to believe, that the only mode of removing the disease, was taking out the portion of the tongue upon which it grew. This was a case in which I felt myself warranted in making an attempt out of the common line of practice, to give the patient a chance of recovery; and, from the preceding

preceding case, having found that pressure on one part of the tongue produced no bad consequences on the other parts, I was led to remove the excrescence in the following manner.

On the 28th of December, I made the boy hold out his tongue, and passed a crooked needle, armed with a double ligature, directly through its substance, immediately beyond the excrescence. The needle was brought out below, leaving the ligatures; one of these was tied very tight before the excrescence, the other equally so beyond it, so that a segment of the tongue was confined between these two ligatures, in which the circulation was completely stopped. The tongue was thin in its substance, and the boy complained of little pain during the operation. Thirty drops of laudanum were given to him immediately after it, and he was put to bed. He fell asleep, continued to dose the greater part of the day, and was so easy the next day, as to require no particular attention. On the fifth day from the operation, the portion of tongue came away with the ligatures, leaving a sloughy surface, which was thrown off on the eleventh day, and was succeeded by a similar slough; this separated on the fifteenth day. The excavation, after this, gradually filled up, and on the twentieth day it was completely cicatrized, leaving only a small fissure on that side of the tongue.

Encouraged by the result of this case, I was led to perform a similar operation upon a person at a more advanced period of life.

Margaret Dalton, 40 years of age, was admitted into St. George's hospital, on the 25th of December, 1801, on account of a tumour, the size of a pea, situated on the right side of the tongue, near its edge. The history of the case was as follows. A small pimple appeared, and gradually increased, without pain; the only inconvenience was, that it affected her speech, and, when bruised by the teeth, bled freely.

The operation was performed on the 11th of January, 1802, in exactly the same manner as has been already described. It produced a considerable degree of salivation, which was extremely troublesome, (much more so than the pain the ligatures produced,) and continued till the slough came away. The ligature nearest the root of the tongue, separated on the 6th day, the other on the 7th, and in three days after the separation of the second ligature, the wound was completely skinned over.

A third case of this kind came under my observation, in which there was a small tumour in the substance of the tongue, about the size of a pea, which gave me the idea of its being of that kind which might terminate in a cancer. The patient was a gentleman of about 41 years of age. Upon examining the tumour I told him of my alarm respecting its nature; and at the same time added, that I was very ready to remove it, should it be the opinion of other practitioners that such a step was adviseable; and my experience in two former cases led me to believe it might be done with safety. I therefore advised him to consult other medical practitioners of reputation, and acquaint me with their opinion. Mr. Cline was consulted,

and his opinion coincided with mine; which made the patient decide upon having the tumour removed.

The operation was performed on the 28th of December, 1802. The needle pierced the tongue an inch beyond the tip, a little to the right of the middle line of the tongue; and the space between the two ligatures, when they were tied at the circumference of the tongue, was fully an inch. The tongue was thick, and the mass included by the ligatures was such as to make it difficult to compress it. The operation gave considerable pain, of a numbing kind. Immediately after the operation, the part included became dark coloured, particularly towards the middle line of the tongue. A salivation took place. The next day the pain and salivation were great, and the patient could not swallow; but on the day following he could take broth, negus, and other fluids.

On the sixth day from the operation, the slough became loose; and the least motion of the tongue gave great pain. Upon examining the slough, there was a small spot which looked red, and was surrounded by a dark surface; this was towards the right side. Upon further examination it appeared, that the ligature to the right, had not completely deadened the part at the centre, in which the artery had its course. This accounted for the red spot, as well as for the pain the patient suffered; and led me, on the seventh day, to disengage the ligature on the left, (which was almost completely separated,) by means of a pair of scissars, and pass another ligature through the groove to the opposite side, and tie it over the part not completely deadened. This gave great pain for a few hours, which was relieved by the use of tincture of opium. On the eighth day, the patient had less pain than on any preceding day, and less salivation; and on the ninth, the whole slough came away. On the thirteenth, the tongue had so much recovered itself, that there did not appear any loss of substance whatever, only a fissure of half an inch in depth, in the anterior part of it; and as that now seemed to be exactly in the centre, there was not the smallest deformity.

The preceding cases, in the view which it is intended to take in the present paper, are to be considered as so many experiments, by which the structure of the tongue is, in some respects, ascertained: they enable us to draw the following conclusions.

The internal structure of the tongue is less irritable than almost any other organised part of the body; therefore, the peculiar substance which is interposed between the fasiculi of its muscular fibres, is not in any respect connected with the nerves which pass through its substance to the organ of taste, but is merely a soft medium, to admit of great facility of action in its different parts.

The nerves of the tongue appear to be more readily compressed, and deprived of their power of communicating sensation, than nerves in general; and any injury done to them is not productive of diseased action in the trunk of the injured nerve.

If we compare the effects of compression upon a portion of the tongue, with those of a similar compression upon the hæmorrhoidal veins, when they form piles, or those of

of the testicle, in cases of varicose veins of the spermatic chord, which not only produce very violent local inflammation, but also a considerable degree of symptomatic fever, it is impossible not to be surprised, that the results should be so very different, since we are led to believe, upon a general principle, that parts are sensible in proportion to their vascularity, and that all the organs of sense, when inflamed, are more exquisitely so than any other parts of the body.

The tongue appears to have a power of throwing off its sloughs in a shorter time than any other part. Eight or nine days is the ordinary time of a slough separating from the common parts; in the boy's tongue it was only five.

Having stated the information we derive from these cases, respecting the structure, sensibility and irritability, of the tongue; it now remains to mention the advantage to be derived from them in a professional view; and although this is not directly in the line of the pursuits of this learned society, yet, so strongly is it connected with humanity, that it cannot be said to be foreign to them, or undeserving their attention.

The information derived from these cases, enables us to attempt, with safety, the removal of any part of the tongue which may have taken on a disposition to become cancerous. As this disease in the tongue always begins in a very small portion of that organ, it is in the early stage, more within the reach of removal, than in any other part of the body; and, as the glands of the tongue are independent of each other, the cancerous disposition by which one of them is attacked, does not so readily communicate itself to the others; and the part may be removed with a greater degree of security, against a future recurrence of the disease, than in other cases where this malady attacks a portion of a large gland, the whole of which may be under the influence of the poison, long before there is any appearance of its being diseased.

Account of the Genus Aphis, or Plant-Louse.

From a great degree of general similarity in the insects of this genus, their true specific characters are often very difficultly determinable. They frequent the leaves, stems, and tender shoots of plants and trees, and are popularly known by the name of plant-lice. They are observed to be viviparous in summer, and oviparious in autumn; but the most wonderful part of their history is the power of continued impregnation, through a great many descents, as far as the fifth, eighth, twelfth, and even, according to some observations, the twenty-seventh generation. A pregnant female aphis, kept by itself, produces perfectly formed young ones, which, though kept separate, will, after a certain period, produce others, which are also themselves impregnated, and thus the breed may be continued as before mentioned.

This wonderful faculty in the insects of the present genus appeared, at its first publication, so extraordinary as to excite no small degree of scepticism in the philosophical word. The observations however of Bonnet, Reaumur, Lyonett, and others, have amply confirmed its

truth. Leewenhoek had long before observed that these insects were viviparous. Bonnet, whose observations were continued with the utmost accuracy, assures us that the female aphides continue to produce their young throughout the whole summer; that the males appear only in autumn; and that the females are at that period oviparious. The ova which are thus deposited during the autumn do not hatch till the succeeding spring. It is however uncertain whether the same individual insects which have produced perfect young during the summer become oviparous during the autumn, or whether the oviparous autumnal ones ever produce living young; the preceding observations relating only to the species at large.

The aphides in general are very prolific insects. Reaumur computes that each aphis may produce about ninety young, and that, in consequence, in five generations, the descendants from a single insect would amount to five thousand nine hundred and four million, nine hundred thousand.

The aphides are very prejudicial to many trees and plants, by absorbing the juices of the tender shoots and leaves, which latter they cause to cockle or warp in such a manner as to form one or more large concavities beneath, and in which the insects generally reside in great multitudes. In some years they are so numerous as to cause almost a total failure of hop and potatoe plantations: in other years the pease are equally injured, while exotics raised in stoves and greenhouses are frequently destroyed by their depredations. They are also supposed to be the chief, if not the sole cause of that viscid exudation or moisture so often observed on the leaves of various trees, and popularly known by the title of honeydew; which is said to be nothing more than the excrementitious substance evacuated by these insects, from the hinder part of the body, and from the two tubular processes at the tip of the abdomen.

Of the British aphides one of the largest and most remarkable is the *aphis salicis*, which is found on the different kinds of willows, and is nearly a quarter of an inch in length, and of a yellowish grey colour, spotted with black. When bruised these insects stain the fingers of a red colour. Towards the end of September, according to the observations of Mr. Curtis, multitudes of the full grown insects of this species, both winged and others, desert the willows on which they feed, and ramble over every neighbouring object in such numbers, that we can handle nothing in their vicinity without crushing some of them; while those in a younger or less advanced state still remain in large masses upon the trees.

Aphis Millefolii of Degeer, or the yarrow aphis, is so named from its being principally found on that well-known plant. It is a rather small species, and is of a green colour, spotted with black: the males are generally winged, and are smaller and more slender than the females.

Aphis Rosæ, or rose aphis, is very frequent during the summer months on the young shoots and buds of roses: its size is nearly similar to that of the yarrow aphis, and its colour a bright green: the males are furnished with large transparent wings.

Aphis Tiliæ, or the lime-trees aphis, is one of the most beautiful of the

the genus. It is of nearly the same size with the aphis rosæ, but of a pale greenish yellow colour, with a row of black, crescent-shaped spots down each side of the abdomen, and a black stripe on each side the thorax: the wings are beautifully transparent, with brown nerves or veins, a black edging down the shoulder-part, and several dusky patches toward the tips.

In the sixth volume of the transactions of the Linnæan society of London, we find an excellent paper on the subject of these animals by the late ingenious Mr. Curtis. "The "leaves (says he) of such trees and "plants as have a firm texture and "strong fibres, though infested with "these insects, preserve their form; "but the more tender foliage of "others, and flowers in general, "cannot bear their punctures with-"out curling up and becoming dis-"torted; in consequence of which "they lose their beauty entirely "and irretrievably. The cultiva-"tors of plants, especially in stoves "and greenhouses, cannot be too "much on their guard against the "whole tribe of aphides; for with "what pleasure can a large choice "collection be viewed, when there "is scarcely a plant but what exhi-"bits symptoms of disease occasion-"ed by vermin?"

"As the species of this genus are "very numerous, and afford but "few marks of distinction, Lin-"næus has contented himself with "giving most of them trivial names, "according to the particular plant on "which they are found: a close at-"tention to them will, however, dis-"close more distinctive characters "than naturalists are aware of. Of "some of the circumstances at-"tendant on the propagation of "these minute animals accounts are "related, deviating so wonderfully "from the common course of na-"ture, that they could not be cre-"dited, were not the authors of "them known to be men of the "nicest and most accurate observa-"tion, and of the strictest veracity. "On this part of the subject I have "little to say from my own obser-"vation, but as some account of so "extraordinary a part of their his-"tory may be expected in a paper "of this sort, I shall state the facts, "simply observing, that neither in "the *aphis salicis*, which at times I "have watched with great atten-"tion, nor in any other species of "*aphis*, did I ever observe any "sexual intercourse to take place. "Whether this may have arisen "from the extreme infrequency of "such a procedure, or from my not "having observed these insects at a "proper time of the year, I know "not; but most undoubtedly such "intercourse does not take place "between the different sexes of "aphis as in other insects. Yet "Monsieur Bonnet, who may be "said to have almost taken up his "abode with these insects, informs "us that he has frequently noticed "such connection, which he de-"scribes as taking place at one cer-"tain time of the year only; and "that from a female thus impreg-"nated, many successive genera-"tions will be produced without "any farther impregnation. He "took the aphides as soon as "brought forth, and kept each "individual separate. The females "of such brought forth abundance "of young. He took the young of "these, and treated them precisely "in the same manner. The pro-"duce was the same: and thus he

"proceeded to the ninth generation "with the same success; and so far "from considering that as the ut- "most extent of the effect, he "thinks it might be carried on to "the thirtieth generation. In most "species of aphides, both males "and females acquire wings at cer- "tain seasons; but in this respect "they are subject to great varia- "tion, there being some males and "some females that never have "wings; again there are some fe- "males that become winged, while "others of the same species do not. "In the quality of the excrement "voided by these insects there is "something very extraordinary. "Were a person accidentally to "take up a book in which it was "gravely asserted that in some "countries there were certain ani- "mals which voided liquid sugar, "he would soon lay it down, re- "garding it as a fabulous tale, calcu- "lated to impose on the credulity of "the ignorant; and yet such is li- "terally the truth. The superior "size of the *aphis salicis* will enable "the most common observer to sa- "tisfy himself on this head. On "looking stedfastly for a few "minutes on a group of these in- "sects, while feeding on the bark of "the willow, one perceives a few of "them elevate their bodies, and a "transparent substance evidently "drop from them, which is im- "mediately followed by a similar "motion and discharge, like a small "shower, from a great number of "others. At first I was not aware "that the substance thus dropping "from these animals at such stated "intervals was their excrement, "but was convinced of its being so "afterwards; for, on a more accu- "rate examination, I found it pro- "ceed from the extremity of the "abdomen, as is usual in other in- "sects. On placing a piece of wri- "ting-paper under a mass of these "insects, it soon became thickly "spotted: holding it a longer time, "the spots united from the addition "of others, and the whole surface "assumed a glossy appearance. I "tasted this substance, and found it "as sweet as sugar. I had the less "hesitation in doing this, having "observed that wasps, ants, flies, "and insects without number, de- "voured it as quickly as it was "produced; but were it not for "these, it might no doubt be col- "lected in considerable quantities, "and if subjected to the processes "used with other saccharine juices, "might be converted into the "choicest sugar or sugar-candy. "It is a fact also which appears "worthy of noticing here, that "though wasps are so partial to this "food, yet the bees* appear totally "to disregard it."

"In the height of summer, when "the weather is hot and dry, and "aphides are most abundant, the "foliage of trees and plants, (more "especially in some years than "others) is found covered with and "rendered glossy by a sweet clammy "substance known to persons "resident in the country by the "name of *honey-dew*: they regard "it as a sweet substance falling from "the atmosphere, as its name im- "plies. The sweetness of this ex- "crementitious substance, the glossy "appearance it gave to the leaves "it

* Yet Mr. White in his history of Selborne observes that it is "very grateful to "bees, who gather it with great assiduity."

"it fell upon, and the swarms "of insects this matter attracted, "first led me to imagine that the "honey-dew of plants was no other "than this secretion, which farther "observation has since fully con- "firmed. Others have considered "it as an exudation from the plant "itself. Of the former opinion we "find the rev. Mr. White, one of "the latest writers on natural his- "tory that has noticed this sub- "ject. But that it neither falls "from the atmosphere, nor issues "from the plant itself, is easily de- "monstrated. If it fell from the "atmosphere, it would cover every "thing indiscriminately, whereas "we never find it but on certain "living plants and trees. We find "it also on plants in stoves, and "green-houses covered with glass. "If it exuded from the plant, it "would appear on all the leaves "generally and uniformly; whereas "its appearance is extremely irre- "gular, not alike on any two leaves "of the same tree or plant, some "having none of it, and others being "covered with it but partially. But "the phænomena of the honey- "dew, with all their variations, are "easily accounted for by consider- "ing the aphides as the authors of it. "That they are capable of pro- "ducing an appearance exactly "similar to that of the honey-dew "has already been shewn. As far "as my own observation has ex- "tended, there never exists any "honey-dew but where there are "aphides; such however often pass "unnoticed, being hid on the under "side of the leaf. Wherever honey- "dew is observable about a leaf, "aphides will be found on the un- "der side of the leaf or leaves im- "mediately above it, and under no "other circumstances whatever. "If by accident any thing should "intervene between the aphides "and the leaf next between them, "there will be no honey-dew on "that leaf. Thus then we flatter "ourselves to have incontrovertibly "proved that the aphides are the "true and only source of the honey- "dew."

"We have found that where the "saccharine substance has dropped "from aphides for a length of "time, as from the aphis salicis in "particular, it gives to the surface "of the bark, foliage, or whatever "it has dropped on, that sooty kind "of appearance which arises from "the explosion of gunpowder, "which greatly disfigures the foli- "age, &c. of plants. It looks like "and is sometimes mistaken for a "kind of black mildew. We have "some grounds for believing that a "saccharine substance similar to "that of the aphis drops from the "coccus also, and is finally con- "verted into the same kind of "powder."

"In most seasons the natural "enemies of the aphides are suffici- "ent to keep them in check, and "to prevent them from doing any "essential injury to plants in the "open air. But seasons sometimes "occur, very irregularly indeed, "on an average, perhaps once in "four or six years, in which they "are multiplied to such an excess, "that the usual means of diminu- "tion fail in preventing them from "doing irreparable injury to certain "crops. In severe winters we have "no doubt that aphides are very "considerably diminished: in very "mild winters we know they are "very considerably increased; for "they not only exist during such

"seasons

" seasons, but continue to multiply. " Their enemies, on the contrary, " exist, but do not multiply, at least " in the open air, during such peri- " ods; and thus the aphis gets the " start of them, and acquires an as- " cendancy, which once acquired " is not easily overcome by artificial " means, upon a large scale at least, " in the open air. Vain would be " the attempt to clear a hop-garden " of these pernicious vermin, or to " rescue any extensive crop from " their baneful effects. Violent " rains, attended with lightning, " have been supposed to be very " effectual in clearing plants of " them; but in such case more is to " be attributed to the plants being " refreshed and made to grow by " the rain, of which they stood in " need, than to any destruction of " the aphides themselves, which, on " accurate examination, will be " found to be as plentiful after " such rains as they were before; " nor is wet so injurious to these " insects as many imagine, as is " evident from the following ex- " periment. On the 12th of May, " 1799, I immersed in a glass of " water, the footstalk of a leaf of " considerable length, taken from a " stove-plant beset with aphides of " a dark lead-colour, which were " feeding on it in great numbers. " On immersion they did not quit " the stalk, but immediately their " bodies assumed a kind of luminous " appearance, from the minute bub- " bles of air which issued from them. " They were put under water at a " quarter past six in the evening, " and taken out at a quarter past " ten the next morning, having con- " tinued immersed sixteen hours. " On placing them in the sunshine, " some of them, almost immediately, " shewed signs of life, and three " out of four, at least, survived the " immersion. One of the survivors, " a male, very soon became winged, " and another, a female, was deliver- " ed of a young one. Many years " before this experiment, with a " view to destroy the alphides, " which infested a plant in my green- " house, I immersed, one evening, the " whole plant, together with the pot " in which it grew, in a tub of water. " In the morning I took out the " plant, expecting with certainty to " find every aphis dead; but, to my " great surprise, they soon appeared " alive and well: and thus, in ad- " dition to the other extraordinary " phenomena attendant on these in- " sects, we find that they are capa- " ble of resisting the effects of im- " mersion in water for a great " length of time. When taken from " the plant on which they feed, and " kept under water, they do not " survive so long; their struggling, " in that case, perhaps exhausts them " sooner. This part of the subject " might, perhaps, be pushed much " farther: it is sufficient for our " purpose, to have shewn, that wet " is not so hurtful to them as is ge- " nerally imagined."

" Though no mode of destroying " aphides will perhaps ever be de- " vised on a large scale in the open " air, by artificial means, we can " accomplish it most effectually " when they infest plants in green- " houses and frames, or in any situa- " tion in which we can envelop " them, for a certain time, in clouds " of smoke. Powders or liquids, " however fatal to aphides, must " ever be ineffectual, from the trou- " ble and difficulty of applying them " so that they shall come in contact " with those insects, situated as they

" usually are; but in this respect " smoke has every advantage; it " penetrates and pervades their " inmost recesses. The smoke of " common vegetables, however " powerful, is found to be inade- " quate to their destruction, and " hitherto no other than that of to- " bacco is found to be effectual. " That, judiciously applied, com- " pletely answers the purpose, with- " out injuring the plant. It mostly " happens, in well-managed houses, " that a few plants only are infested " with aphides; in such a case the " smoking of the whole house is a " business of unnecessary expence " and trouble; and we would re- " commend it to persons who have " large collections, to make use of " a box, of a commodious form, " that shall hold about a dozen " plants of various sizes, to be used " as a sort of hospital, in which " the infested plants may be smoak- " ed separately, and the insects " more effectually destroyed, be- " cause it may be rendered more " perfectly smoke-tight."

" To prevent the calamities which " would infallibly result from the " accumulated multiplication of the " more prolific animals, it has been " ordained by the Author of na- " ture, that such should be dimi- " nished by serving as food for " others. On this principle we find " that most animals in this predica- " ment have one or more natural " enemies. The helpless aphis, the " scourge of the vegetable king- " dom, has to contend with many. " The principal are, the *coccinella*, " the *ichneumon aphidum*, and the " *musca aphidivora*. Such as are " unacquainted with the history of " insects, will learn with surprise, " that the coccinella, a common in- " sect, well known even to children " by the name of the lady-bird, is " one of the greatest destroyers of " the aphides, which indeed are its " only food, its sole support, as " well in its perfect as in its larva " or grub state. During the seve- " rity of winter, this insect secures " itself under the bark of trees or " elsewhere. When the warmth of " spring has expanded the foliage " of plants, the female deposits its " eggs on them in great numbers, " from whence, in a short time, " proceeds the larva, a small grub, " of a dark lead colour spotted with " orange: these may be observed " in the summer season, running " pretty briskly over all kinds of " plants; and if narrowly watched, " they will be found to devour the " aphides wherever they find them. " The same may be observed of the " lady-bird, in its perfect state. As " these insects, in both their states, " are very numerous, they contri- " bute powerfully to diminish the " number of aphides. Another most " formidable enemy to the aphis is, " a very minute black and slender " ichneumon fly, which eats its way " out of the aphis, leaving the dry " inflated skin of the insect, ad- " hering to the leaf like a small " pearl. Such may always be found " where aphides are in plenty. " We have observed different spe- " cies of aphides to be infested " with different ichneumons. In " general, the torpid aphis submits " quietly to this fatal operation; " but we have observed some of " them, especially one that feeds on " the sycamore, which is much more " agile than many of this race, en- " deavouring to avoid the ichneu- " mon with great address. There " is perhaps no genus of insects

" which

" which in their larva or maggot " state, feed on such a variety of " food as the *musca*, or fly. There " is scarcely a part of nature, " either animate or inanimate, in " which they are not to be met " with. One division of them, " called by Linnæus *muscæ aphidi-* " *voræ*, feeds entirely on aphides. " Of the different species of aphidi- " vorous flies, which are numerous, " having mostly bodies variegated " with transverse stripes, their fe- " males may be seen hovering over " plants infested with aphides, among " which they deposit their eggs on " the surface of the leaf. The lar- " va or maggot produced from such " eggs, feeds, as soon as hatched, " on the younger kinds of aphis, " and as it increases in size, attacks " and devours those which are lar- " ger. These larvæ are usually of " a pale colour, adhere closely to " the leaf, along which they slowly " glide, and are formed very taper- " ing towards the head. When fully " grown, they change to a pupa or " chrysalis, attached to the leaf, " from whence issues the fly. The " larvæ of these flies, contribute " their full share to diminish the " despoilers of Flora. To these " three kinds of insects, which are " the chief agents in the hands of " nature for keeping the aphides " within their proper limits, we may " add a few others, which act a " subordinate part in this neces- " sary business of destruction. The " larva of the *hemerobius* feeds on " them in the same manner as that " of the *musca aphidivora*, and de- " posits its eggs also on the leaves " of such plants as are beset with " aphides. The eggs of this heme- " robius stand on long filaments, " which are attached by a base to " the leaf, and have more the ap- " pearance of filaments of flowers " with their antheræ, than the eggs " of an animal. The number of " these insects being comparatively " small, they may be considered " rather as the casual invaders of " their existence, than the main host " of their destroyers. The earwig, " which is itself no contemptible " enemy to plants, makes some " atonement for its depredations, by " destroying the aphides, especially " such as reside in the curled-up " leaves of fruit trees, and the " purses formed by certain aphides " on the poplars and other trees. " Lastly, we may add as the ene- " mies of these creatures, some of " the smaller soft-billed birds, which " generally feed on insects, and " which may be frequently seen " busily employed in picking them " from the plants."

" When plants assume a sickly " appearance, or are disguised by " disease, from whatever cause " the disease may arise, they are " said to be blighted. Blights ori- " ginate from a variety of causes, " the chief of which are unfortunate " weather, and insects. Two opi- " nions prevail very generally in " regard to blights; the one, that " the insects which cause them, are " brought from a distance by easter- " ly winds; the other, that they " attach themselves to none but " plants already sickly. Neither " of these opinions, as far as I have " observed, is founded in fact. I " am induced, from the numerous " observations I have made on in- " sects for a series of years, (in " pursuing the cultivation of plants) " to consider the aphis as by far the " most general cause of the diseases " distinguished by the name of " blights.

" blights. Other insects it is true, " more especially the larvæ of some " of the *lepidoptera*, as those of the " *phalænæ tortrices*, disfigure and do " infinite mischief to plants, by roll- " ing and curling up the leaves; " but these for the most part confine " themselves to certain trees and " plants. Their ravages are also " of shorter duration, being confined " to the growth of one brood, and " they are also less fatal. It would " be no difficult matter for me to " fill a volume with observations, " to which I have been an eye-wit- " ness, of the injuries which plants " sustain from insects; but that " would be foreign to my present " purpose, which is to shew that the " aphis is the grand cause of these " diseases, and to place the *modus* " *operandi* or manner in which they " effect this business, in its true light."

" We are fully aware that certain " gregarious insects may, at parti- " cular times, rise up in the air, and if " small and light, be impelled by any " wind that may chance to blow at " the time; and on this principle " we account for that shower of " aphides described by Mr. White " to have fallen at Selborne. But " certainly this is not the mode in " which those insects are usually " dispersed over a country, the " phœnomenon is too unusual, the " distribution would be too partial; " for the aphides, while at their " highest point of multiplication, do " not swarm like bees or ants, and " fly off in large bodies; but each " male or female aphis, at such pe- " riods as they arrive at maturity, " marches or flies off without wait- " ing for any other. Yet it may " happen, that from a tree or plant " thickly beset with them, numbers " may fly off, or emigrate together, " being arrived at maturity at the " same moment of time. Detaching " itself from the plant, each pursues " a different route, intent on the great " business of multiplying its species; " and settles on such plants in the " vicinity as are calculated to afford " nourishment to its young. The " common green aphis, which is so " generally destructive, lives during " the winter season on such herba- " ceous plants as it remained on " during the autumn, either in its " egg or perfect state. If the wea- " ther be mild, it multiplies greatly " on such herbage; as the spring " advances, in May, the males and " females of these insects acquire " wings; and thus the business of " increase, hitherto confined, is " widely and rapidly extended, as " the winged aphides, by hop-plant- " ers called the fly, may be seen at " this period very generally sitting " on plants, and floating in the air, " in all directions."

Mr. Curtis, in the preceding observations on the genus aphis, having mentioned the shower of aphides recorded by Mr. White, it cannot but be agreeable to the reader to be made acquainted with so curious a phenomenon, in the words of its describer.

" As we have remarked above, " that insects are often conveyed " from one country to another, in " a very unaccountable manner, I " shall here mention an emigration " of small aphides, which was ob- " served in the village of Selborne, " no longer ago than August the 1st, " 1785. At about three o'clock in " the afternoon of that day, which " was very hot, the people of this " village were surprised by a shower " of aphides or smother-flies, which " fell in these parts. Those that " were

" were walking in the streets at that " juncture found themselves cover- " ed with these insects, which settled " also on the hedges and gardens, " blackening all the vegetables where " they alighted. My annuals were " discoloured with them, and the " stalks of a bed of onions were " quite coated over for six days " after. These armies were then " no doubt in a state of emigration, " and shifting their quarters; and " might have come, as far as we " know, from the great hop-plan- " tations of Kent or Sussex, the " wind being all that day in the eas- " terly quarter. They were ob- " served at the same time in great " clouds about Farnham, and all " along the vale from Farnham to " Alton."

USEFUL

USEFUL PROJECTS.

List of Patents for new Inventions, &c. granted in the year 1805.

EDWARD Shorter, of New Crane, Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, mechanic; for a mechanical apparatus, by which the raising of ballast is rendered more easy, cheap, and expeditious, and which may also be applied to other useful purposes. Dated January 16.

William Lester, of Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for an improvement on an engine or machine for separating corn, seeds, and pulse, from the straw. Dated January 16.

Samuel Chifney, of Newmarket, in the county of Suffolk, rider; for improvements upon bitts of bridles. Dated January 16.

Thomas Hamilton Keddie, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, in the county of Middlesex, sadler; for a cartouche-box, or receptacle for cartridges of gunpowder, or gunpowder and ball, for charging musquetry or artillery, or any other description of fire arms. Dated January 19.

Edward Thunder, of Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, gentleman; for an improved mode or method of keeping in tune certain musical instruments called piano-fortes, grand piano-fortes, harpsichords, spinnets, and other stringed instruments. Dated January 23.

John Robert Lucas, of Charlton-house, in the county of Somerset, esquire; for an improvement in the art or method of making, spreading, or flattening sheet glass, or any other spread glass requiring a polished surface. Dated January 23.

John Jones, of the city of Chester, chemist, for a liquor for printing and dying of cotton, linen, and woollen. Dated January, 23.

Frederick Mollerston, of Hackney-wick, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for a chemical composition, and method of applying the same, in the preparation of hides, skins, and leather; silks, taffetas, and linen, and to all articles already made of skins and leather, thereby colouring and giving a beautiful gloss to the same, rendering them water-proof and impenetrable to hot or corroding liquids, and at the same time preserving them from decay, and keeping them soft and pliable. Dated January 23.

Simeon Thompson, of Redcross-wharf, upper Thames-street, in the city of London, coal merchant; for

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a bushel or bushels, and other measures, upon a new construction, for measuring coals, grain, seed, and other dry measurable commodities. Dated January 23.

James Barrett, of Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex, smith and iron-monger; for an improvement in the construction of malt-kilns, so as to prevent damage from fire, and to save fuel in the drying of malt. Dated January 29.

John Heppenstall, of Doncaster, in the county of York, machine-maker and engineer; for improvements in slivering and preparing hemp, flax, and substitutes for hemp and flax, previous to the operation of spinning. Dated February 5.

William Hackwood the younger, of Shelton, in the county of Stafford, potter; for a method of making windows and lights upon new principles. Dated February 5.

John Ball, of the city of Norwich, engineer; for a machine for threshing corn and pulse. Dated February 5.

James Fularton, surgeon in the navy; for a diving-machine, or apparatus, upon an improved construction, applicable to various useful purposes. Dated February 5.

Christopher Perkins, of Stockton, in the county of Durham, builder; for a machine for threshing corn and pulse. Dated February 5.

James Ryan of Doonane, in the Queen's county, Ireland, engineer to the undertakers of the grand canal; for sundry tools, implements, or apparatus for boreing the earth for coal, and all kinds of minerals and subterraneous substances, by which the different strata may be cut out in a cheap and expeditious manner, in cores or cylinders, from one inch to twenty inches and upwards in length, and from two inches to twenty inches and upwards in diameter, so as to be taken up entire at any depth that has hitherto been bored; by which, not only the quality of such minerals and substances, but also the declination or dip of the strata can be ascertained beyond a possibility of mistake; and which tools, implements, or apparatus are also advantageously applicable to the purpose of sinking for wells, and giving vent to subterraneous water in bogs, and draining mines and grounds, and ventilating pits and other beneficial purposes. Dated February 12.

Charles Coe, of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, baker; for a flue upon an improved construction, applicable to the heating of ovens, or any other thing that requires an uniform heat. Dated February 12.

William Martin, of Houghton Pans, in the county of Northumberland, rope-maker; for a mode of fastening shoes to the feet of men, women, and children. Dated February 19.

George Dodd, of Great Ormond, street, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for improvements on the royal York gun-lock, other gun-locks, and the locks of all description of fire arms. Dated February 28.

John Robert Irving, of the city of Edinburgh, advocate, and Isabell Lovi, of the city of Edinburgh aforesaid, worker in glass; for an improved apparatus for determining the specific gravity of fluid bodies, and the relation that their weight bears to a given measure. Dated March 9.

John Baptiste Denire, of West-street, Somers-town, in the county of

of Middlesex, chemist; for a mode of procuring a greater quantity of resinous, bituminous, and oily substances, from various articles. Dated March 9.

Archibald Blair, of Bayford, in the county of Herts, esquire; for a method of retaining cotton and other elastic substances when pressed by means of wrappers. Dated March 9.

William Bell, of the town of Derby, engineer; for an improved method of manufacturing blanks or moulds for knife, razor, and scissar blades, and various other edged tools, and of forks, files, and nails. Dated March 9.

Thomas Jones, of Bilstone, in the county of Stafford, japanner; for compositions for the purpose of making trays, waiters, and various other articles, and new modes or methods of manufacturing the same, that is to say, by presses and stamps. Dated March 23.

Richard Brandon, the elder, of Lucas-street, in the parish of St. Mary Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; for a composition from British herbs and plants, for the cure of the evil, scrophula, scurvy, leprosy, gout, and rheumatism, and which he has denominated and called, *Brandon's British Constitutional Pills, and Liquid and Botanic Ointment*, and which, in upwards of 3000 cases, has been attended with the most unparalleled success in the course of the last nine months. Dated March 26.

Jonathan Hornblower, of the borough of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall, engineer; for a steam-wheel, or engine, for raising water, and for other useful purposes, in arts and manufactures, by means of steam. Dated March 26.

Stuart Arnold, of Wakefield, in the county of York, gentleman; for a chimney safe-guard, for the preservation of houses and buildings from fire, robbery, and foul air. Dated March 26.

George Alexander Bond, of Hatton Garden, in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for certain improvements in the construction of clocks and other time pieces, whereby they are rendered of much greater utility and service, both by sea and land, than any heretofore made use of. Dated March 26.

Job Rider, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, clock and watch-maker; for certain improvements on the steam-engine. Dated March 26.

Willis Earle, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant; for improvements in the mode of constructing and working steam-engines. Dated March 26.

Sir George Wright, of Ray-lodge, in the county of Essex, baronet; for an instrument or machine for cutting out of solid stone, wood, or other materials, pillars and tubes, either cylindrical or conical, with great saving of labour and materials. Dated March 30.

Richard Jubb, of Bridge-row, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, whitesmith; for improvements in making and tuning the musical instrument called the pedal harp; by which the half-quarter note is produced thereon with peculiar sweetness and harmony; and the farther addition of an harmonic stop made thereto; and also certain improvements in tuning the violin, and other

stringed instruments. Dated April 5.

Barrodall Rob. Dodd, of Change-alley, in the city of London, civil engineer; for various improvements in the construction of fire-places, and adapting stoves and grates thereto. Dated April 18.

Joseph Bramah, of Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for sundry improvements in the art of making of paper. Dated April 25.

Thomas Rowntree, of the parish of Christ-church, in the county of Surrey, engine maker: for an axle-tree and box for carriages on an improved plan. Dated April 25.

Charles Hobson, of Sheffield, in the county of York, plater, and Charles Sylvester, of the same place, chemist; for a method of manufacturing the metal called zinc into wire, and into vessels and utensils for culinary and other purposes. Dated April 29.

John Slater, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, gentleman; for certain improvements upon sawing-mills, or machines for sawing all kinds of timber. Dated May 2.

Mark Isambard Brunel, of Portsea, in the county of Hants, gentleman; for saws and machinery, upon an improved construction, for sawing timber in an easy and expeditious manner. Dated May 7.

John Edwards, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, currier and harness maker; for certain improvements on bridles. Dated May 7.

Obadiah Elliott, of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, coach-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of coaches, chariots, barouches, landaus, and various other four-wheel carriages. Dated May 11.

John Edwards, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, currier and harness maker; for a machine or apparatus upon an improved construction, for the purpose of preventing persons being drowned, which he denominates *The Life Buoy*. Dated May 11.

William Horrocks, of Stockport, in the county of Chester, cotton-manufacturer; for farther improvements to a machine for the weaving of cotton and other goods by hand, steam, water, or other power. Dated May 14.

Charles Hobson, of Sheffield, in the county of York, silver-plater, Charles Sylvester, of the same place, chemist, and John Moorhouse, of Sheffield aforesaid, surgeon; for a method of sheathing ships, roofing houses, and lining water-spouts, with a material not heretofore used for those purposes. Dated May 18.

Thomas Pidgeon, of the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for a saddle upon a new construction. Dated May 18.

Abraham Ogier Stransbury, of the city of New York, in the United States; for locks and keys upon an improved construction. Dated May 18.

John Bevans, of little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter and joiner; for a window-frame and sashes upon a principle wholly new, applicable to frames and sashes already made as to new ones, which conceal the sash-lines and exclude the air. Dated May 27.

John Blunt, of the borough of Warwick, in the county of Warwick,

wick, surgeon; for an improvement to stirrups now in use, which is to be fixed thereto, and by means of which, whenever the stirrup happens to be in a reversed direction, by a horseman falling from his horse, the stirrup will immediately fall from the leather, by which means the same is suspended. Dated May 27.

Samuel Miller, of the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, engineer: for an improvement upon, and machinery to be attached to, coaches, and various other carriages; for the better accommodation of passengers. Dated May 27.

John Cox Stevens, of New York, North America, but now residing in New Bond-street, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for a new method of generating steam. Dated May 31.

Alexander Brodie, of Carey-street, in the liberty of the rolls, and county of Middlesex, iron master and founder; for an improved method of making steam-engine-boilers, and steam-boilers, for various other purposes; and of constructing the flue for the conveying the heat to the same, whereby the consumption of fuel is considerably lessened. Dated May 31.

Malcolm Cowan, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, commander in the royal navy; for improvements in the construction of sails for ships and vessels of all descriptions. Dated June 11.

Robert Barber, of Billborough, in the county of Nottingham, gentleman; for new and improved modes of making and shaping stockings and pieces, and also some new and improved kinds of stocking-stich and warp-work. Dated June 14.

Thomas James Plucknett, of Butt-lane, Deptford, in the county of Kent, gentleman; for a method of mowing corn, grass, and other things, by means of a machine moving on wheels, which may be worked either by men or horses. Dated June 15.

William Collins, lieutenant in the royal navy; for a ventilator, upon a new or improved construction, for the purpose of ventilating tents and marquees of every description. Dated June 20.

James Noble, of Coggershall, in the county of Essex, worsted-spinner, for a machine for discharging a woolcomb or combs, by separating the tears from the noiles, and drawing what is commonly called a sliver or slivers from the comb or combs after or before the combs are worked, or the wool is combed upon the same. Dated June 29.

William Kent, of the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, merchant and agent; for certain additions and improvements in a sort of candlestick, (in common use), which will be found to prevent accidental fires in the use of candles, by which so many valuable lives are lost, and such immense property consumed; and which will not be confined to chamber use, but being made on a larger scale, will be found equally useful in shops, warehouses, oil and spirit cellars, and other places where the use of a candle is found necessary. Dated July 2.

Arthur Woolf, of Wood-street, Spa-fields, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for certain improvements in steam-engines. Dated July 2.

James Boaz, of the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, civil engineer; for a new and improved method of raising water, and working machinery by means of steam. Dated July 2.

Alexander Wilson, of Tichborne-street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, gun-maker; for certain improvements applicable to shot-belts and powder flasks, and to fire-arms of all descriptions. Dated July 3.

Benjamin Batley, of Queen-street, in the city of London, sugar-refiner; for a new and improved method of refining sugars. Dated July 8.

Henry Edward Witherby, of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for an apparatus for purifying and improving water, and other liquors, by filtration. Dated July 19.

Johan Gottlieb Frederic Schmidt, of Greek-street, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, and Robert Dickenson, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, gentleman; for methods of sustaining animal life and combustion for a great length of time, at considerable depths beneath the surface of the sea, or other bodies of water, in such a manner as to enable a person making use of such means, to exist, and to move from place to place, at the bottom of the sea, or at any required depth between the surface and the bottom, with much more facility and advantage than by any other apparatus or contrivance which has been hitherto invented for that purpose. Dated July 19.

Peter Marsland, of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaster, cotton spinner; for improvements in sizing cotton-yarn. Dated July 19.

Peter Marsland, of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaster, cotton spinner; for an improvement in the process of dying silk, woollen, worsted, mohair, furhair, cotton, and linen, or any one or more of them, as well in a part-manufactured or raw state. Dated July 19.

Thomas Chapman, of Witham, in Holderness, in the county of York, threshing-machine-maker; for a mill for tearing, crushing, and preparing oak-bark to be used by tanners in the process of tanning of hides. Dated July 29.

Henry Mandslay, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, mechanist; for a process upon an improved construction, for printing of calicoes, and various other articles. Dated July 29.

William Wilkinson, of Needham-market, in the county of Suffolk; for improved pan-tiles for covering houses and other buildings. Dated August 9.

William Collins, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, esquire; for a ventilator, for the purpose of ventilating close carriages of every description, sedan-chairs, rooms, and cabins of ships, and by which, sound may be conveyed for certain useful purposes. Dated August 9.

William Scott, of the London glass-works, east Smithfield, in the county of Middlesex, glass-manufacturer; for improvements in the manufacturing and working of various kinds of glass. Dated August 9.

Thomas Johnson, late of Stockport, in the county of Chester, but now of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, weaver, and James Kay, of Preston aforesaid, machine-maker; for a new and improved machine or loom for weaving cotton and other goods by power. Dated August 9.

William

William Deverell, of Blackwall, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for certain improvements on the steam-engine. Dated September 2.

Samuel Caldwall, of Hathern, in the county of Leicester, frame-smith; for machinery and apparatus to be attached or annexed to certain plain frames or machines called stocking-frames, plain-piece-frames, or any other frames, for the purpose of working, making, or manufacturing silk, cotton, mohair, worsted, or any other sort of stuff whatsoever, into plain hose, or any plain sort of piece-work whatsoever, whereby these frames will work, make, or manufacture, all kinds of plain stockings and plain piece-work by mechanical machinery and motion. Dated September 21.

John Nyren, of Bromley, in the county of Middlesex, muslin-bleacher and tambour-worker; for a mode of printing fancy patterns on silk and cotton lace-net, instead of tambouring or working them in colours. Dated September 27.

Stephen Clubb, of Colchester, in the county of Essex, Millwright; for an improved mangle. Dated September 27.

James Macnaughtan, of Great Queen-street, Lincolns-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, ironmonger; for a stove or grate, and range, upon a new construction, by which rooms will be much more effectually warmed than they now are, and the chimnies prevented from smoaking. Dated September 27.

John Syeds, of Fountain-stairs, Rotherhithe-wall, in the county of Surrey, mathematical instrument-maker; for a steering amplitude or azimuth-compass and scale for finding and working courses of ships. Dated October 7.

Daniel Desormeaux, of Barking, in the county of Essex, surgeon and apothecary, and Samuel Hutchings, of Ilford, in the said parish of Barking, weaver; for certain improvements in the making and manufacturing of wax, spermaceti and tallow candles. Dated October 22.

Richard Rentish, late captain in the Cambridgeshire militia, but now of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, esquire; for an armour-waistcoat, which is a sure defence against the bayonet, sword, pike, or any pointed instrument, and in many instances may prevent the wound from a musket-ball. Dated October 30.

Joseph Huddart, of Highbury-terrace, in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex; for sundry new improvements in the manufacture of large cables, and cordage in general. Dated October 30.

Samuel Miller, of Gresse-street, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for certain improvements on steam-engines. Dated October 30.

John Hartop, of Brightside, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, iron-master; for certain improvements in the method of preparing malleable iron for the purpose of making the same into bars, sheets, and slit rods, and manufacturing the same also into hoop-iron; and for certain improvements in the method of preparing all other malleable metals. Dated November 7.

John Trotter of Soho-square, in the county of Middlesex, esquire; for a rotary engine, for applying the powers of fluids as first movers. Dated November 14.

William Milton, vicar of Heckfield, in the county of Southampton, M. A. for a mode of rendering car-

riages in general, but particularly stage-coaches, more safe than at present, and various other improvements upon such carriages. Dated November 16.

John Curr, of Sheffield-park, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, gentleman; for a method, different from any that has hitherto been invented or known, of laying a rope, or, in other words, of twisting and forming the strands together that compose the round rope. Dated November 16.

Andrew Flint, of Gee-street, Goswell-street, in the county of Middlesex, millwright; for a machine upon an improved construction, which may be used as a steam-engine. Dated November 16.

John De Lafons, of Threadneedle-street, in the city of London, watch-maker; for a marine alarum chronometer, for ascertaining the time of a ship's log-line running out, the time of the watches on ship board, and many other useful purposes. Dated November 19.

George Wyke, of Winsley, in the county of Wilts, esquire; for a method of working pumps of various descriptions, by machinery, whereby much manual labour will be spared. Dated November 19.

William Pocock, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, cabinet-maker and upholsterer; for improvements on tables for dining, and other use. Dated November 19.

Archibald earl of Dundonald; for certain improvements in machinery or mill-spinning, for the spinning of cotton, wool, silk, hemp, and flax, and substitutes for hemp and flax; communicated to him by Thomas Nelson, late of Lambeth, engineer, deceased. Dated November 19.

Richard Lumbert, of Wick Rissington, in the county of Gloucester, gentleman; for an improved threshing-machine; and also an improved portable windlass, to be worked by men, or one or more horses, particularly useful for drawing or hawling. Dated November 23.

Richard Brown, of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in the city of London, cabinet-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of several parts of tables, and of various other articles of household furniture, which stand upon, or are supported by, legs or feet. Dated November 26.

James Ingram, of Castle-street, in the city of Bristol, grocer; for a method of manufacturing powder-sugar from raw-sugar alone, and from syrrup of sugar alone, and from the mixtures of raw-sugar and syrrup of sugar. Dated November 26.

Samuel Amoss, of Red-lion-place, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London, china enameller; for certain improved methods of preparing various enamel colours, and of applying the same so prepared, to the ornamenting useful vessels of glass. Dated November 26.

Joseph Steel, of Stockport, in the county of Chester, for a species of cloths, fustians, callicoes, cambricks, lawns, striped cottons, and other articles, manufactured with cotton, wool, and flax, mixed and spun together. Dated December 17.

Account

Account of the double Boats built by the Direction of Sir Sydney Smith; the Nature and Properties of this Species of Vessels, Method of building larger of the Kind, with sufficient Strength, and of those of similar Construction formerly built. By Mr. J. W. Boswell.

The boats built by direction of Sir Sydney Smith have excited some curiosity; their construction is so different from what is usual in this part of the world, that a multitude of strange conjectures are every day formed of their use and design. It is therefore imagined, that the following account of these boats, and their properties, and of other vessels of a similar nature, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The first double boat built for Sir Sydney Smith, consists of two of the common Thames-wherries, united by a stage or platform laid over them, of about twenty feet breadth. The wherries were raised one streak to receive this stage, which is formed of pieces of scantling, about six inches by three in thickness, laid across the boats, and firmly secured to them, upon which a deck is afterwards laid down. Beyond this stage the boats project about five feet at either end; which parts are also decked over, and the whole made water-tight above. Long narrow hatchways open into each wherry. Their heads and sterns are connected by cross pieces, and each is furnished with two masts, so that the double boat carries four masts in all; on which sprit-sails are used, for the greater convenience of reversing the direction of the vessel without putting about, either end being formed so as to go foremost at pleasure with equal facility.

Two other vessels have been since built on this plan, on a larger scale, called the Gemini and the Cancer. The stages or platforms of these boats are not so broad in proportion as that of the first. The Gemini has also her two supporting boats formed with the internal side of each perpendicular, and straight, so that each resembles half of a boat, divided lengthways, vertically. The shear of the latter boats is also much greater than that of the first, their extremities being considerably higher than their decks. The Gemini has four masts, the Cancer it is said has not more than two. They are each furnished with a small gun, placed on the middle of the platform, and are fitted with a suitable number of oars, to be used in calm weather.

Sir Sydney's particular destination for these boats is not made public, nor would it be proper to investigate this subject; but the nature and properties of vessels of this kind depending on their construction, require no communication of secret intelligence to point them out, and are as follows.

The chief advantages of double-hulled vessels are, first, the great velocity with which they may be made to sail. This arises from two circumstances: first, their great extension of breadth gives them such a bearing as removes all danger of oversetting from press of sail; and, secondly, this same circumstance renders it unnecessary to carry any ballast, by which the vessel will be so much lighter, draw the less water, and of course make less resistance.

The second excellent property which these vessels possess relates also to their sailing. Their construction is such as best fits them to resist making leeway; for the double hull makes double resistance to lateral motion, which is farther increased in such of those vessels as are built like the Gemini, by the flatness of the internal opposite sides, one of which must always be to the leeward in every tack. This good quality will also enable them to lie closer to the wind than other vessels, by which they can work to windward better if pursued, and from this circumstance alone escape, when thought fit, in most cases; while their resistance to leeway enables them to lie close to shore, where other vessels dare not approach without the most imminent danger.

The third advantage of these vessels is quickness of manœuvering. This is caused by two circumstances; the first of which is, that, being formed to go with either end foremost, they can change their tack without going about, by which much time may be saved either in escape or pursuit. The other circumstance depends on the superior power which the helm possesses in these vessels, by which they can be put about with so much more quickness as to run little risk of ever missing stays. This advantage arises from the centre of motion in these vessels lying in the middle, between the two keels, by which the action of turning round is performed by one vessel going forward with more velocity than the other, without occasioning so much lateral resistance, whereas, in common vessels, the centre of motion being in the vertical plane of the keel, the lateral resistance in going about will be the greatest possible.

The fourth principal advantage of these vessels is, that, from their great steadiness, if used in war, they can direct their guns with more effect than other vessels of equal burden.

Fifthly, these vessels would take the ground well, and lie steady and secure, where other vessels would be overset, which renders them very convenient for conveying men or stores to or from shore to larger vessels.

Sixthly, the great proportional size of their decks gives more room for working guns and managing the sails, and enables them to carry more guns in their bows or sterns, to use when chasing or pursued, than other vessels.

It evidently follows, that, from all these good qualities, no vessels can be better calculated for advice-boats, to watch the fleets or coasts of the enemy, and bring back the most speedy intelligence. If a few of these vessels had attended Lord Nelson in his pursuit of the French fleet, there can be little doubt that the superior advice he would, by their means, have obtained of the course of the enemy, would have enabled him to come up with them. And as the French have now become adepts in the art of escaping, the adoption of vessels which would so much facilitate the means of obtaining intelligence of their motions, would be without doubt one of the most valuable additions which could be made to the naval equipment of this nation.

Vessels of this construction will also be most admirably calculated for privateers to cruise against the enemy, and for revenue cruizers.

Though

Though the advantages mentioned of this species of vessels have long been known to the admirers of naval architecture, and were published at large by Mr. Gordon in 1784, yet the honour of introducing them to the service of the country is certainly due to Sir Sydney Smith; all those who had any concern with the national shipping having hitherto passed them over, and Mr. Gordon's repeated applications in his time having been treated with the most unmerited neglect. It is to be hoped, however, that Sir Sydney's example will excite others, who have sufficient interest for the purpose, to have adequate trials made, of the plans now before the public, for economising timber in the construction of large ships, and for other useful purposes.

The first in Europe who made any trial of double vessels, generally known, was the celebrated Sir William Petty, the founder of the Lansdown family, who, a great many years ago, had a double vessel built, which made numerous voyages between England and Ireland, and performed extremely well. Although double vessels have never been in general use in this part of the world, they have been so for ages on the Pacific Ocean; where double canoes, of a large size, have been known from the earliest times that we have any intelligence from that part of the globe. It may, with great appearance of truth, be said, that these double canoes were constructed without any particular view to the excellent properties they possess for sailing. This, however, cannot be asserted of another species of vessels of the same genus, found in that sea, as their peculiar shape and wonderful performance testify, and which are called, for this latter cause, flying proas. They have one side flat, like the Gemini, (which construction of the latter was probably derived from them,) and various authors relate surprising accounts of the great velocity with which they move. In Anson's voyage (where there is an accurate description of them) this is stated, at a moderate computation, at twenty miles in an hour; and the author mentions, that accounts were related by the Spaniards of instances of their swiftnesss far surpassing this: from whence we may infer, what Sir Sydney's boats are capable of in this respect.

The best construction for vessels of this sort for swift sailing is undoubtedly that of the Gemini, where the sides opposite to each other, of the two hulls, are perpendicular planes. This not only prevents leeway, but enables the vessel to move faster forward; for by this form the accumulation of water between the hulls is prevented, which would take place if their heads, at the opposed sides, were rounded off in the usual manner, and which would of course increase the resistance. Their length should also considerably exceed the breadth of the platform, and should not be less than twice this space at least, because the great press of sail, which their breadth enables them to carry, without danger of oversetting, would force the head of the vessel under the water, if the vessel had not sufficient length to resist this pressure. In small vessels of this sort, the shear should also be great, to prevent the sea going over them, to which they will be peculiarly liable from their stiffness and flatness. These circumstances

cumstances have been attended to in the construction of the Gemini, though they were neglected in the first boat made on this plan, which had no shear at all, and was much too short in proportion to its breadth.

The sails most proper for this kind of vessel, are those of a lifting nature; or which, by having some inclination to the horizon when filled by the wind, tend to raise the vessel: of those in common use, there seems none better calculated for this purpose than the triangular latine sails used in the feluccas of the Mediterranean, which are also of the same nature as those of the flying proas: and if one of these sails were formed so that the two sides opposite the yard were of equal length, by merely hauling down the elevated end of the yard, and thereby raising the other end, the vessel at once might be put on the different tack, so as to go with that end foremost which before was aft. The use of the equality of sides of the sail mentioned, is that either side may serve indifferently in the place of the other without altering the position of the yard on the mast. Another species of lifting-sail, much more powerful than this for the purpose, is, however, known to the author of this communication, which there is not room to describe here.

There does not seem to be any peculiar advantage either in the number or position of the masts in Sir Sydney's boats; the chief use of numerous masts, and the consequent number of sails, is that each sail may not exceed a manageable size, but this in small vessels can have no importance. It appears then, that two masts, placed as usual in the fore and aft central line of these vessels, would be fully sufficient for them.

Though for vessels of this kind, formed on boats, and in such seas as the best constructed boats are supposed fit to encounter, the framing of the platform may be sufficiently strong with a single series of beams to connect the two hulls together. Yet, for sustaining such dreadful tempests as are recorded to have been experienced by the Woodcot Indiaman in 1795, and most old seamen have witnessed, neither the size of the vessels, nor the mode of connecting them, would afford adequate strength; for a single row of beams cannot be made to resist the twisting motion they would experience when the heads or sterns of the bearing-boats were violently impelled in different directions, vertically, by the impetuous motion of the waves.

The author of this communication, esteeming it a matter of consequence to the country, that vessels of such admirable properties should be made fit for any service or any seas, takes this opportunity of stating, that double-hulled vessels may be made of a proper size to perform the longest voyages, and of any required strength, by adopting, in particular parts, the same principles of framing on which the ship Economy was built under his direction; and that he has no doubt he could convince any gentleman of the truth of this assertion, who should desire to have a vessel built in this manner. Vessels of this kind, of a large size, should of course not depend on a single series of beams to unite them, but should have two series of beams at least, one over the other, with a space between each series not less than

than five feet; the lower series of beams should be planked outside, the same as the rest of the vessel, which thus forming the bottom of a third vessel in the midst of the other two, should slope gradually upwards at either end, that it might both make less resistance to the waves, and tend to rise over them when it encountered them. This middle vessel, instead of being entirely sustained by the other two, might be constructed so as to draw a foot or two of water, which would both ease the strain on the others greatly, keep up the head of the vessel against the depressing impulse of the sails, prevent the sudden and violent percussions which a flat surface, suspended at a small distance above the waves, must suffer from them in rough weather, and afford stowage for cables and a number of articles, without the bad effect of loading on a part entirely unsupported by the water, which it otherwise must experience.

The middle vessel, besides the superior conveniences which it would afford for stowage and lodging for the crew, would also give great security in case of a dangerous leak taking place in either of the side vessels; for by it the whole could be so sustained, occasionally, that it might be brought safe into port, though one of the side vessels was entirely water-logged.

Double vessels, of a large size, should not be made to go with either end foremost; for, besides the impossibility of staying the masts properly for this purpose in them, they could not thus be shaped to the greatest advantage for sailing swift; for the head requiring a certain fullness to bear up against the impulse of the sails, and the stern a certain run, or length of slope, the head also requiring the sloping or rounding off to be sidewise, and the stern requiring the run, or sloping, to be mostly from the bottom upwards, the shape which would be fit for one would not be fit for the other, and an intermediate shape would not be perfect either way.

Small double vessels may have the platform greatly strengthened by two or more pair of shears erected across it, each well secured to the deck by a perpendicular shroud descending to it from the upper angle, or by a mast rising in that part, well bolted to the platform below, and firmly fastened to the shears above: it is imagined the shears in the first of Sir Sydney's boats might have been for this purpose.

In concluding, it is proper to notice another species of vessels, projected by Mr. Gordon before mentioned, which he averred would have all the good properties of the double vessels, be much stronger, have much more stowage, and require less timber in their construction; and which certainly are worthy of a fair trial. These vessels were to be very flat, draw very little water, and have their capacity in length and breadth chiefly; and to prevent making leeway, they were to have beneath their flat bottoms a number of deep narrow keels, three or four feet from each other, and were to be furnished with two or more rudders each, if one was not found sufficient for their management.

On the cleaning of Engravings with oxygenated muriatic Acid. By M. J. L. Roard.

J. L. Roard. From the Bibliotheque Physico-Economique.

For this purpose it is necessary to have a small conical cask of deal, one metre in height, and fifty or sixty centimetres in diameter, provided with wooden hoops. Adjust to it a lid, closing hermetically, and a double moveable bottom, on which place the engravings, which are separated, and supported by very fine glass tubes, rounded with care at the lamp. To mix the water properly with the muriatic acid, pour them both, by means of a funnel, into a large leaden pipe, which passes through the cover, and rests on the double bottom. Before the engravings are placed in the apparatus destined for cleaning them, they are divided into two parts; the first comprises those that are greasy, such as are glued on canvass, or pasted on paper; the second, those that are only stained and spotted with ink. Having placed all those of the first class in an earthen vessel, or a small cask of deal, fill it with a warm and very weak solution of potash, or a solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. Two or three hours are sufficient to take out all the spots: the liquor is then emptied out, and replaced with clear water, in order to remove all the alkaline parts which would contribute to weaken the oxygenated muriatic acid. The water being drawn off, and the engravings having become dry, place them in the bleaching-vessel, concentrically, either lengthwise or breadthwise, according to their dimensions, in the spaces left between the tubes, and so as not to be too much crowded, first introducing the largest, and reserving the middle for the smallest. By these means they may be the more easily extended, and in taking them out they are not liable to be torn. Having put on the cover, pour at the same time the water and the oxygenated muriatic acid into the leaden tube, which must then be taken out, that the apparatus may be exactly closed. Let the engravings be in whatever state they may, they are commonly clean in two or three hours, which may be ascertained by examining one of those placed in the centre. That the operator may not be incommoded by the smell, when the bleaching is finished, he must turn the cock, which, by means of a pipe, conducts the liquor into a large covered vessel, placed under the apparatus; but as the gas and the acid with which the engravings are still impregnated might render the labour inconvenient, and even dangerous, it must be again filled with pure water. If the prints are on strong paper, they may be taken one by one out of the water; but if they are thin and much worn, it is better to draw off the liquid, and to let them harden. They are then laid to drain on hurdles, covered with linen cloths; after which they are washed on both sides with plenty of water, either on inclined marble slabs, or on frames of white cloth. This operation is very essential, for the engravings sometimes turn yellow again very soon, when they have not been sufficiently washed. They are then spread on hurdles, provided with napkins, or on pasteboard covered with white paper; and that they may not dry too quickly, they should neither be exposed to the sun nor to a strong current of air. While yet a little damp they are laid between two

sheets of fine paper, on which are placed pasteboards of the same dimensions. Thus arranged, they are disposed one above the other, and put into the press, where they must remain at least twenty-four hours. When the engravings are very valuable, they may be put into the press with plates of copper of the same size as the print itself, which imparts to them the highest degree of beauty and freshness. Care must afterwards be taken to expose them to the air and to the sun, to dissipate entirely the smell of the oxygenated muriatic acid, and not to put them into port-folios till they are perfectly dry. In spite of all the above-mentioned precautions, there may remain on the backs of those which were glued yellow spots, produced by the action of the oxygenated muriatic acid on the animal matter of the glue; but these may easily be removed by sulphuric acid.

By the method here stated, I have cleaned several hundreds of engravings in one day, notwithstanding the extraordinary pains I was obliged to bestow on such a great number of very rare and valuable prints, almost all of which were proof impressions, such as the battles of Alexander, some of the most beautiful landscapes by Woollett, &c.

Method of removing Spots of Grease.

M. Lenormand has discovered a new and easy method of instantly removing spots of oil, grease, and tallow, from any kind of stuff whatever, without changing its colour. Take five or six pieces of lighted charcoal, about the size of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of white and very clean linen, which has been previously dipped in water, and squeezed in the hand to press out the super-abundant water. Extend the stuff that is spotted on a table, on which a very clean napkin has first been spread; then take the cloth containing the charcoal by four corners, and lay it upon the spot. Lift it up and put it down again on the spot ten or twelve times successively, pressing lightly upon it, and the spot will entirely disappear. When the spot is considerable, it sometimes goes through the stuff, and the grease or oil is imbibed by the napkin. But whether this is the case or not, when you lay the charcoal on the spot a thick vapour rises from it, which has the smell of the substance that caused it. Hence it is to be presumed, that the heat diffused by the burning charcoal volatilizes the water of the cloth in which they are wrapped, and thus decomposes the grease and oil, which it reduces to vapours. So much, however, is certain, that no spot of the above-mentioned nature has ever resisted this process.

Account of Submarine Mines in Cornwall, by Mr. Hawkins.

The mine of Huel-Cok, in the parish of St. Just, in Cornwall, which descends eighty fathoms, extends itself forward under the bed of the sea beyond low-water-mark. In some places the miners have only three fathoms of rock between them and the sea; so that they hear very distinctly the movement and the noise of the waves. This noise is sometimes terrible, and of an extraordinary

traordinary loudness; the Atlantic ocean having here many hundred leagues breadth. In the mine the rolling of the stones and rocks overhead, which the sea moves along its bed, is plainly heard; the noise of which, mixed with the roaring of the waves, sounds like reiterated claps of thunder, and causes both admiration and terror to those who have the curiosity to go down.

In one place, where the vein was very rich, they searched it with imprudence, and left but four feet of rock between the excavation and the bed of the sea. At high water the howling of the waves is heard in this place in so dreadful a manner, that the miners who work near it have often taken to flight, supposing that the sea was going to break through the weak roof, and penetrate into the mine.

Dr. Stukeley relates, that a coal-mine at Whitehaven is advanced so far under the sea, at a depth of 150 fathoms, (a depth greater than that of any part of the channel between England and Ireland,) that vessels pass over the heads of the miners. Between the mine and the sea there is a considerable mass of matter.

A very wonderful circumstance at Huel-Cok is, that in some places, under the bed of the sea, where there is only a small thickness of rock between the mine and the sea, in one place not more than four feet, there does not enter into the mine but a very small quantity of water by leakage: when the miners perceive any chinks, which might give it a passage, they stop them up with clay, or with oakum. The like method is used in the lead-mines of Para Zabulon, which also run under the bed of the sea.

The mine of Huel-Cok has been abandoned for about fifteen years past, on account of the danger which continually became more menacing.

But a work much more enterprising than any related, was one executed in the midst of the sea itself, near the port of Penzance, in Cornwall, about a century ago. At low water in this place, a gravelly bottom was left bare, in which was discovered a multitude of small veins of tin ore, which crossed each other in every direction. The adjacent rock also contained this mineral in considerable quantities: they worked this rock whenever the sea, the time, and the season would permit, until the depth became too great.

There is nothing known more of this mine to any certainty till about fifteen years since, when a poor miner in the neighbourhood undertook the work anew, and continued it with a degree of intelligence and perseverance which cannot be sufficiently admired. Before relating the plans which he formed, and the success with which he followed them, I will endeavour to give some idea of the difficulties he had to conquer, and of the obstacles which nature seemed to oppose to him.

The place where the tin ore is found is in the midst of the sea, about 200 yards from the shore; and as the bank of the sea in this place is very steep and high, this distance is not less considerable at low water. This place is covered by the sea at high water six yards deep; and as the bottom is very gravelly and full of rocks, the waves become much agitated, and rise to a great height, when the wind blows from particular points. This inconvenience

venience takes place all the winter, and has always caused the failure of the different attempts which have been made before to erect engines to drain the mine and raise the ore. At low water the rock rises a little above the surface of the sea; nevertheless, there is not ten months of any year in which it is uncovered.

Against all these difficulties a human creature had to contend, whose whole property was not worth fifty crowns. This courageous miner employed three summers in sinking a pit, during which time he could only work two hours a day, and every time when he went to work found his excavation full of water. This he was obliged to empty out before he would touch the work, which occasioned still greater difficulties when he set about blasting it.

At first he had only need of strength and patience; but when he sunk to a greater depth he added to them ingenuity. He built round the mouth of his pit a turret of wood impervious to water, and by this means was able to prolong the time of working on the rock. He farther endeavoured to shut out the sea entirely from his pit, by raising the turret above the greatest height to which the sea could reach.

But here he had new difficulties to conquer; first to make this turret impervious to water, and secondly to stay it in such a manner that neither the flux or reflux of the sea, or the shocks of the waves could overturn it: the enterprising miner had provided against these difficulties; by good chance the rock was a porphyry, not too hard to cut, but still very firm. He shaped the portions he separated from it, and disposed them in a regular manner, at the bottom of the turret, and closed and calked with oakum and fat cement all the interstices between the wood and the stone, so that the whole was united into one mass. The pit, like all those in Cornwall, was lined with planks; all the joints were well calked and payed with pitch. When his frame-work was thus raised, he supported it with iron braces. He formed then about the mouth of the pit, so raised, a platform of planks, which rested on four great piles, and fixed on it a windlass, worked by four men.

This work, as may be imagined, took much time, and met with many mishaps in the execution; but the perseverance and presence of mind of the undertaker conquered all obstacles. When the pit and tower were finished, he then reaped the fruit of his industry, and established a regular work at Stok-work, drew from it in a little time a considerable quantity of tin, and put his adventure on a very good footing.

But sometimes this undertaking was not in such a good state. To save expence, and diminish his labours, he attacked the part of the mine overhead; by which means at high water the sea penetrated through the chinks of the rock, so that he was obliged to sustain the roof, which was extensive, in some parts, by planks and thick props, to prevent the great mass of water, which pressed on it above, from driving it in. Besides this, notwithstanding his pains and endeavours, it was not possible for him to keep his wood-work water-tight in the winter; and when the sea was rough he could not transport the ore ashore in his boat. He was forced to desist from the work all the winter,

ter, but resumed it in April. In the autumn of 1790 the chamber excavated in the inside of the rock had the following dimensions.

Greatest depth	36 feet.
Depth to the level of the passage	26
Greatest diameter of the chamber	18
Least diameter . . .	3

Four men in two hours emptied the pit of water by the windlass, at the rate of four tons in a minute; towards the end of which time six men drove it from the bottom of the pit, and poured it into the passage. After drawing off the water they worked six hours more on the rock. From one tide to another they raised about thirty sacks of ore, each sack containing fourteen gallons; fifteen sixteenths of which were so rich that they produced one-sixth of a hundred weight of tin, and one-sixteenth of a hundred was procured from the remaining part; so that in six months they raised to the value of 600*l.* sterling of tin. As most of the ore was interspersed in a hard rock, difficult to pound, the undertaker had it roasted in a common lime-kiln, which answered perfectly well. There was nothing of this kind done in Cornwall before.

What I have related is what I myself saw of this singular work, which is known by the name of *Huel-ferry*. One of my friends, who is in that part of the country, wrote me as follows, in 1792.

"We have hopes that the work "on the vein of ore mixed with "porphyry will become hereafter "very profitable. It is found on "both sides of the pit for a great "extent; the old work is still con- "tinued, and the mine is still rich. "A house near the shore, built of "stones collected on the beach, "and with the fragments from the "top of the vein, is going to be "thrown down, on account of the "abundance of tin contained in "those stones. One of the agents "told me that in the last summer "they raised 3000*l.* worth of the "ore."

In another letter, the same person writes, "They are construct- "ing a steam-engine on the shore "opposite the mine; a wooden "bridge serves to go to the rock, "till the pit of the steam-engine "and the adit from it, which they "are going to run to the mine, are "finished."

The extraordinary man who conceived and executed the work, I have related, died in the winter of 1791, aged 70 years.

Observations on the Dry Rot in Timber, and Means of curing or preventing it. From the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The mischief arising in buildings from that decay in the timber and wood work, known in general by the name of the dry rot, has been, and yet continues so great as to demand every attention for its prevention. Some valuable facts furnished by Robert Batson, esq. of Limehouse, respecting the methods he took to prevent this evil, in one of his rooms greatly affected by it, claims particular notice. The plan he adopted was to charr the ends of his timbers, to take away the infected

fected earth to the depth of two feet, and to fill up that space with anchor-smiths' ashes, or ashes from a foundery, before his flooring boards were laid. On the 15th of May 1794, which was upwards of six years after the flooring was laid, as above mentioned, a minute examination of the boards, wainscot, and timbers was made in the presence of a committee of the society for the encouragement of arts &c. and they were all found entirely free from any appearance of the rot.

To investigate the matter more fully, a farther enquiry has been made in June, 1803, and an answer received, that there has been yet no appearance of the dry rot there; the society, therefore, think it may be of consequence to notice the fact, and have inserted, in the last volume, some other papers with which they have been favoured upon the subject. They contain many hints deserving public attention, and which will doubtless tend to check the progress of this evil.

Mr. Johnston's communication.

Some time between 1771 and 1773, I went, at the request of a friend, to the chapel at the Lock hospital, through curiosity, to examine a pew there, that had frequently been repaired for damages by the dry rot.

After a close investigation, we found that it was the operation of a plant, whose leaf resembled that of the vine. Wherever it had touched, the effect of its poisonous quality got through the wood to the paint, which I have seen a mere skin. I proposed to cover the floor with bricks laid in mortar, which was accordingly done. I called twice since, the last time about seven years ago; and have reason to think that it had never appeared again.

The next opportunity of examining it carefully was at Mark Hall, in Essex, the seat of Mr. Montague Burgoyne. In a parlour there were three pillars of about ten inches in diameter, the out wood of which was between two and three inches thick.

Two of them were eaten through in less than seven years, from the basis about two feet upward, within the hollow, and were as rotten as if it had been the effect of a hundred years standing. Mr. Montague Burgoyne's gardener was a botanist: he found the plant where I directed him to search for it; and he said it was the boletus lachrymans.

At another time, I saw it in a house at White Hall, built by sir John Vanburgh, whose nephew then lived in it. The house is, I think, only two stories high; the plant had ascended to the upper story, committing devastation on the wainscot all the way. It will destroy half-inch deal wainscoting in a year.

I have had it twice in houses I inhabited, one in Suffolk, and the other in Gloucestershire. I bore with the first; in the other case, I undertook, and did stop it effectually.

The cause is from the floor being laid on the earth, which has been, where I have observed, of a gravelly or sandy loam. The moisture from a water course at hand, or a north aspect, where the outer wall stands in a garden bed, so that the rain percolates, are great encouragers; it requires moisture.

It never rises in the middle of the floor; because, if the seed were there, it could not germinate for

want of air; but it is easy to suppose, that after the floor is shrunk, an air may be created between that, and the vacancy between the wainscot and outer wall, sufficient for the purposes of vegetation.

I saw an instance, last summer, in the house of a friend, a student in botany. He was surprised when I told him it was a visit from a plant; but so it proved, and always is, and ever was so; nor does it originate from any other cause.

In my own case, I removed the original soil near the part affected, and supplied its place with sand. I then placed pieces of tile; on those I laid mortar, and tiles over them, pushing them under the wainscot, so that it had no communication with the joists of the floor. Pillars, in like manner, should be kept from the earth.

In laying a floor upon the ground I should take away the earth for a foot in breath, and four inches in depth, all round the walls, and place the ends of the joists in mortar, covering them with tiles pressed under the floor and wainscot, quite to the outward wall. Iron or tin plates would do, but are not so cheap as mortar and tiles.

This plant has no adhesive powers but in contact with wood. If it could pass over brick or mortar, it might be seen to spring from the cellars, and infect half the houses in the kingdom.

In short, the wainscot is to be kept free from contact with the joists and floor; and I believe it cannot be better effected than I have described.

The leaves of the plant appearing exhausted and dead, is owing to their having imparted all their juices to the wood, which changes it to a fungus, and not to a powder, like rottenness from length of time.

The boletus lachrymans is of the fungus tribe, and is one of the few that have leaves, as the misletoe, &c.

Nothing is more easy than to prevent the damage from the plant. Besides what I have before said, I am positive that a tile laid close along the walls round the room would prevent the growth of the plant, even without mortar; and perhaps it is only necessary where the walls are next to the air.

Charring the ends of the joists for a few inches, and charring the sides of the wainscot at bottom next, to the wall, would be sufficient, for the plant cannot adhere to any thing but wood, and that possessed of its natural juices to a certain degree; so that I question if old dry oak would receive it. All the white soft woods, as beech, poplars, and deals, are for a long time ready to receive it. Repairing the damage with fresh wood, without removing the earth and plant, is only feeding the evil.

The plant is of the creeping kind, and cannot rise two inches; so that wood, in all cases, must be in contact with the earth to support it.

A fungus broader than the palm of ones hand, and an inch or more in thickness, is commonly seen at the bottom of an old post, on the surface of the earth; but it is not easy to discern whether the wood or the earth furnishes the matter; so true is the observation of Muller:—"Dans l'ètude de la nature, on "peut nous comparer a de petits "enfans qui commencent a ouvrir "les yeus; nous voulons parlèr "beaucoup, et nous ne faisons que "bègayer." The qualities of this plant are unknown to most English botanists,

botanists, as appears from their publications; but they are known to the Germans, who have habitually used more wood in their buildings than we have.

I had lately a conversation with an old friend, who shewed me two parcels of rotten wood, from an oak barn floor, laid about sixteen years ago. After lying twelve years it shook upon the joists. On examination, it was found to be rotted in various parts, and the planks, two inches and a half in thickness, were nearly eaten through, though the outside was glossy, and without blemish. The joists and a large middle beam were laid at the ends, in brick and mortar, to create a firm level. No earth was near the wood; and he thinks that no air could find a passage. The rottenness was partly an impalpable powder, of the colour of Spanish snuff, and other parts were black, as if burnt; the rest was clearly a fungus. This gentleman is a person of undoubted veracity, but a nice and exact observation is necessary in such examinations. He thought nothing of any plant, and it is likely there was none of the boletus; so that my assertion, that it was always to be found, was rather too systematic.

I asked him if the timber was dry when laid down, he could not however say that it had been particularly adverted to. It had been sawed from a large oak, and was, as he thought, in all respects proper for a barn floor. As this seems not the operation of the boletus, how did it happen?

We know that the oak, when in vegetation, is subject to what I shall call an exudation of juices, which produces the fungus, named the agaric of the oak, with which the druids of old played many tricks. The oak then, if sawed into thick quantities, may emit these same juices, as the progressive course of nature to its entire decay.

We have all seen oaks of vast size and ancient record, with a great part of the outside whole, and all the inside gone; perhaps the work of a century. In all hollow trees fungus is discoverable. To use a law term, it is a *misnomer* to call it dry rot; for the rotting principle is in moisture.

I had never seen the rot upon so large a scale as in timber, till lately. The prevention then of beams, rafters, large joists, and posts put into the earth, from decay by the rot, is in charring only, which will dry up all the fungus juices of wood in large substance. Paint, a betumenous preparation, may probably stop up the pores, and prevent the rot in slight work, where the treatment I before observed, with fire, might be incommodious, as in half inch wainscot, &c. The incorruptibility of charcoal is attested by undoubted historical facts, at the destruction of the famous temple at Ephesus. It was found to have been erected on piles that had been charred; and the charcoal in Herculaneum, after almost 2000 years, was entire and undiminished.

Mr. Bramley's communication.

As the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. have for some years offered a premium for the discovery of the cause occasioning the dry rot in timber, of which it seems no satisfactory account has yet been received; should the following prove so, it will give the author much plea-

sure. To bring the matter to the test by experiments would require the observation of a long period, and in selected situations.

Wood used for the general purposes of man, is cut down at different periods; and although it may be felled at the proper season, or when most free from sap or moisture, it is not always to be effected.

Even admitting it to have been cut down in the most favourable situation, it still abounds with such an extra proportion of moisture, as to require a regular exposure to the air, prior to its being applied to use, if we wish to guard against that shrinking, which always takes place, where this precaution has not been taken.

Although the fir kind contains less of this watery portion, yet it assuredly possesses a considerable share; and it is in this species, I apprehend, that the evil called the dry rot most generally occurs, as from the facility of working the same, it is most generally applied in buildings.

But supposing it to be fir, or any other species; wood felled when abounding with any extra proportion of sap, and applied to use without the proper seasoning or exposure to a free current of air, until such extra moisture has had time to exhale, is most liable to the disease in question; and the cure, or principal prevention against it, would be the precaution of felling all wood only at the proper season, or when the sap is not in circulation. The next mode of prevention would be to use such wood only, as has been for a considerable period exposed to the influence of a free current of air, or where convenience will admit, to that of air heated to a moderate degree; such air extracting with greater facility the inclosed moisture, and in a more certain ratio than the irregularity of our atmosphere will allow.

In all rapidly improving countries, this evil is likely to be an increasing one, as the current demand for wood generally exceeds the supplies laid by in store, so as to be applied to use in regular succession, after being properly seasoned. Another cause that affects all wood most materially, when not fully dried, is the application of paint, the nature of which prevents all exhalation, and confines the enclosed moisture, till it occasions a fermentation through the whole fibrous system of the wood, and brings on a premature state of decomposition, or the dry rot.

A similar evil may be induced, in consequence of any newly finished building having all the doors and windows shut up, and that for some length of time, particularly in moist weather. The wood, even though unpainted, is thus frequently placed in an atmosphere more charged with vapour than its own internal contents, and is consequently in an imbibing instead of an exhaling state, and tending to decay. Wood placed in dampish situations, and the ends of timbers near to moist walls, suffer from similar causes.

What particularly attracted my observation to the circumstances was this, that both ash and fir posts were brought into this premature state of decay, from their having been painted prior to the due evaporation of their moisture; and then extending the observation, and tracing the history of other wood affected in a similar manner, I am convinced

convinced that the evil frequently thus originates, and its prevention would be in using timber previously well dried and seasoned.

Since I communicated the preceding observations relative to the dry rot in timber, I have been busily engaged in draining from 4 to 500 acres of ground, and farther ideas on the subject of the dry rot have recurred to me from the work I have been engaged in, which may probably be worthy of attention.

Where houses are troubled with damp walls, near the earth's surface, it is generally, if not universally, occasioned by the percolation of water from the higher adjoining ground, which, thus intercepted in its current, attempts to follow the general hydrostatic law, of elevating itself, by the syphon line, to a height equal to that from whence it has its origin. Thus in houses differently situated, we see the damp arising, to varying degrees of height, on the walls; and those are probably all corresponding to the height at which the moisture circulates in the adjoining ground. At its first entrance to the building, and whilst the moisture is in small quantity, the excavated part of the foundation wall may absorb, and gradually quit such proportion; but the excess, as is generally the case in moist weather, exceeding that power, the foundation stones are then saturated in a more rapid proportion than the adjoining rarefied internal atmosphere can evaporate: the watery particles then creep up, in degrees proportionate to the ascent from which they originally descended, excepting when prevented or driven off by the superior heat of the adjoining rooms; when, in addition to the disagreeable damp they cause, they frequently occasion considerable damage to pictures, furniture, &c. Drains laid out athwart the ascending ground, with a very slight descent or fall, and made of the depth of one yard for each yard of ascent, and from the foundation until equal to the height that such damp ever rises, would, there is little doubt, completely secure the house and furniture from the inconveniencies hitherto sustained, and would generally prove an effectual prevention to most cases of the dry rot, where it originates in extreme moisture. I am of opinion that the fungus which pervades decaying wood is not the first cause, but an attendant on the peculiar state to which such wood has been reduced by prior causes. The disseminated seeds finding a proper bed, or *nidus*, like to the mushroom, toadstool, &c. fix there their abode, and pervade the whole substance, thus accelerating the general law of providence, which tends to make all matter reproductive.

Cellars, or such other places, should be drained in the manner I have above mentioned, by taking off the percolating water, prior to its gaining admission to, or contact with, the walls; and it is probable that, in most cases, a single drain will have a complete effect; it would assuredly do so, if it was not for the variation of the earth's internal strata, which are not easily discernable. If attention to this rule was paid prior to the building any new streets or towns, it would prove essentially useful.

The society have been informed, that mortar made of lime from burnt chalk, is much more destructive to timber than stone-lime, or that burnt

from lime-stone. Chalk-lime attracts moisture; and communicating it to any timber which it touches, occasions its decay. Sea-sand is also prejudicial, if made into mortar, from a similar quality of attracting moisture from the atmosphere: this may in some degree be corrected by washing the sand well in fresh water, where good sand cannot be procured.

Good mortar, where any is required to be in contact with timber, may be made from a mixture of stone-lime fresh burnt, and river-sand, to which a very small quantity of common brown or yellow iron ochre, should be added, and well incorporated therewith.

Method of suspending Ships instead of lifting them, for the Purpose of clearing them from their Blocks; by Mr. Robert Seppings, of Chatham Yard.

The following is a description of an invention, by Mr. Robert Seppings, late master ship-wright assistant in his majesty's yard at Plymouth, (now master-shipwright of his majesty's yard at Chatham,) for suspending, instead of lifting, ships, for the purpose of clearing them from their blocks; by which a very great saving will accrue to the public; and also two-thirds of the time formerly used in this operation.—From the saving of time another very important advantage will be derived, that of enabling large ships to be docked, suspended, and undocked, the same spring-tides.—Without enumerating the inconveniencies arising, and perhaps injuries which ships are liable to sustain, from the former practice of lifting them, and which are removed by the present plan; that which relates to manual labour deserves particular attention; twenty men being sufficient to suspend a first rate, whereas it would require upwards of five hundred to lift her. The situation which Mr. Seppings held in Plymouth yard, attached to him, in a great degree, the shoring and lifting of ships, as well as the other practical part of the profession of a ship-wright. Here he had an opportunity of observing, and indeed it was a subject of general regret, how much time, expence, and labour, were required in lifting a ship, particularly ships of the line. This induced him to consider whether some contrivance could not be adopted to obviate these evils. And it occurred to him, that if he could so construct the blocks on which the ship rests, that the weight of the ship might be applied to assist in the operation, he should accomplish this very desirable end. In September, 1800, the shoring and lifting the San Josef, a large Spanish first-rate, then in dock at Plymouth, was committed to his directions; to perform which, the assistance of the principal part of the artificers of the yard was requisite. In conducting this business, the plan, which will be hereafter described, occurred to his mind; and from that time, he, by various experiments, proved his theory to be correct: the blocks constructed by him, upon which the ship rests, being so contrived, that the facility in removing them is proportionate to the quantity of pressure; and this circumstance is always absolutely under command, by increasing or diminishing the angle of three wedges, which constitute one of the blocks;

two of which are horizontal and one vertical. By enlarging the angle of the horizontal wedges, the vertical wedge becomes of consequence more acute; and its power is so increased, that it has a greater tendency to displace the horizontal wedges, as can be proved by a model*, where the power of the screw is used as a substitute for the pressure of the ship.

Mr. Seppings caused three blocks to be made of hard wood, agreeable to his invention, and the wedges of various angles. The horizontal wedges of the first block were nine degrees, of the second seven, and of the third five; of course the angle of the vertical wedge of the first block was 162 degrees, of the second 166, and of the third 170. These blocks or wedges were well executed, and rubbed over with soft soap for the purpose of experiment. They were then placed in a dock, in his majesty's yard at Plymouth, in which a sloop of war was to be docked; on examining them after the vessel was in, and the water gone, they were all found to have kept their situations, as placed before the ship rested upon them. Shores in their wake were then erected to sustain the ship, prior to the said blocks being taken from under the keel. The process of clearing them was by applying the power of battering-rams to the sides of the outer ends of the horizontal wedges, alternate blows being given fore and aft, by which means they immediately receded, and the vertical wedges were disengaged. It was observed, even in this small ship, that the block which was formed of horizontal wedges of nine degrees, came away much easier than those of seven, and the one of seven than that of five. In removing the aforesaid blocks by the power of the battering-rams, which were suspended in the hands of the men employed, by their holding ropes passed through holes for that purpose, it was remarked by Mr. Seppings, that the operation was very laborious to the people, they having to support the weight of the battering-rams, as well as to set them in motion. He then conceived an idea of affixing wheels near the extremity of that part of the rams which strikes the wedges. This was done before the blocks were again placed; and it has since been found fully to answer the purpose intended, particularly in returning the horizontal wedges to their original situations, when the work is performed for which they were displaced; the wheels also giving a great increase of power to the rams, and decrease of labour to the artificers; besides which, the blows are given with much more exactness. The same blocks were again laid in another dock, in which a two-decked ship of the line was docked. On examination, they were found to be very severely pressed, but were removed with great ease. They were again placed in another dock, in which a three-decked ship of the line was docked. This ship having in her foremast and bowsprit, the blocks were put quite forward, that being the part which presses them with the greatest force. As soon as the water was out of the dock, it was observed, that the horizontal wedges of nine and seven degrees, had receded some feet from their original situations. This afforded Mr. Seppings a satisfactory proof, which experience has since

Preserved in the Society's repository for public inspection.

demonstrated, (though many persons before would not admit of, and others could not understand, the principle,) that the facility of removing the blocks or wedges was proportionate to the quantity of pressure upon them. The block of five degrees kept its place, but was immediately cleared, by applying the power of the battering-rams to the sides of the outer ends of the horizontal wedges. The above experiments being communicated to the navy-board, Mr. Seppings was directed to attend them, and explain the principle of his invention; which explanation, farther corroborated by the testimonials of his then superior officers, was so satisfactory, that a dock was ordered to be fitted at Plymouth under his immediate directions. The horizontal wedges in this, and the other docks that were afterwards fitted by him, are of cast-iron, with an angle of about five degrees and a half, which, from repeated trials, are found equal to any pressure, having in no instance receded, and when required were easily removed. The vertical wedge is of wood, lined with a plate of wrought iron, half an inch thick. On the bottom of the dock, in the wake of each block, is a plate of iron three quarters of an inch thick, so that iron at all times acts in contact with iron.

The placing the sustaining shores, the form and sizes of the wedges and battering rams, &c. also the process of taking away, and again replacing the wedges of which the block is composed, are also exemplified by a model.

The dock being prepared at Plymouth, in August, 1801, the Canopus, a large French eighty-gun ship, was taken in, and rested upon the blocks; and the complete success of the experiment was such, that other docks were ordered to be fitted at Sheerness and Portsmouth dock-yards under Mr. Sepping's directions. At the former place a frigate, and at the latter a three-decked ship were suspended in like manner. This happened in December, 1802, and January, 1803; and the reports were so favourable, as to cause directions to be given for the general adoption of these blocks in his majesty's yards. This invention being thought of national consequence, with respect to ships, but particularly those of the navy, government has been pleased to notice and reward Mr. Seppings for it.

The time required to disengage each block, is from one to three minutes after the shores are placed; and a first rate sits on about fifty blocks. Various are the causes for which a ship may be required to be cleared from her blocks, viz. to shift the main keel, to add additional false keel, to repair defects, to caulk the garboard seams, scarples of the keel, &c. Imperfections in the false keel, which are so very injurious to the cables, can in the largest ship be remedied in a few hours by this invention, without adding an additional shore, by taking away blocks forward, amidships, and abaft, at the same time; and when the keel is repaired in the wake of those blocks, by returning them into their places, and then by taking out the next, and so in succession. The blocks can be replaced in their original situations, by the application of the wheel battering-rams to the wedges, the power of which is so very great, that the weight of the ship can be taken from the shores that were placed to sustain her. There were one hundred and six ships of different clas-

ses lifted at Plymouth dock-yard, from the 1st of January, 1798, to the 31st of December, 1800, and had the operation of lifting taken less time, the number would have been very considerably increased; for the saving of a day is very frequently the cause of saving the spring-tide, which makes the difference of a fortnight. The importance of this expedition in time of war, cannot be sufficiently estimated.

This invention may be applied with great advantage, whenever it is necessary, to erect shores to support any great weights, as, for instance, to prop up a building during the repair of its foundation, &c. Captain Wells, of his majesty's ship Glory, of 98 guns, used wedges of Mr. Sepping's invention, for a fid of a top gallant-mast of that ship. In 1803, the top gallant-masts of the Defence, of 74 guns, were fitted on this principle by Mr. Seppings; and from repeated trials, since she has been cruising in the North Sea, the wedge fids have been found in every respect to answer.

But it is Mr. Seppings's wish, that it should be understood, that the idea of applying his invention to the fid of a top-gallant-mast, originated with captain Wells, who well understood the principle, and had received from him a model of the invention.

When it is required to strike a top-gallant-mast, the top ropes are hove tight, and the pin which keeps the horizontal wedges in their place is taken out by one man going aloft for that purpose; the other horizontal wedge is worked in the fid. The upper part of the fid hole is cut to form the vertical wedge. The advantage derived from fidding top-gallant-masts in this way is, that they can be struck at the shortest notice, and without slacking the rigging, which is frequently the cause of springing and carrying them away, particularly those with long pole heads. The angle of the horizontal wedges for the fids of masts, should be about twenty degrees.

Account of the Processes for Dyeing the beautiful Reds on the Coromandle Coast; communicated by J. Machlachlan, Esq. of Calcutta.

The following receipts for dyeing the beautiful reds of the Coromandel coast, were sent to me from Madras by a scientific friend, who had the several operations detailed in them performed in his own presence. I forwarded a copy of them, and a small quantity of the ingredients mentioned in them, to a friend at home, several years ago; but he dying about or soon after the time of their arrival, I never learned what became of them. It strikes me, however, that there is a considerable coincidence between the thread process and that which I have seen recommended by Mr. Henry of Manchester, for dyeing the Adrianople or Turkey red.

I am not certain whether it is known at home, that many of the hills in Bahar, and other parts of India, contain immense quantities of mica, talc, or Muscovy glass. The natives of this country and China, make very splendid lanterns, shades, and ornaments of it, tinged of various fanciful colours; and it is also used by them in medicine. When burned or calcined, it is, I am told, considered as a specific in obstinate coughs or consumptions. When powdered, it serves to silver the

Indian

Indian paper, &c. used in letter-writing; and, in fact, it is applied to numberless purposes. The bazar price of the best quality, split into sheets of about two lines thick, is six rupees the maund of 84lb. avoirdupois. If it could be applied to any useful purpose at home, it might go in part ballast of ships, and at a trifling expence.

N. B. The chaya, or red dye-root of the coast, is, I believe, known at home; as also the cashaw leaves, which are used as an astringent.

Directions for Dyeing a bright Red, four yards of three-quarters broad Cotton Cloth.

1st. The cloth is to be well washed and dried, for the purpose of clearing it of lime and congee, or starch generally used in India for bleaching and dressing cloths; then put into an earthen vessel, containing twelve ounces of chaya or red dye root, with a gallon of water, and allow it to boil a short time over the fire.

2d. The cloth being taken out, washed in clean water, and dried in the sun, is again put into a pot with one ounce of myrabolans, or galls coarsely powdered, and a gallon of clear water, and allowed to boil to one half: when cool, add to the mixture a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk. The cloth being fully soaked in this, take it out, and dry it in the sun.

3d. Wash the cloth again in clear cold water, and dry it in the sun; then immerse it into a gallon of water, a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk, and a quarter of an ounce of the powdered galls. Soak well in this mixture, and dry in the sun. The cloth, at this stage of the process, feeling rough and hard, is to be rolled up and beetled till it becomes soft.

4th. Infuse into six quarts of cold water, six ounces of red wood shavings, and allow it to remain so two days. On the third day boil it down to two-thirds the quantity, when the liquor will appear of a good bright red colour. To every quart of this, before it cools, add a quarter of an ounce of powdered allum; soak in it your cloth twice over, drying it between each time in the shade.

5th. After three days, wash in clean water, and half dry in the sun; then immerse the cloth into five gallons of water, at about the temperature of 120 degrees of Fahrenheit, adding 50 ounces of powdered chaya, and allowing the whole to boil for three hours; take the pot off the fire, but let the cloth remain in it until the liquor is perfectly cool; then wring it gently, and hang it up in the sun to dry.

6th. Mix intimately together, by hand, about a pint measure of fresh sheep's dung with a gallon of cold water, in which soak the cloth thoroughly, and immediately take it out and dry it in the sun.

7th. Wash the cloth well in clean water, and spread it out in the sun on a sand-bank (which in India is universally preferred to a grass-plat) for six hours, sprinkling it from time to time, as it dries, with clean water, for the purpose of finishing and perfecting the colour, which will be of a very fine bright red.

Directions for Dyeing of a beautiful Red, eight Ounces of Cotton Thread.

1st. Put one gallon and a half, by measure, of sapwood ashes, into an earthen pot, with three gallons of water, and allow the mixture to remain

main twenty-fours to perfect it for use.

2d. Put the following articles into an earthen pot, viz. three-quarters of a pint of Gingelly oil; one pint, by measure, of sheep's dung, intimately mixed by hand in water; two pints of the above ley. After mixing these ingredients well, pour the mixture gradually upon the thread into another vessel, wetting it only as the thread, by being squeezed and rolled about by the hand, imbibes it, continuing to do so until the whole is completely soaked up, and allow the thread to remain in this state, until next day.

3d. Take it up, and put it in the sun to dry; then take a pint and a-half of ash-ley, in which squeeze and roll the thread well, and allow it to remain till next day.

4th. Squeeze and roll it in a like quantity of ash-ley, and put it in the sun to dry; when dry, squeeze and roll it again in the ley, and allow it to remain till next day.

5th. Let the same process be repeated three or four times, and intermit till next day.

6th. Ley the thread once, as the day before, and when well dried in the sun, prepare the following liquor: one gill of Gingelly oil, one pint and a-half of ash-ley; in this, squeeze and roll the thread well, and leave it so till next day.

7th. Repeat the process of yesterday, and dry the thread in the sun.

8th. The same process to be repeated.

9th. First repeat the ash-ley process three or four times, as under the operations three, four, five, and then prepare the following mixture: one pint of sheep-dung water, one gill of Gingelly oil, one pint and a-half of ash-ley; in this squeeze and roll the thread well, and dry it in the sun.

10th. Repeat the same process.
11th. Do. do.
12th. Do. do.
13th. Do. do.
14th. Do. do.

15th. Wash the thread in clean water, and squeeze and roll it in a cloth until almost dry; then put it into a vessel containing a gill of powdered chaya root, one pint, by measure, of cashan leaves, and ten pints of clear water; in this liquor, squeeze and roll it about well, and allow it to remain so till next day.

16th. Wring the thread, and dry it in the sun, and repeat again the whole of the 15th process, leaving the thread to steep.

17th. Wring it well, dry it in the sun, and repeat the same process as the day before.

18th. Do. do.
19th. Do. do.

20th. Wring and dry it in the sun, and with the like quantity of chaya root in ten pints of water, boil the thread for three hours, and allow it to remain in the infusion until cold.

21st. Wash the thread well in clear water, dry it in the sun, and the whole process is complete.

ANTIQUITIES.

ANTIQUITIES.

An Account of Caerphilly Castle.

CAERPHILLY Castle was once the largest in Great-Britain, next to Windsor, and it is without exception the most extensive ruin. Its magnitude and strength have caused the probability of its origin to be much controverted; and it is perhaps too much the custom to question the authenticity of those documents or traditions, which do not exactly tally with our own conjectures or pre-concerted hypotheses. The memorials which I have been able to collect, from the Welsh archæology, extracted for me by Mr. Edward Williams, and from other sources, received as the most authentic in that country, furnishing the following broken and interrupted particulars of this place from very early times.

Cenydd, the son of Gildas, the celebrated author of the epistle, *De Excidio Britanniæ*, founded a church and monastery in the eastern, and another in the western part of Glamorgan. This anecdote is found in a very ancient manuscript account of the British saints, in the Welsh language: but no place is assigned to the first of these. To the second our attention will be drawn hereafter. But Caradoc Lhancarvan, in a copy differing from that which Powel translated, supplies the deficiency, by informing us, that in the year 831, the Saxons of Mercia came unexpectedly in the night, and burned the monastery dedicated to St. Cenydd, standing where Caerphilly castle is now; though there was at that time a sworn truce between the Britons of Glamorgan and the Mercian Saxons. In the year 1094, the earls of Arundel and of Glocester, Arnold de Harcourt, and Neale le Vicount, came with an army against the Welsh of Glamorgan, in aid of Robert Fitzhaman. The armies met, and in the battle of Gellygare, which is five miles north of Caerphilly, the natives slew every one of those Norman leaders, and accomplished an exemplary vengeance on their enemies, taking from them very rich and copious spoils. Some of the Normans escaped into their castles; but few of them were so fortunate; for Ednerth ap Cadwgan, with his sons, Gruffyth and Ivor, followed them very closely, and slew great numbers

numbers in their retreat. Others of the defeated army fled from their pursuers into England; while such of the Normans as had been able to secure themselves in their castles, granted, as they termed it, but more properly restored to the Welsh, their ancient laws and immunities, with their lands in free tenure.

The continuator of Caradoc Lhancarvan informs us, that in the year 1217, Rees Vechan, prince of South Wales, took this castle, but it is not mentioned from whom: the garrison, however, to impede his operations, from the success of which they dreaded summary punishment, burnt the town. Hence there appears to be some truth in the tradition at Caerphilly, that the town was formerly much larger than it is now; but that in early times it had been burnt, during a siege of the castle. They will shew in the fields and other vicinities of the town, many ancient foundations, with various vestiges of buildings; and so lately as the year 1802, in digging foundations for a new fulling-mill and other works, destined for the purpose of a woollen manufactory, in addition to those which are already established there, some very strong old foundations were discovered, with several pieces of oak timber, some of them partly burnt, a great number of old nails, and other remains, that confirmed the traditional relation. These discoveries were made nearly a quarter of a mile out of the present small town. It is mentioned in the annals of the same year, that Lhewelin ap Jorwerth, prince of North Wales; Gwenwynwyn, prince of Powise, son of Owen Cy-veiliog, and Rees Vechan, prince of South Wales, confederated to destroy the castles of the Normans and English in Wales, and among others, they took the castle, which is the subject of the present remarks. But whether we are to understand, that these two accounts refer to the same event, and that the reduction of this castle was allotted to Rees Vechan, in the arrangement of their concerted operations; or that he lost it again, and that the allies immediately combined their forces to recover it, is neither easy nor important to ascertain. In the year 1218, Lhewelin ap Jorwerth is represented as having taken this castle once more from Reynald de Bruse, lord of Brecknock, and having then consigned it to the custody of Rees, prince of South Wales. Rees soon afterwards rased it to the ground. In 1219, John de Bruse, son of William de Bruse, married Margaret, daughter of Lhewelin ap Jorwerth, prince of North Wales. In 1221, John de Bruse rebuilt and fortified this castle, with the permission and by the advice of his father-in-law, prince Lhewelin ap Jorwerth. In the year 1270, Lhewelin ap Gruffyth ap Jorwerth, the last prince of North Wales, took the castle of Caerphilly. This is the first time it is called by the name of Caerphilly in the Welsh history. It was, in earlier times, denominated from the founder of the monastery on the site of which, after its demolition, the castle was rebuilt. This is also the last time it is mentioned at all in the continuation of Caradoc, from which these particulars are taken. But there is a more correct and ampler continuation of Caradoc extant, which is not at present put to the press. It is strongly suspected, that there are some considerable errors, or at least deficiencies in all the copies hitherto published.

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It is not distinctly ascertained, into what hands Caerphilly castle passed, after the period of Llewelin's capture. There may probably be some notices dispersed in genealogical manuscripts; but it is difficult to collect those short anecdotes, faintly and imperfectly recorded here and there, in a mass of confused materials. In the time of Edward I. it was undoubtedly in the possession of Gilbert de Clare, lord, or prince, as he is sometimes termed, of Glamorgan, who purchased it, but from whom I know not. On his marriage with Joan of Acres, he settled this castle, and the lands belonging to it, on her and her heirs for ever: but the estates belonging to the lordship of Glamorgan, with those belonging to his earldoms of Glocester and Hereford, he settled on her only for life. After his death she married, unknown to the king, Ralph de Mortimer, and settled Caerphilly castle, with the estates belonging to it, on him and his heirs for ever. After her death, Gilbert, son of the last earl de Clare, who was only five years old at the time of his father's decease, succeeded to the lordship or principality of Glamorgan. Mortimer, however, remained possessed of Caerphilly. This young lord, Gilbert de Clare, was slain at the battle of Bannockburn, in the year 1314, leaving no issue. His lordships, of course, descended to his three sisters, co-heiresses. One of them, named Eleanor, was married to Hugh Spencer, the younger; another, Margaret, to Piers Gavastone; and the third, Elizabeth, to John de Bugh.

Hugh Spencer, the younger, came to possess the lordship of Glamorgan by this marriage, and by purchase or compromise from the other co-heiresses. Among other acts of depredation, he seized on Caerphilly castle, which is said to have been built in a stronger manner than hitherto, by Ralph de Mortimer. He likewise usurped the lands belonging to it, and added considerably to the strength and magnitude of the castle. He and his father were the favourites of Edward II. and being countenanced by him in all their licentious proceedings, both the father and son acted so directly in violation of all laws and justice, as to excite the indignation and resentment of the English barons, as well as the hatred of the nation in general. Their Welsh subjects, who made up the petty sovereignty of Glamorgan, were not backward in expressing their detestation: and Roger Mortimer, who was heir at law to Caerphilly castle and its estates, drew up a regular statement of his case, and accompanied it with a petition, complaining of the unjust seizure, by which his property was converted to the use of young Hugh Spencer. He presented this memorial to the barons, at a meeting held by them, for the purpose of taking into consideration the iniquitous conduct of Hugh Spencer. The barons agreed to furnish him with an army of ten thousand men: they placed him at the head of it, and encouraged him to enter Glamorgan, and take possession of his estates. But the Spencers had so strongly fortified and garrisoned the castle; and had supplied it with such an immense store of provisions, that they held out for a long time. The queen, siding with the barons, found means to raise a powerful army. King Edward, her husband, on the other hand, was enabled to get into Caerphilly castle. But after a long siege, the castle

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was taken, in conseq uence of a breac having been effected by means which it requires some faith to credit on the testimony of local traditions and manuscripts. According to such accounts, a battering-ram was worked by one thousand men, and suspended to a frame, composed of twenty large oaks. The breach was made in the depth of a dark night, and king Edward escaped in the habit of a Welsh peasant. The more effectually to disguise himself, he assisted with great eagerness to pile wood on the tremendously large fires that lighted the besiegers in battering the castle. Local authorities assert, probably with some degree of poetical amplification, that one hundred teams were employed to supply wood for those vast fires. The Welsh are said to have assisted the besiegers from all quarters, at a proper opportunity. Edward made his escape from every danger, and through the dark and stormy night, went on till he came to the parish of Llangonoyd, twenty miles westward, where he hired himself as a cowherd or shepherd, at a farm, still known by so singular a circumstance. After having been there for some time, but how long is not precisely ascertained; the farmer, finding him but an awkard and ignorant fellow, dismissed him. Such is the colouring of one account: but another story, in manuscript, relates, that the farmer knew who he was, and befriended him as long as he could. From Llangonoyd he went to Neath Abbey, whence he issued a proclamation, ordering his subjects to take the queen, with other particulars, which are to be found in Rymer's Fœdera. The Spencers were taken in their castle, where prodigious quantities of salt and fresh provisions were found. Of live cattle, there were lodged within the castle walls, two thousand fat oxen, twelve thousand cows, twenty-five thousand calves, thirty thousand fat sheep, six hundred draught horses, and a sufficient number of carts for them; two thousand fat hogs, two hundred tons of French wine, forty tons of cyder and wine, the produce of their own estates, with wheat enough to make bread for two thousand men for four years. In one of the towers, every apartment was crammed full of salt. Under this tower was a furnace for smelting iron, hot masses of which had been thrown by engines on the besiegers, who, when they had got possession of the castle, let out the fused iron from the furnace, and threw water upon it. This occasioned a most dreadful explosion, that rent the tower in two, and destroyed the salt. What stands of the tower at present, is that which overhangs its base. The subsequent fate of the two Hugh Spencers, father and son, is too well known to need a record on this occasion. Hugh Spencer, the grandson, however, with his faithful garrison, found means to destroy, very unexpectedly, a considerable number of the besiegers, and leading his men to the breach, was able to prevent others from entering. Presuming on this success, young Spencer succeeded in destroying his enemies within, and procuring tolerable terms, by which he was permitted to remain in possession of his castle and his estates, together with the lordship of Glamorgan. His son, Thomas Spencer, succeeded him. The next in the catalogue was a second Thomas Spencer; the last, and if possible, the worst, of this tyrannical

tyrannical and unprincipled family. He, after the accession of king Henry IV. was on his way home, in consequence of the conspiracy being betrayed, and the rebels routed at Cirencester. He was met there by a great number of the Welsh, who had been deprived of their properties by him and his ancestors. These Welshmen took him out of his bed, at Bristol, and being joined by the populace, beheaded him. He left no male issue, and only one daughter, Isabella, his heiress, who married Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and in her right, lord of Glamorgan. There remained in Glamorganshire, of illegitimate issue, several families bearing the surname of Spencer. The Spencers, lords of Glamorgan, were immensely wealthy; and hence we may easily account for the magnitude of Caerphilly castle.

This castle having been thus roughly handled by the queen and barons, in the years 1326 and 1327, there are some reasons for supposing, that it was never afterwards inhabited by the lords of Glamorgan. For we find that in the year 1400, the famous Owen Glandwr had obtained possession of it. A celebrated Welsh bard addresses a fine ode to Glandwr, expressing himself after the following manner, making allowance for the difference of idioms.

"Bring together a faithful host "from the territories of the Dau- "phin: pursue thy course to Ross "and Pembroke, and to the region "of Breiddin. Then, a protector "like Constantine, bring forth thine "armies from gigantic Caerphilly, "a fortress great in its ruins."

It is very probable that it remained in a state of ruin, ever since the siege of the barons. Still however, it must have been a place of considerable strength, or it would not have been occupied by Glandwr, after whose time there is but little mention of it to be met with, for more than a whole century. It seems to have been a place where its rapacious lords, the Spencers, amassed every thing they could get, by plundering their vassals or tenants, and the inhabitants in general. From this circumstance arose the Welsh proverb, "It is gone to Caerphilly," signifying, that a thing is irrecoverably lost, and used on occasions, when an Englishman of no very nice selection would say, "It is gone to "the devil."

A distinguished bard of the fourteenth century, David ap Gwilym, has, in a satyrical poem of his, the following passage, the sense and style of which may in some measure be preserved in English, uncouth as they appear in our phraseology.

"May all curse, and I will curse; "yes, curse that fellow, and my "curses will prevail. He of har- "dened lips;—he with all the cou- "rage of excessive cold;—he, our "enemy;—may he become a dead "carcase:—his soul;—may his dog "run away with it, or become pos- "sessed of it, and may his body go "to Caerphilly."

More passages of this nature might be collected from the poets; but these are sufficient to illustrate the gloomy ideas which were associated in the minds of the natives, with the seat of so many horrors and such rapacity.

Leland, who wrote about the year 1530, mentions Caerphilly castle in his Itinerary, as set among marshes

marshes, with ruinous walls of wonderful thickness, and a tower kept up for prisoners.

In the first volume of the Archæologia, published by the antiquarian society, there is a paper by the late Daines Barrington, at that time one of the judges on the circuit of North Wales. In this communication, he offers some reasons for supposing that Caerphilly castle was built by Edward I. on the ground of the probability, that as he had thought it necessary to construct the castles of Conway and Caernarvon, for the purpose of controlling the northern inhabitants of the principality, he might also have erected other castles in South Wales for the same purpose. I believe that the reputation of the author, and the ingenious reasoning of the paper, are generally considered as having set the question at rest; for it is attributed to Edward I. in most modern publications, on this authority specifically, without the slightest hint of suspicions or uncertainty. But I apprehend that a closer inquiry into the subject would have led that acute and learned antiquary into a train of observation, not altogether consistent with his hypothesis, and have induced him at least to doubt. Glamorgan was one of those petty sovereignties, called lordship's marchers Its lords were its sovereigns. They had their parliaments, their courts of justice, and their other offices, executive and jurisprudential, in which they, and not the king of England, were supreme. They exercised *jura regalia*, and did not hold of the crown, but *per gladium*, as their term was. They were generally, for their greater safety, in close alliance with the king of England, but not his subjects. This distinction, however, is to be understood in reference to these lordships only; for with respect to their baronies and estates in England, they were to all intents and purposes subjects. King Edward had no jurisdiction at that time in Glamorgan. He could not possess an acre of land there, but as a subject to the lord of the country. It happened, indeed, in subsequent ages, that in consequence of intermarriages, the lordship of Glamorgan devolved on the king of England, and he in that case granted it to others on such terms as he thought proper, till, in the time of Henry VII. it was united to the crown of England, as were most of the other lordship's marchers in the same manner: and this assumption enabled Henry VIII. to incorporate the whole of Wales with England. Edward I. had united North Wales, by conquest, with the crown of England. He had done the same by that part of South Wales, which had been subject to the house of Dinevowr, and its princes; but those most powerful of the lordship's marchers, Glamorgan and Pembroke, in South Wales, with those of Denbigh and Flint, in North Wales, part of the lordships belonging to the earls of Chester, that of Shrewsbury, and possibly some others, continued independent of the crown of England till the time of Henry VIII. when the incorporation took place. These circumstances go to prove, that it could not have been Edward I. who built Caerphilly castle. We have already seen from historical documents, deduced from the Welsh authors, that John de Bruse built it in 1221; that after it had been taken, and of course partly ruined, it had afterwards been rebuilt in greater strength than

than it had before possessed, by Ralph Mortimer; and in process of time was again greatly augmented and strengthened, by Hugh Spencer, the son, whose wealth appears, by all the accounts we have of him, to have been fully equal to such an undertaking: and it may be supposed, with sufficient probability, that it was as great, and very possibly greater, than that of Edward I.

The present appearance of Caerphilly, fully accords with the ideas which ancient records inspire, of its strength, magnificence and extent. The area is entered between two dilapidated towers, and the interior view of this great gateway, between its mighty bastions, is as striking as any of the venerable structure. The circuit of the outer-works incloses a very large tract of ground, though the circumference, great as it is compared with that of fortresses in general, scarcely renders credible, the enormous provision related to have been thrown in by the younger Spencer. The wall of the celebrated leaning tower, though but a fragment, is still between seventy and eighty feet, and of a prodigious thickness. It hangs eleven feet and a-half out of the perpendicular, and seems only to rest on one part of its south side. It appears as if held together, principally by the strength of its cement, which is of a tenacity unknown to the experience of modern masons. Its singularity is best observed by an interior examination, or from the moat underneath, whence the effect of its apparently falling mass is indeed stupendous. They show the mint close by this interesting part of the ruin, arched in a curious manner, with two furnaces for melting metal. These furnaces, likewise, dealt out dreadful vengeance on besiegers, and were the means, according to the most plausible as well as best authenticated accounts, of placing the adjoining tower in that singular situation, to account for which, has given rise to so many conjectures of fancy, and so many tales of superstition. From the mint there is an ascent to a long gallery, which communicated with the different apartments, and afforded a ready intercourse between the guards, who occupied the embattled towers. This corridor remains entire for the extent of from ninety to one hundred feet on the south side, except where the staircases have been destroyed, which circumstance prevents its being traversed: but the view from the extremity, along the vaulted passage, darkening as it recedes, realizes the awe inspired by the irrational sublimity of chivalrous romance. The descent of the sally-port is tremendously steep. When once the force of the castle began to pour down, the alternative rested between victory and death. The declivity impelled the steps of those, whose fears might have paused on even ground: and there could be no retreat for the foremost, while the ranks behind were rushing to the conflict. The great hall is large and complete. It exhibits an august example of gothic grandeur, united with a considerable degree of elegance. This room is about seventy feet by thirty, and seventeen in height. It has large windows, and an ornamented chimney-piece, in masterly and scientific proportions, with clusters of pillars along the side walls. The north window of the chapel is not only perfect, but uncommonly light and elegant. The window of what my guide, in the spirit of modern refinement,

finement, called the drawing-room, is nearly entire. Close by one of the drawbridges is the western entrance of the ruin, with a high gothic arch in the centre, supported by two ponderous towers in a circular form. This great gateway is grand and perfect, and leads to the stupendous structure of the inner court from the west, as the gate with the hexagonal towers from the east. The dungeon has all those excellencies of a dungeon, to which the ancient barons knew how to give full effect; darkness, damp, and gloom. The interior has not a great deal of ivy; but the outer wall, particularly to the west, are venerably clothed. It would be superfluous to enter into a description of the buildings for the garrison, or the out-works. Suffice it to say, that it still exists a monument of magnificence, and an intimation of almost irrefragable power, in the ancient possessors of this once important lordship. There is, from the castle-court, a fine view of Energlin, the seat of Mr. Goodrich.

The trade of Caerphilly is becoming of importance. It was only known as an object of antiquarian curiosity till of late years, when a woollen manufacture was established. There are now three: and the effect is observable in traffic on the roads, and population in the town. There is here one of those very large shops, furnished with articles of every description, which are established in particular stations of the mountainous country, and by supplying the wants of the inhabitants, for many miles round, generally ensure a fortune to the industrious and indefatigable adventurer.

Account of Sir Philip Monckton, from an original MS.

"My grandfather, my father, "with myself, had the honour of "knighthood, and a sequestration "for some years."

"My father was one of the first "that came to wait on the king, "when he retired to York, where "he lent him money, and was engaged in bonds for him to the value of "£20,000."

"He was one of the eleven gentlemen, that at the instance of "Mr. Endimion Porter, did petition the king to take a guard: "for which the parliament sent a "warrant for them, to his house, "and being under the influence of "Hull,* he was forced to leave it, "and lost the benefit of it for seven "years."

"All my family served the king, "and my second brother was slain "in the war. I had the honour to "be the eldest captain of Sir "Thomas Metham's regiment of "foot, when the late king went to "block up Hull, where I had the "fortune to command the first party "that gave fire in that war."

"Sir William Throckmorton, "late knight marshal, was commissary general of horse, to his "grace of Newcastle, at the battle "of Aderton-Moor; of which "battle he hath often said, that if I "did not win the day, I saved it;

* The expression—"under the influence of Hull" is very obscure.—I suppose it means, that his house was so near that fortress, then commanded by Sir John Hotham for the parliament, that Sir Philip did not think himself safe in it.

" and that which I did, was not by " chance, but conduct."

" I had my share in regaining, at " Courtray, that honour the Eng- " lish lost at Newburne, for which " his grace of Newcastle was pleased " to honour me (and some others) " with knighthood."*

" The retreat that was made from " the Scots at the battle of Bowden- " hill, I made; having the com- " mand of four hundred horse for " the guard of the left wing: as " major Jackson had for the right " wing: but he being presently " beaten by the forlorn of Scots " that came against him; I was " drawn to the rear of the body of " the army; which was to march a " mile and a half in a plain cam- " pania in fair day before the " Scotch army came to descend a " hill in the inclosure."

" Both the forlorns concentred " against me, and I made good the " retreat without the loss of a man, " until I came at the brink of the " hills, where they fell into the rear " of the last body that drew off, and " pursued it into the inclosure, " (where almost all our army was " in confusion) but these were re- " pulsed by two parties that I had " sent in before: upon which, the " body of their horse came down " upon us whilst we were in that " disorder, and had routed our " army, but for Sir William Hud- " dlestone's regiment of foot."

" Upon our retreat to York, the " Scots followed us, and my lord " Newcastle sent away his horse to " Newark, under the conduct of " Sir Charles Lucas, which he per- " formed so excellently, in the face " of the Scotch and Fairfax's army, " that he sustained no loss."

" From thence I was sent by ge- " neral—— to the prince Rupert to " Shrewsbury, to solicit him to re- " lieve York, in which I ran many " hazards in passing by several of " the enemy's garrisons."

" At the battle of Hessy-moor, " I had my horse shot under me, as " I caracoled at the head of the " body I commanded, and so near " the enemy, that I could not be " mounted again; but charged on " foot, and beat Sir Hugh Bethell's " regiment of horse, who was " wounded and dismounted, and my " servant brought me his horse. " When I was mounted upon him, " the wind driving the smoke so, " as I could not see, what was be- " come of the body I commanded, " which went in pursuit of the " enemy: I retired over the glen, " where I saw a body of some two " thousand horse that were broken, " which, as I endeavoured to rally, " I saw Sir John Hussey, major- " general to the prince, come gal- " loping through the glen. I rid " to him and told him, that there " were none in that great body, but " they knew either himself or me, " and that if he would help me to " put them in order, we might re- " gain the field."

" He told me, broken horse would " not fight, and galloped from me " towards York. I returned to " that body, by that time it was " night, and Sir Marmaduke Lang- " dale, having had those bodies he " commanded broken, came to me, " and we staid in the field until " twelve o'clock at night, when Sir John

* Sir Philip Monckton, knight, 1617. Sir Francis Monckton, knight, 1642, at York, Jan. 25. Sir Philip Monckton, knight, 1644, at Newcastle.

"John Hussey came, by order of "the prince, to command me to re- "tire to York."

"In that great action, the relief "of Pontefract, I had some share. "At the battle of Payelay, where I "had three horses killed under me, "I staid with the last in the field, "and the retreat that was made I "made it, the pursuit being of ten "miles continuance: at the end of "which, I beat the enemy's for- "lorn, which was commanded by "two captains of Sir Robert Pye's "regiment, the one of which was "slain, and the other I brought "prisoner to the king at Leicester."

"At the battle of Rowton-heath, "after several conflicts with Poyntz, "it came to Sir Marmaduke Lang- "dale's brigade, which I com- "manded to charge, with which I "proposed to enter upon Poyntz "his ground; which Sir Marma- "duke thought feasible; but having "signals sufficient for a victory, and "being peremptorily commanded "to keep his ground until a cer- "tain hour, that we were com- "manded to march to assault "the enemy in the suburbs of "Chester, he thought he could not "answer it, although he had the "fortune to beat Poyntz."

"After we had fought the enemy "several hours, when the time came "for our marching to Chester, I "was commanded out of the middle "of a lane, where I was drawn up "betwixt a heath that Poyntz stood "upon, and Rowton-heath."

"As soon as I was drawn up, "and that we began our route to- "wards Chester, Poyntz came upon "our ground: and both horse and "foot came to his aid from Chester, "which forced us to face about and "fight. In my advancing to charge "colonel Graves's regiment of re- "formers, I received three vollies "of shot from the Chester foot, "that were planted in hedges upon "my left hand, which so shattered "my body, that they did not second "me, when I was prest into the "enemy's, where I had my horse "killed under me, and was hurt."

"In the insurrection that was "made in forty-eight, in the ab- "sence of Sir Marmaduke Lang- "dale, I had the command of York- "shire; but, for his majesty's ser- "vice, I was willing to wave that "honour, and made a triumvirate "of that command by making "major general Byron, and colonel "Robert Portington sharers with "me, because I thought they would "be more diligent in the service by "having an equal concern with me, "than under my command."

"Having an invitation into Lin- "colnshire, where we were pro- "mised a conjunction of forces out "of Norfolk, Leicestershire and that "country we marched to Lincoln, "where we took the place by "storm, with two hundred men, "and a good quantity of arms and "ammunition, with which we "marched towards Regwith, in Lei- "cestershire, where we were pro- "mised a conjunction of forces of "that country, Derbyshire having "failed us.

"But we were overtaken in the "fields of Willoughby by colonel "Rossiter, who so over-numbered "us, that we were forced to draw "all the men we had into one front; "and having no reserves, though we "forced those we charged to recoil, "yet these reserves stood firm, "and advanced upon us, and routed "us, being disordered with the "charge we made upon the first

"line, which I fought obsti-
"nately."

"I was not recovered of the "wound of my right arm that I "got at Rowton-heath, and was "forced to manage my horse with "my teeth, whilst I fought with "my left, when I was wounded and "taken prisoner."

"I suffered many long and charge-"able imprisonments during his Ma-"jesty's exilement, and had been sent "a slave to Jamaica, if God had not "prevented it by Oliver's death."

Essays on the Origin and Character of the Welsh Language. From a Tour in North Wales.*

The Welsh is a rich and copious language, which (however harsh and unpleasant it may sound to foreign ears) has numerous elegancies, and many beautiful forms of expression. Its copiousness is without rival, principally arising from the various combinations of its verbs. Each of these has about twenty modifications, by means of qualifying prefixes; and in every form they can each be conjugated, either by inflexions, like the Latin, or by auxiliaries, as in the English language. The author of "Letters from Snowdon," has justly remarked, that the Welsh language, at the same time that it boasts "the softness and harmony "of the Italian, has all the majesty "and expression of the Greek." Of this I shall transcribe two singular instances; the one in an (englyn) or kind of epigram, on the silk-worm, composed entirely of vowels; and the other in a distich on thunder, the grandeur of which is scarcely surpassed in any language.

O'i wiw ŵy i weu ê, a a'i weuau
O'i ŵyau y weua
E' weua ei ŵe aia',
A'i, weuau yw ieuau iâ.

I perish by my art,
Dig my own grave:
I spin my thread of life;
My death I weave.

Tân a dŵr yn ymwriaw,
Yw'r taranau dreigiau draw.

The roaring thunder, dreadful in its ire,
Its water warring with aërial fire.†

The metre of the poetry is very artificial and alliterative. The language abounds with consonants and mónosyllables, which, as they are incompatible with quantity, the bards were not able to reduce into concord by any other means than by placing its harsher consonants at such intervals, so intermixing them with the vowels, and so adapting, repeating

* For the principal part of this essay, (which is intended only for the instruction of the English traveller,) I am indebted to the following works: Commentarioli Brittannicæ descriptionis fragmentum, auctore Humfredo Lhwyd;—Powel's History of Wales;—Edward Lhwyd's Notes in Gibson's Camden;—Rowland's Mona Antiqua restaurata;—Owen's Translation of the Elegies of Llywarch Hen;—Owen's Welsh Dictionary;—Jones's Relics of the Welsh Bards;—the Monthly Magazine; and the Cambrian Register, vols. 1 and 2. I have also to acknowledge, in addition to the above authorities, the correspondence and corrections of my valuable friend, the reverend Peter Williams of Llanrug, in Caernarvonshire.

† Jones's Welsh Bards.

repeating and dividing the several sounds, as to produce an agreeable effect from their structure. To the ears of the natives, the Welsh metre is extremely pleasing; and it does not subject the bard to more restraint, than the different sorts of feet occasioned to the Greek and Roman poets. The laws of alliteration were prescribed and observed with such scrupulous exactness, that for many centuries, a line, not perfectly alliterative, was condemned as much by the Welsh grammarians, as a false quantity was by the Greeks or Romans.

The Welsh, the Cornish, and the Armoric* languages, agree in their grammar, structure, and nomenclature; and the Irish, and Erse or Gaelic, are fundamentally the same with the Welsh, though they differ much, in consequence of the long separation of the inhabitants, in dialect and pronunciation. They all proceed from one common source, the ancient Celtic, or British tongue.

There is also a very striking analogy betwixt the Hebrew and the Welsh languages. The primitive and derivative words have, in many instances (allowing for the different modes of pronunciation) so exact a resemblance, that it is evident several of the Welsh words must have had their origin in this, the most ancient language of mankind. Even the Welsh now spoken, has more sounds agreeing with the Hebrew, than with all the other languages together. The following are instances of their agreement in single words:

Hebrew.	*Welsh.*	*English.*
Bagad,	Bagad,	A great many.
Barch,	Bara,	Meat or victuals.
Cir,	Caer,	A fortified place.
Cis,	Cist,†	A chest.
Denah,	Dyna,	This or that.
Gad,	Câd,	An army.
Gadah,	Cadaw,	To pass by.
Gavel,	Gafael,‡	Tenwic or lands bounded.
Gaven,	Cefyn,	A ridge or back.
Hanes,	Hanes,	To signify or account.
Jissal,	Iscl or Iselu,	To throw down.
Mah?	Mae?	What? where? how?
Maguur,	Magwyr,	A habitation or dwelling.
Malas,	Melys,	Sweet or to sweetness.
Mar,	Maer,	A lord.
Me-ab,	Mâb,	A son.
Mohal,	Moel,	A hill.
Nadu,	Nadu,	They moan or lament.
Nafe,	Nef,	Joyful.
Path,	Peth,	A part or portion.
Reith,	Rhith,	Appearance.
Sac,	Sâch,	A sack.
Sethar,	Sathru,	To throw under the feet.

But it is not in single words merely, that the Welsh and Hebrew languages agree: they are likewise so nearly allied in their grammatical forms, that it would be difficult to adduce even a single article from the Hebrew, which is not also to be found in the Welsh grammar: and there are many whole sentences to be found in both languages, which in the words are exactly alike:

Hebrew. Byllang adonai-eth cal nêoth Jangeob.

* Amorica, or Bretagne, in France, was colonized by the Britons about the year 384. Its name is properly Ar y-mor-ucha, "On the upper sea." The natives of Cornwall began to lose their ancient language in the reign of queen Elizabeth. I believe the latter is now extinct.

† The word (kist) for chest, used in many parts of Yorkshire, may have had its origin in this British word.

‡ Hence the peculiar tenure called Gavelkind.

Welsh. By-llwng adon-ydh holl neuodh Jago.

English. The Lord has swallowed up all the tabernacles of Jacob.

Hebrew. Derech bethah ittsengad.

Welsh. Dyrac buth-hi ai-i-sengyd.

1. The road of her house he would tread.
2. The avenue of her dwelling he would go to tread.

Hebrew. Mehuaze malec hacâvodh Jehovah tsebâoth hua malec hacâvodh. Selah!

Welsh. Py yw-o sy maeloc y-cavad I-a-ywoo savwyod yw-o maeloc y-cavad. Sela!

1. Who is the king of Glory? the Lord of Hosts, he is the king of Glory. Selah?
2. Who is he that is possessor of attainment? "I that "am he of hosts," he is possessor of attainment? Behold.*

Hebrew. Mageni ngal elöim.

Welsh. Meigen-i hwyl elyv.

1. My shield is from God.
2. My protection is from the Intelligences.

Besides this singular conformity in the Hebrew and Welsh languages, the latter has also in many respects, a near resemblance to the Greek. Many of the words that have the same signification, have the same, or nearly the same sound in each. Their articles, pronouns, prepositions, and affixes, are frequently alike. The verbs generally agree in the form of their inflexions, and often in the identity of sound. It is conjectured that with more than half the words contained in Parkhurst's Lexicon, there are words in the Welsh language that have the same sound and signification. The following are a few of the instances.

Greek.	*Welsh.*	*English.*
Αρω,	Aru,	To plow.
Δακρυ,	Dagyr, deigyr,	A tear.
Δακρυω,	Dagru, deigro, and deigraw,	To shed tears.
Δασκω,	Dyscu, from dysc, learning,	To teach.
Διδασκω,	Dyddscu,	To teach, to instruct.
Δυω,	Deuo,	To come.
Δη,	De,	Truly, in truth.
Δευρω,	Dyre,	Hither.
Ελεεω,	Aelu, aelêu, eulieu,	To pity.
Εμι,	Imi,	To me.
Εξω,	Echw, uchw,	Out, without.
Ινα.	Yna,	That, to the end that.
Κατα,	Kyd, kyda,	Against, along, by reason of.
Λαος.	Lios, liaws,	A people, a number of men, a multitude.
Μαραινω,	Merwino,	To cause to decay.
Μη,	Mo,	Lest, that not, not,
Νυξ.	Nos,	Night.
Νωι, νω,	Ni, nyni,	We, us two.
Νωιν, νων	Nyein, nyn,	Of us two.
Οιω	Oio,	To think or bear in mind.
'Ρακα,	'Raca,	A rake.

If the Welsh language had its origin in the Hebrew, of which, all circumstances considered, there can be little doubt, this analogy betwixt the Welsh and Greek is only what might be expected.

The ancient Welsh manuscripts contain as many as thirty-eight different letters or characters. These, since the invention of printing, and the consequent introduction of the Roman

† Literal Translation.

Roman letters, have necessarily been reduced in number. Two, and even three letters, are now, in some instances, adopted to express what had before a single appropriate character.—The uncompounded letters are, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, W, and Y: the compounds are, Ch, Dd, Ff, Ng, Ll, Ph, and Th. The vowels are sometimes lengthened by an accent, marked thus, â, ê, î, ô, û, ŵ.*

The following is an account of those letters that, in their powers, differ from similar ones in the English language:

A has only the sound of our open a in the word bard: as castell, a castle.

C, invariably, is hard, as the English k: thus, cader, a fort, is pronounced kader. C, joined with w, and having a vowel succeeding, supplies the place of our qu.

Ch, marked ç in Mr. Owen's Welsh Dictionary, is a guttural of the same power as the Greek x.

Dd, or as it is sometimes written, dh, is an aspirated d. It has nearly the sound of th in the word this: dda, good, is pronounced tha.

F has the sound of our v: thus, felen, yellow, is pronounced, velen.

Ff supplies the place of our single f.

G is invariably hard, as the g in gain.

I has the same sound as it has in the Italian language, of ee, as in our word seen: thus cil, a retreat, is pronounced keel.

Ll is an aspirated l, having much the sound of thl: thus llan, a church or village, is pronounced much like thlan.

R, when it begins a word, is always aspirated.

U has the sound of i, in the word sin: thus pump, five, is pronounced pimp.

W is a vowel, and has the power of our oo in soon; thus, rhiw, an ascent, is pronounced rhioo.

Y, in some words, has the sound of the English i in sin: thus, ffynon, a well, is pronounced finnon. It has also sometimes the sound of o in the word honey; and sometimes of u, in mud.

Primitive Words that frequently occur in the Names of Places, &c.

Aber, a confluence; the fall of a lesser water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, or a river into the sea: thus, Aberdovey signifies the place where the Dovey joins the sea.

Avon, what flows; and thence a stream or river. The river Mawddach, near Barmouth, is usually called Avon vawr, the great river.

Allt, a cliff, the steep of a hill. Penallt the head of the steep, near Machynlleth.

Ar, upon, border, or joining upon. Harlech, on the cliff in Merionethshire.

Bach, and bychan, little: the feminine genders are vach and vychan, or vechan. Glyderbach, the little Glyder, a mountain near Llanberis.

Bôd, a dwelling or station. Bôdeiniol, the dwelling of Daniel.

Bron, the breast, feminine, from Cader Fronwen, the mountain of Fronwen, or, the white breast, is one of the Berwyn mountains.

Bryn, a hill. Bryn y Croes, the Hill of the Cross.

Bwlch, a gap, or pass, betwixt rocks or mountains.

Cader, a fortress, or strong hold; sometimes a seat, or place of observation.

Caer, a fortified place, usually constructed with stones and mortar; thus

* V is sometimes used instead of F, B, and P; C and G, U and Y, are also occasionally used for each other; as were also formerly V and M,

thus distinguished from Dinas, which generally implied a rampart of loose stones and earth.

Castell, a castle. Castell Dollbadarn, Dolbadarn castle.

Cefyn, the back; a ridge. Cefyn Creini, the Rock, or Mountain of Worship, near Corwen.

Cornedd, a heap of stones, a huge rock. Carnedd Llewelyn, Lewelyn's Mountain.

Cil, a retreat. Llan y Cil, the church in the retreat, near Bala.

Clawd, a dike; sometimes a fence, wall, or ridge. Clawd Offa, Offa's Dyke; and Clawd coch, the Red Ridge, a part of Snowdon.

Clogwyn, a precipice. Clogwyn du'r Ardu, the Black Precipice, part of Snowdon.

Coed, a wood. Coed Euloe, Euloe Wood, near Hawarden, in Flintshire.

Cors, a marsh, or bog. The word in its usual acceptation, signifies reeds. Cors y Gasseg, the Mare's Bog, in Denbighshire.

Craig, a rock. Craig Eglwyseg, the Eagle's Rock, near Llangollen. From this word the English crag, of the same signification, is derived.

Cwm, a great hollow, or glen. Cwm Idwell, the Hollow of Idwell, near Llanberis.

Dinas, a fort, or fortified place, constructed in general with a rampart of loose stones and earth, without any cement.

Dôl, a meadow, or dale, in the bend of a river.

Drws, a door, pass, or opening, Drws Ardudwy, the pass of Ardudwy, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

Dû, black. Cefyn dû, the Black Ridge, betwixt Caernarvon and Snowdon.

Dyffryn, a wide, cultivated valley. Dyffryn Clwyd, the Vale of Clwyd.

Ffynnon, though generally signifying a spring or well, is sometimes used for the small lakes on the highest parts of the mountains, as Ffynnon frech, the Spotted Pool; Ffynnon felen, the Yellow Pool, &c. near Llanberis.

Garth, a mountain that bends round, or that incloses.

Glan, a bank, or shore: in composition, lan, as Rhyddlan, the Red Shore, Flintshire.

Glyn, a deep vale, through which a river runs; a glen. Pont y Glen, the Bridge of the Glen, near Corwen.

Gwern, a watery meadow. Gwern Einion, Einion's Meadow, a farm not far from Harlech.

Gwydd, a wood, woody, or wild.

Gwyn, white: feminine, gwen.

Goch, or coch, red, Clawd Coch, the Red Ridge, a part of Snowdon.

Llan, a smooth plot, a place of meeting, the church-place or village, and, figuratively, the church.

Llech, a flat stone, or crag, a smooth cliff. Harlech, upon the cliff, in Merionethshire.

Llwyn, a grove, or copse. Llwyn on, the ash grove.

Lyn, a pool, pond, or mere: plural Llyniau.

Maen, a stone. Maentwrog, the stone of Twrog, a church in the vale of Ffestiniog.

Maes, an open field. Maes Porth, the field of the port, in Anglesea, nearly opposite to Caernarvon.

Mawr, great feminine: (vawr). Mynydd mawr, the great mountain, betwixt Caernarvon and Beddgelert.

Morfa, a marsh. Morfa Rhyddlan, Rhyddlan marsh, Flintshire.

Mynydd,

Mynydd, a mountain. Mynydd-mawr, the great mountain.

Nant, a narrow hollow, or ravine. Nant Ferangon, the beaver's hollow, near Bangor.

Pen, a head, top, or end. Penrhyn, the head of the promontory, near Bangor.

Pistyll, a narrow stream, or spout of water. Pistyll y Cain, the spout of the Cain, near Dolgelle.

Plâs, a hall, or mansion. Plâs Newydd, the new mansion, in Anglesea, near Moel y Don ferry.

Pont, a bridge. Pont Seiont, the bridge over the Seiont, near Caernarvon.

Porth, a port or harbour. Porth yn Llyn, the harbour in the promontory of Llyn.

Rhaiadr, a cataract. Rhaiadr mawr, the great cataract, near Aber, Caernarvonshire.

Rhiw, an ascent. Rhiwedog, the abrupt ascent, near Bala.

Rhôs, a moist plain, or meadow. Penrhôs, the head of the plain, a village in Anglesea.

Rhyn, a nose, generally used with the word Pen, and then signifying a promontory.

Rhyd, a ford, Rhyd Elen, Helen's ford.

Sarn, a causeway. Trum y Sarn, the causeway of the rigde, not far from Bala.

Tal, the front, head, or end. Tal y Llyn, the head of the pool, near Cader Idris, Merionethshire.

Traeth, a sand on the sea-shore. Traeth mawr, near Beddgelert, Caernarvonshire.

Tref, or Tre, a town or township. Trefdraeth, the town on the sand, near Newborough, Anglesea.

Ty, a house. Ty dû, the black house, a farm betwixt Caernarvon and Llanberis.

Ynys, an island. Ynys Seiriol, Seriol's island, or Priestholme island, off the coast of Anglesea.

Welsh Words in common use.

Air,	Awel.
Ale,	Cwrw.
Ale house,	Tafarn.
Apple,	Afal, plural afalau.
Arm,	Braich.
Ass,	Asyn.
Axe,	Bwyell.
Bacon,	Bacwn.
Barber,	Barfwr.
Bard,	Bardd.
Bed,	Gwely.
Beef,	Cig cidion.
Bell,	Cloch, plural clych.
Blacksmith,	Gof-du.
Blue,	Glâs.
Body,	Corph.
Boot,	Botas, plural botau.
Brass,	Press.
Bread,	Bara.
——oaten,	Baraceirch.
——wheaten,	Baragwenith.
Bridge,	Pont.
Bull,	Tarw.
Butter,	Menin
Candle,	Canwyll.
Cat,	Cath.
Cataract,	Rhaiadr.
Chair,	Cadair.
Chapel,	Capel.
Cheese,	Caws.
Child,	Plentyn.

Church,

Church,	Lan, eglwys.
Coal,	Glo.
Coast,	Glan y mor.
Cook,	Cog.
Cow,	Buwch, plural gwartheg.
Cream,	Hufen.
Crocs,	Crocs.
Crow,	Bran.
Cup,	Cwpan.
Dinner,	Ciniaw.*
Dish,	Disgyl.
Doctor,	Meddyg.
Dog,	Ci, pl. cwn.
Door,	Drws.
Drink,	Diawd.
Earth,	Daior.
East,	Dwyrain.
Egg,	Wy.
Eye,	Lly gad.
Father,	Tad.
Feet,	Traed.
Finger,	Bys, pl. bysedd.
Fire,	Tân.
Fish,	Pysg.
Flesh,	Cig.
Foot,	Troed, pl. traed.
Fork,	Fforch.
Goat,	Gafr.
Goose,	Gwydd.
Grave,	Bedd.
Gun,	Gwn.
Guide,	Fforddwr.
Hand,	Llaw.
Harp,	Telyn.
Harper,	Telynwr.
Hat,	Het.
Head,	Pen.
Heath,	Grûg.
Hedge,	Cae.
Hill,	Bryn.
Hog,	Mochyn.
Horse,	Ceffyl.
House,	Ty, pl. tai.
Inn,	Tafarn.
Iron,	Haiorn.
Island,	Ynys.
King,	Brenin.
Knife,	Cyllell.
Lake,	Llyn, pl. Llyniau.
Land,	Dacar.
Leather,	Lledr.
Leg,	Coes.
Loaf,	Tort.
Man,	Dyn, pl. dynion or gwyr.
Mare,	Caseg.
Marsh,	Morfa.
Meat,	Bwyd.
Milk,	Llaeth.
Mill,	Melyn.
Money,	Arien.
Moon,	Lleuad.
Mother,	Mam.
Mountain,	Mynydd.
Mutton,	Cig llwdn dafad.
Net,	Rhwyd.
Night,	Nôs.
Noise,	Troost.
Nose,	Trwyn.
Oak,	Deswen, plural derw.
Oats,	Ceirch.
Ostler,	Marchwas.
Oven,	Ffwrn.
Ox,	Eidion, plural y chen.

Paper,

* This word signifies properly a meal, and is occasionally used for breakfast as well as dinner.

Paper, ... Papur.
Pasture, ... Porfa.
Path, ... Llw y br.
Pie, ... Pastai.
Pig, ... Mochyn.
Pigeon, ... Colomen.
Pin, ... Pin.
Post office, ... Llythyrdy.
Pot, ... Crochan.
Potatoe, ... Cloren, pl. clarenn.
Priest, ... Offeiriad.

Quill, ... Asgell.

Razor, ... Ellyn.
River, ... Afon.
Road, ... Ffordd.
Room, ... Ystafell, lle.

Saddle, ... Cyfrwy.
Salt, ... Halen.
Sand, ... Tyfod.
School, ... Ysgol.
Sea, ... Môr.
Seamen, ... Morwr.
Sheet, ... Llen, pl. lleni.
Shilling, ... Swllt,
Ship, ... Llang.
Shirt, ... Crys.
Shoe, ... Esgid.
Shoemaker, ... Crydd.
Silver, ... Arian.
Sky, ... Awyr.
Sleep, ... Cwsg.
Smith, ... Gôf.
Smoke, ... Mwg.
Soap, ... Sebon,
Son, ... Mab.
Stocking, ... Hosan, pl. hosanau.
Stone, ... Carreg, maen.
Straw, ... Gwelt.
Street, ... Heol.
Sugar, ... Siwgr.
Summer, ... Haf.
Sun, ... Hauk

Table, ... Bwrdd-blech.
Tailor, ... Tacliwr.
Teeth, ... Daint.
Thread, ... Edau, edef.
Towel, ... Llaw-liain.
Town, ... Tre.
Tree, ... Pren.
Trout, ... Brithyl.

Vale, ... Dyffryn.
Veal, ... Cig-llo.

Wall, ... Mur.
Washerwoman, . Golchyddes.
Water, ... Dwr.
Well, ... Ffynnon.
Wheat, ... Gevenith.
Wine, ... Gwin.

The present Welsh letters are the same that are used in England, but there appears sufficient proof that the alphabet, now called the Saxon alphabet, really belonged to the Britons, and was used in their writings many centuries previous to the Saxon invasion. When the Britons were driven out of Mercia, a few of the most learned were suffered to remain, and from these it has been conjectured, the Saxons were first instructed in the use of letters. It is deserving of remark that Asserus and Scotus, the instructors of Alfred, were both Welshmen.

When the Saxons first came into Britain, about the middle of the fifth century, they appear, says, Dr. Johnson, who examined every record extant on the subject, "to "have been a people without learn- "ing, and very probably without "an alphabet."

It has been justly remarked by the learned and indefatigable Rowlands, that if they had brought the use of letters with them from Saxony,

or wherever they came from, there would have been some remains either of inscriptions or manuscripts in that country, unless they had all come over, to a man, and brought with them all their books, and their tomb-stones also. In no part of Germany is there such a character as the Saxon to be found. That they invented the letters after their arrival in Britain, is altogether improbable; for, at all events, there was at that time the Roman character ready to their hands, and in common use. The Irish historians say that they borrowed them from that country. It is probable that the Irish had the letters, as well as their language, in common with the Britons; but there was little necessity for the Saxons to go over into Ireland, to borrow what they would find in their own island and neighbourhood.*

That the Britons used this alphabet in the most remote periods, seems also extremely probable, even from an expression of Cæsar, in his description of the Druids, "Græcis literis utuntur," 'they 'use the Greek letters:'—several of those, now called the Saxon characters, have a great resemblance to the letters of the old Greek alphabet. Many of the ancient British manuscripts are also written in the Saxon character, as part of the Liber Landavensis, and several deposited in the libraries in North Wales. In one of the prefaces to Lhwyd's Archæologia, there are three stanzas of the ancient Pictish poetry, which the author discovered in the Highlands of Scotland. They were written on vellum, in this old character, or in one very nearly resembling it, and he believed them to be above a thousand years old. There is yet to be seen on a stone over the south door of the church of Llangadwaladr, in Anglesea, this inscription, in the old character: "Catamanus rex sapientissimus, "opinatissimus omnium regum." Catamanus, or Cadvan, died in the beginning of the seventh century. The church was founded by his grandson. About the reign of Charles II. the sexton of Llanbabo, in Anglesea, was digging a grave, when he by chance discovered, at the depth of several feet, an ancient tomb-stone. It was taken out and deposited in the chancel, where it is yet to be seen. It has on it the figure of a man, in long robes, with a coronet on his head, and a sceptre in his hand. Round the edge there is a Latin inscription in these old characters, mixed with the Roman. It was designed to commemorate Pabo post Prydain, Pabo, the support of Britain, who lived about the period when the Saxons first entered Britain. He has been celebrated for his valour in the contentions with the Britons, against the Picts and Scots:—he was the founder of the church of Llanbabo. There are many other monumental inscriptions in North Wales in this ancient character.

Another evidence that the Britons had an alphabet previously to the arrival of the Saxons, is adduced from inscriptions on British coins struck some centuries before. In Dr. Stukeley's impressions from the coins

* Camden agrees with *Bede*, that the Northumbrian Saxons had christianity and letters from Ireland, when neither were known beyond the Humber. There is a curious essay on this subject, in a MS. work, which is shortly to be published.

coins of the ancient Welsh kings, there is one from a coin of Bleiddyd, or Bladud, king of Britain, about nine hundred years before Christ. This is now lodged in the Cotton museum. There are others of Manogan, about a hundred and thirty years before Christ; of Cynvelyn, or Cunobelin, king of the Cassivellauni, at the commencement of the christian æra, &c.

In the reign of Henry VIII. a table of metal, apparently of lead and tin mixed, was discovered at Ambresbury in Wiltshire, inscribed with many letters, but in a character so uncommon, that neither Sir. Thomas Eliot, nor Mr. Lily, the master of St. Paul's school, were able to understand them. It was in consequence neglected; it might otherwise have led to some important discovery.

Previously to the arrival of the Romans into these islands, the Welch, then the British language, was the only language in use. From the Romans some new words were added to its dictionary. After the expulsion of the inhabitants by the Saxons, it fled with them to the mountains, receiving, however, a few additions from this people. In the Highlands of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Cornwall, it continued to be used for many centuries, in exclusion of every other language. In many parts of North Wales it continues yet to be spoken in its original purity. The English have, indeed, for a few centuries, been so much encroaching upon this country, as to have rendered their own the fashionable language, and, in general, the only language spoken by the higher orders of the people. Attempts have also been made to introduce the English tongue into general use among the lower classes, but hitherto with no great success. English charity-schools have for many years been instituted in various parts of the principality, but these seem to threaten nothing serious against the languages of the country. The little that the children learn from instructors who themselves know but little, is soon afterwards lost in the natural preference they have to their own tongue, and the little occasion that they have to speak any other. To say that the majority of the Welsh are entirely ignorant of the English language would be wrong, for in those parts of Flintshire, Denbighshire, and Montgomeryshire, adjacent to the English counties, they speak it very fluently. It is in Anglesea, and the mountains of Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire, where the greatest ignorance of it is to be observed; but here, in the great roads, I had commonly English answers to my questions; and even in more obscure situations, by a little perseverance, or by the exhibition of money, I have obtained the answers I sought for.

A late Welsh writer has remarked that, "some advocates for the "abolition of the Welsh tongue are "vain enough to prognosticate a "near approaching day, when it "will be numbered with the dead "languages. They see some few "families on the borders, and "about a dozen innkeepers upon "the post-roads, who speak Eng-"lish only; but there are thousands "and tens of thousands in the "wilds of Wales, who have learned "the language of their parents, and "of their country, as naturally and "as innocently as they sucked "their mother's breasts, or "breathed

" breathed the common air: these " have neither opportunity nor in- " clination to learn any other " tongue. This is the impregnable " fortress of the Welsh language, " where a riveted, cordial anti- " pathy against the English tongue, " caused by the cruelties of Edward " I. and of the Lancastrian family, " dwells as commander in chief, " storm this garrison, and over-turn " Snowdon from its base!"*

Some Transactions of the Civil Wars. From an original MS.

On Saturday the 1st of April, 1643, by his Majesty's immediate command, I was sent to Oxford, to wait upon Prince Maurice, in his expedition against Sir William Waller. I found his highness the same night at Shudeley (Sudley) castle, and waited upon him unto Tewkesbury; thence, on the 9th, I was dispatched by his highness, with authority and instructions to persuade, or otherwise to seduce, some in Brecknock and Radnorshires, and especially in Monmouthshire (who were named and accused to be averse to his majesty's service) and to countenance others, his well-affected, loyal subjects; and that done, to lie upon the back of Sir William Waller, so to hinder, as far as might be, his advantages of passing further, that South Wales might be secured, and he inclosed; for which purpose his highness gave me, out of his own forces, about eighty horse, and about one hundred dragoons, to which I was to join, as occasion served, three companies of Colonel Herbert Price's regiment (whereof two lay at Abergavenny, and the third at Hereforde) and about an hundred of Colonel Coningsby's regiment.

With the aforesaid horse and dragoones, and two of the latter companies,

* Of the truth of the (cruelties) said to have been inflicted by Edward I. on the bards, further than proscribing the profession of bardism, there seems great doubt. Allowing, however, all that have been alledged to him, in their fullest extent, to be true, these cruelties cannot surely be adduced as just cause for observations, so illiberal, as the above against the present English, living five hundred years after the supposed date of these events. In the lower orders of the Welsh, such prejudices might be over-looked, from their ignorance, and the want of knowing better: but from an intelligent writer, (and a clergyman,) these, and remarks like the following, though too illiberal to wound our feelings, are certainly inexcusable: " This mode of burlesquing the Welsh (for the wrong pronunciation of some " English words,) originated in the ridicule with which the Saxon victors treated " their conquered vassals; and which is still carried on, in spite of reason and " liberality, by the folly and ignorance of the descendants of our once insulting " foes."

The " boorishness" of the English peasantry, " has no rival; and of their " ignorance, a clergyman of their own gives us satisfaction, who, a few years ago, on " coming to his parish within twenty miles of the metropolis, could get no answer " from several of his parishioners, to a very plain question, viz. ' Who was Christ?' " Can we find such ignorance in Wales, the Wilds of Ireland, or the Highlands " of Scotland?" See a statistical account of the parish of Llanymynech in Montgomeryshire, by the rev. Walter Davis, of Meivod, inserted in the Cambrian Register, i. 280.

panies, I did not only compasse so much of my imployment as concerned the settling of many distractions in suspected persons, in the county of Monmouth, within forty-eight howres after my departure from Tewkesbury; but, according to his highness's pressing commands, I possessed myself of Monmouth, upon Tuesday, the 11th following, and was ready from thence to have fallen upon Sir William Waller, as the marches of his highness, and his further commands, should have given occasion. But this was prevented by that which passed between them the same day in the forest. I cannot say that Sir William Waller moved out of those parts where he was, for my marching towards him, or being upon his backe, but I am sure his departure out of Monmouthshire, his fighting with Prince Maurice, and (by his retreat) the security of South Wales for that time (the most suspected persons, and accused by name, coming in to tender their loyal service to his majestie) were immediate consequences of my marching thitherwards.

And here were the business fully effected, and quite done, from which my imployment in those parts tooke its rise at Tewkesbury; and upon this I moved for my returne, but his highness thought it fitt to imploy me further in those parts, to unite the forces of Hereford, Monmouth, and South Wales, that by theire conjunction there might be, both for the present, some considerable strength sent downe, to distresse Glocester, and for the future, they might be soe the stronger, to oppose any should offer to invade them. And this union I likewise effected, according to his highness's instructions, with Hereford, Monmouth, and Glamorgan shires, by an association, and put it in a very hopeful way for the remaining five shires of South Wales, who were all desired, and willing to appear at Abergavenny, but did not, on account of the short warning. There, at this meeting, in the presence of all the commissioners of the several counties, the lord Herbert, after the agreement made for the association, seemed doubtful whether his men would keep together, and demanded what he should do in case they should disband when they came to Hereford, which the commissioners thought the fittest place for the first rendezvous of the associated forces? At which question of his lordship I was much troubled, and telling his lordship of what dangerous consequence it might be to his majesty's service, and to his own honour, I earnestly besought his lordship that would he be pleased to thinke it a work worthie his paines, to make a journey to Hereford for the prevention of this mischiefe; whereupon his lordship (upon my importunity) and myselfe, on Tuesday, 15th April, came to Hereford, within three miles of which towne lieutenant-colonel Howel Gwyn quartered, with about 140 or 150 of my lord Herbert's men, who did, according to my lord's former doubt, disband the next morning, leaving their armes behind them, which the lieutenant-colonel loaded in carts, and carried away. His lordship being at Hereford, I applied myselfe with all observance and humble respects unto his lordship, in whom the government of those parts, and the disposall of all forces in them was continued; and having the second time fulfilled his highnesses commands, I expected every day to

be recalled; and accordingly his highness sent his express commands for my instant returne, which I received upon Satterday, about ten of the clock at night, the 22d, upon which day Sir William Waller moved towards Rosse, and wee were advertised as much; and the same evening my lord Herbert went from Hereford, to Mr. More's house, four miles from the town, whither I sent a letter directed unto him from the prince, and the copy of his highnesses letter to me.

His lordship was thus informed of and knew both these particulars; that is to say, his highness recalling of me, and the enemies' march, but would not be persuaded by any importunity of mine, nor of some gentlemen of the county, (Colonel Herbert Price, governor of Hereford, and Sir Walter Pye) who rode purposely to him, to desire his stay in those parts, but left them destitute of any to command the forces, by authority derived from him, seemingly to require me (which he had no power to do, especially being recalled) to take that charge. I should not thus insist upon this point, but that I was hereby cast into a greate straite: on the one side was his highness's command to returne; on the other side, upon Sir William Waller's advancing, whom prince Maurice was sent to pursue, were those countries which the king had sent the prince to protect, the forces already raised, and those by the association, (which took life from Prince Maurice) to be raised, hazarded to the mercy of the enemy, without having any one, with shadow of authority, to take care of, or command them; for, as I said, I had fully completed every part of my commission, and was positively and actually recalled. Yet, upon the extraordinary importunity of my lord Scudamore, sir William Croft, sir Walter Pye, colonel Herbert Price, and others, I chose to stay there as an assistant, to contribute the best of my service to the maine ende for which his highness was employed, not having as then the least notice of his march towards Oxford; but before I engaged myself to stay, I told them I saw in what confusion their affaires were, whilst noe warrants were observed by the people, nor directions, nor advice for the welfare of the towne, any way yet put into execution. But having passed my promise upon Sunday, 23d, about the same houre when my troops (the eighty horse and 100 dragoons before spoken of) were in readinesse to march away towards prince Maurice, I gave them order to stay, and instantly sent a post to inform his highness how things stood in these parts, before sir William Waller might possess himselfe of Hereforde by my remove; and I made election of this way, the rather in regard I observe that his highnesses revocation of me was accompanied with this opinion in him, that my lord Herbert would be in those parts at and after my departure, and that his lordship was in soe good a condition, and consequently those countries soe too by him, that my longer stay there was not needful. At the same time that this letter was dispatched to prince Maurice, another was sent to sir William Russell, the governor of Worcester, to acquaint him with the enemies approach, and our condition, wee being informed from all parts that sir William Waller came with as much

much strength as he could make, having left very few either at Tewkesbury or Glocester.

Thereupon the mayor of the city was instantly sent for, and desired to summon the citizens to come in, with all the materials they could bring, to cast up breast-works, to strengthen the weakest parts of the towne, and upon every severall place, an officer of the field was assigned to see it put in execution. This done, order was given for intelligence the same evening; but upon the next morning, being Monday, 24th April, notwithstanding the ringing of the common bell (which is the strictest summons that can be given to the citizens, and upon which they are bound by oath to appear) very few or none came to performe the intended service; and further upon proclamation, enjoining them to come in, to worke, upon paine of present plundering, soe few came in, as made not up a worke before one of the gates, above knee high that whole day, for the other places, which were wholly destitute of any defence, the officers could not get any to worke.

And, although I had severall times before, and once in writing under my hand, given my advice; first, that the breast-worke should be made on both sides of the river, upon both sides of the bridge, and that the way under the castle, being upon the same bank, very plain and open as a highway, should be likewise strengthened with a good worke and turnpike, to hinder any entrance by land under the castle, or by water in boats. Secondly, that a breast-worke should be cast up, to defend the entrance into the castle by the mill, as plain and open a place as the other, only there is a small ascent. Thirdly, that deep trenches, with any moveable bridges, until draw-bridges could be provided, should be digged and made within every open gate. Fourthly, that Byster's gate should be dammed up. Fifthly, that some old houses, in severall places on the wall, should be taken downe; all which workes would have been easily done in twelve houres, by twenty men in a place, save only the worke upon the bank of the river, which I conceave would have been done with great ease by an hundred men, in two dayes; yet, none of all these were done, or soe much as offered at, save the damming up of Byster's gate, which was done according to my advice.

Besides, which was of more consideration, the stock of powder was soe short, that we could not discover that there was but five barrels, the soldiers bandilliers being filled, though the store-keeper, with the mayor and magistrates of the towne, were examined before the governor (colonel Price) my lord Scudamore, colonel Herbert Price, and the rest of the councill of warre; yet since, I know not by what means, more than forty barrells, as I have been credibly informed, have been founde by sir William Waller in the towne.

But to returne where I left;—I spake with lieutenant colonel Courtney, on Monday morning, to take especiall care of Moorford's bridge, (Mordiford) where he was quartered, two miles and an halfe out of towne; who gave me great incouragement that he could maintaine it, and promised to give a good account thereof. Upon the other side of the river there were perpetually scouts abroad, to give notice if the enemy advanced on that side; for, my opi-

nion ever was, and I delivered it often, that if any good were done, it must be on the way, before he came to the towne.

On Monday, in the afternoone, I received sir William Russell's answer, written the evening before, wherein he gave me first certain notice of prince Maurice his march towards his majestie; and that for his own horse, the Worcester troop, a great part of them were sent to convey some Scottish lords, affirming that, untill theire returne, there was no expectation of any assistance from him; by which wee found that wee were to expect neither succour from Worcester, nor diversion from the prince.

About the same time lieutenant colonel Courtney sent for one hundred and fifty musketeers, advertising that the enemy was advancing, and within three miles and an halfe of him. Instant orders were given for these musketeers, and they were upon marching, when another messenger from him, informed that the enemy had sent some musketeers before, to make good a forde betwixt him and the towne, and therefore he thought it not safe to stay where he was, but to retreat to the towne, which was done accordingly. Now this forde I never heard of before, being a passe, as I understood afterwards, which might well have been defended; neither could I learne of the enemy, after he came into the towne, that he had possessed himself of it with any considerable strength of musketeers. But I, being a stranger in that countrie, was unacquainted with that and other places, of advantage to us, and disadvantage to them. Neither had I time, in that confusion of all things, to informe myself by others, having taken upon me to assist these in the towne, but the very night before.

Lieutenant colonel Courtney, came not in until about nine of the clock at night, the horse being so wearied with continuall duty, that some of them lay downe in the streete, where he made a stand, which, nevertheless, considering the aforesaid passage was quitted, together with the weaknesse of the towne and magazine, it was my opinion the best course to find out the enemy in his quarter, or to make ourselves masters of some convenient place near the towne, before day, where wee might fight with him, or otherwise hinder his passage; and, therefore, present order was given that the horse should be well fedd, and that both horse and foote should be ready to march by twelve of the clock at night.

Instantly after, lieutenant colonel Courtney came to my lodging, and there told me, that he had forty or fifty very good men, whose horses were soe beaten out and tired, that they would be able to doe very little service, and therefore desired, because his men were very good, and those of the county troopes raw, and never upon service, that his better men might mount their horses, which motion I well liked of, and accordingly order was given.

At midnight, the time appointed to march, I went into the church-yard, where the foot stood ready, and thence into the Broad-street, where the horse were appointed to be; but finding there not above three or four horses, I was extreamly troubled, and went to the lieutenant colonel's lodgings, who was abroad, calling up his men; thence I went where the county troope was, to cause them to make ready

their horses, and then returning to the foote, I marched with them from the Church-yard towards Wigmor's gate (Widemarsh) thinkeing that their moving would be the only way to draw on the horse to follow. Coming to the market-place, I went to the lieutenant-colonel's lodgings, who was still abroad upon the same businesse; but such was the indisposition of men and horse, that in the space of an houre and a half, we could not bringe above twenty horse together, soe that wanting horse to do the main intended businesse, which was to find or meet the enemy, my opinion was to divide those few horse, to be employed upon discovery; one halfe of them one way, and another halfe of them an other way; and special order was given, that the foote, returning to their severall posts, should stay by theire armes, and the horse should be ready upon any occasion. It was not halfe an houre before one of the parties of horse returned, and brought word that some of the enemies musketeers were placed in the hedges very neare the towne. Whereupon, upon Tuesday morning the 25th, I went immediately into the castle (being the best place to make discovery) where, after a little stay, it beginning to be light, the enemies whole forces were discovered to be within less than a mile of the towne. But the foote, to whom orders were given to stay by theire armes, were most of them gone to their lodgings, notwithstanding my earnest desire, having noe command over them, that they should stay by their armes; so that, considering the present condition we were in, I thought it the best way to get the soldiers together at their severall posts, which was done both by drum and trumpet; and whilst they were drawing together, I went from guard to guard to dispose of them to the best advantage of the town's defence, forbidding all wast of powder, because the enemy approaching nearer and nearer, both in the ditches and under the hedges, and in the suburbes about the towne, beganne to shoote on all parts.

Thus were lost three severall occasions, for all which it cannot be denied but that order was given. In the first place, to take advantage of the passages; secondly, either to find the enemy in his quarters, or stop him and fight him by the way; thirdly, at the least to draw out before he should enter the suburbs; none of which it was possible to be done, for the reasons aforesaid. This, I am sure, besides these designs of my owne, there was never any motion made by any other for a sallie, either before or after the enemy came to the towne, which I did not most readily embrace and consent to.

My eye was much upon Wigmor's gate, because I perceaved a body of horse so placed, as plainly told theire intentions to enter that way; but, heareing news that the enemie were busie about their boates, I went presently to Wye-bridge, where it was told me they were carrying over musketeers to the other side of the river. Whereupon I sent some of the musketeers from the bridge, and a troope of horse to sett upon them, which buissnesse, after some time of dispute, was ended in theire being beaten back to their boates. In the prosecution of this little worke, my lord Scudamore, and the other gentlemen present in the action, can tell how fast

powder was consumed, and how quickly; and how many of those who had their bandiliers full, wanted ammunition. But after the enemy was thus forced backe, before I could well draw backe over the bridge the horse and musketeers imployed upon this sallie, with some other horse and dragoones which came to second them, news was brought me that the enemy was very near Wigmor's-gate, with their canon. There was nothing between them and this gate, nor between them and Eyne-gate, but the plaine streete, with a little iron chain, knee high, on the outside, which we could not hinder them from breaking. I sent present supplies to Wigmor's-gate, and then imparted to my lord Scudamore, sir William Crofts, sir Walter Pye, and colonel Herbert Price, what news was brought me, and how any desperate shotte upon so weake a gate, might endanger the towne; for our horse were very weary and tired, and our foote, though between seven and eight hundred by list, (I will not say by pole) yet were they never upon any service before, soe that upon debate, wee were put to this choice, either by sallie to beate the enemie sodenlie from the towne (for our powder would not last long, and being spent, wee must needs leave both the towne and soldiers), or else to treat, which, for the present was deemed most usefull, and in a manner necessary, that soe the horse and dragoones, being sent out of the towne, might march away securely; thus it was resolved, and I desired my lord Scudamore, and the other gentlemen to go along with them, and leave me there to make the best conditions I could for the towne and soldiers, if I should be put to it. At the first they were resolved to goe, but afterwards they changed that resolution, and stayed, and so lieutenant-colonel Courtney marched away safely with the horse and dragoones, without any opposition, for aught I know, and without the gentlemen, who, upon debate, did noe way disapprove of his going.

When wee came to Wigmor's-gate, wee found that the canon (wherewithall they had severall times shotte through the gate) did scoure the streete; two other passages, one upon, and another beneath the castle, (both before-named) were open for their entry, for which they were prepared, the one with boates, the other by land, nor were they less provided for at Eyne gate. Whereupon a parley presently began, which took up a greate deale of time, before hostages were sent and returned; those on our side were sir Walter Pye, and serjeant-major Slaughter; theirs were lieutenant-colonel Adams, and serjeant-major Carre. The treaters on our side were colonel Herbert Price, and serjeant-major Dalton; theirs were colonel Carey, and (as I remember) a sonne of sir Robert Cooks, an officer. The conditions proposed by us were, that if we were not relieved in four dayes, wee should deliver up the towne, upon condition that we should march away with flying colours, &c. and that the church and churchmen, together with the towne and townesmen, should be free from all violence in their persons and goods; but theire reply was very peremptory and shorte, demanding the towne to be presently rendered to theire commander in chiefe, for the king and parliament, and all ensignes and ammunition of warre, only upon quarter to be given to the officers

ficers and soldiers: upon the delivery of which it was received with much indignation; and, for my own particular, I declared I thought wee ought every man to die in the place, rather than yield to such conditions. Whereupon colonel James Morgan came from the place where he stood, and, taking me by the hand, swore a greate oath he would die at my foote. I perceaved not any man of another opinion; but then it was moved that it might be debated, what was fitt to bee done; and it was concluded that the treaters should goe back, to know if these were the best conditions they would give us. Upon theire second returne, nothing was brought in writing, but the treaters told us much of their rigour would be abated, and thereupon drew up in writing, such other articles as they perceaved would be agreed to, which, what they were in particular, I cannot possibly remember, only that they were much more reasonable than the former; but, when they went backe with these, the enemy, saveing the freedom of the church and town in persons and goods, stoode upon as high terms in respect of the souldiers as before, which was again generally disliked of. But then, it being againe resumed into debate, severall queres were made (but none by me) if these demands should not be yielded to, how wee should be able to make our defence, and preserve the towne; whereunto every man severally replied, not one excepted, that in his opinion the towne, as things then stoode, could not be defended or saved; and I, for my owne part, was of that opinion, though I was none of the first to declare it. Secondly, it was demanded, since this was the opinion of us all, to what end should wee sacrifice the soldiers, together with the cittizens, his majesty's good subjects, to the fury of the prevailing enemy? Whereunto it was answered and agreed, that rather than doe soe, we ought to accept of such conditions as were offered, if wee could obtaine no better. Thereupon the treaters went backe, and the souldiers and officers, having a hint of this treaty, conveyed themselves out of the towne with all their colours, and left not fifty armes behinde them, for aught I could learn before my coming away from thence; and then the treaters returned with such articles as engaged us to purchase the lives of the souldiers, and the freedom of the towne, with the losse of our own liberty; which articles were first signed by sir Willam Waller, and afterwards by the governor of the towne, who desired and had of us an acknowledgment, under our hands, of our consent to what he had signed.

Thereupon the enemy enters the towne; and forthwith the lord Scudamore, and the rest of the gentlemen, were confined to their lodgings, from whence, the third night, by the helpe of the alderman's sonne, in whose house I lay, I made my escape over the towne wall, and through the mote, which was not over my bootes, intending, as soon as I could, to make my repaire to Oxford; whither I came the day after, to give an account to his majestie of the unfortunate event of this action; and it may bee I have suffered in the opinion of the world for my open and ingenuous expressions of myself.

I must not omitte one passage concerning the behaviour of some of the townesmen, towards the

end of the treaty; for, though the mayor, with the chief magistrates and cittizens of the towne, together with the clergy, were very well satisfied with the treaty, so farre as they were concerned in it, yet, after it had continued twelve or fourteen hours, some few of them (being of Mr. Koningsby company) gathered together about Eyne-gate, (I will not say by any man's instigation, though I have been told so) and endeavoured to hinder and disturb it; yet, soe unreasonably, and soe contrary to the judgment of the rest of the city, that the governor and mayor went to the gate, and reproveing them, made them desist from soe doing. And now, for the truth of this narrative, I appeal to the testimonies of the lord Scudamore, sir William Crofts, sir Walter Pye, and colonel Herbert Price, who were privy to every thing that was done or advised by me; and certainly, if I had advised any thing to the prejudice of his majesties service, or of the city and country, men of their qualitie, and known integritie, and soe much interested in the good of the place, would have been soe farre from following my advice, that they would soone have checked and comptrolled me, well knowing I was there upon theire importunity, as an assistant only, without any authority to oblige them to obey me, as, before I was persuaded to stay with them, I often professed.

Records relating to the Suppression of Monasteries.

Articuli regiæ inquisitiones, in Monasticum vitam agentes exponendi, & præcipus in exemptos à jurisdictione diocesana, jam tantum Regiæ Majestati et ejus jurisdictioni subditos & subjectos, ac hujus inclyti sui regni statutis & legibus, nullisque aliis penitus, obnoxios, et astrictos.

Instructions for the General Visitation of Monasteries. Cott. Lib. Cleop. E. 4.

1. *In primis;* Whether divine service be solemnly sung, said, observed, and kept in this monastery, according to the number and the abilities thereof, by night and by day, in due time and hours? and how many be present commonly at matins, and other service, and who be absent, and so accustomed to be without cause or sickness.

2. *Item;* How many monks, canons, regulars, or nuns, be within this monastery, and how many there ought to be, and whether the number be complete according to the founder's will, or the statutes, ordinances, and laudable custom of this house; and whether the number be augmented or diminished now of late?

3. *Item;* Who were the first founders of this house?

Fundationem primam, secundam, tertiam et quotquot habent, exhibeant.

4. *Item;* Whether this house hath had any increase of lands given to it since the first foundation thereof? by whom? by how many? and when?

5. *Item;* To what sum of money those revenues and rents of this house do extend and amount unto yearly?

6. *Item;* Whether this house was ever translated from one habit and order

order to another? by whose authority? and for what cause?

Translationem exhibeant.

7. *Item;* What evidence have you to shew, for all and singular your lands, manors, tenements, and other your possessions, &c. given unto you and this your monastery?

8. *Item;* How the lands and possessions appertaining unto this monastery, given by the first founder, and all other lands given since the first foundation, were granted, given, and established, and so first brought to *morte main?* whether by the only authority of the giver, or by the authorization of the prince for that time reigning? and by what tenor and form ye hold them?

Donationem & confirmationem exhibeant.

9. *Item;* Wherefore, for what causes and considerations ye were exempt from your diocesan? and what was your suggestion and motive at the obtaining of your said exemption?

Exemptionem exhibeant.

10. *Item;* Whether ye have any private, peculiar, or local statutes, confirmations, ordinances, or rules, made only for the behoof, good order, and singular weal of this house, besides the rules of your profession? and whether they were made either by your founders before your exemption, or by the good fathers of this house, with the whole consent of the brethren, being sithen your exemption: to what use they were made, and how ye observe them?

Statuta illa localia, et alia quotquot habent, exhibeant.

11. *Item;* By what way and form the master of this house was elected and chosen? and whether all the brethren having, or ought to have, by the law, statutes, or laudable custom of this house, voices in the election, were present in the same election, or lawfully called or cited to it?

12. *Item;* Whether any persons excommunicate, suspended, or interdicted, did give voices in the same election?

13. *Item;* Within what time after the election was made and done, the master of this house was confirmed? and by whom?

14. *Item;* Whether unto the confirmation, all that had interest, or that would object against the same, were lawfully cited, monished, or called?

Exhibeant electionem, confirmationem, & titulum suæ incumbentiæ.

15. *Item;* What rule the master of the house and other the brethren do profess?

16. *Item;* How many be professed, and how many be novices? and whether the novices have like habit, or use to wear an habit distinct from the habit of the brethren professed?

17. *Item;* Whether ye do use to profess your novices in due time; and within what time and space after they have taken the habit upon them?

18. *Item;* Whether the brethren of this house do know the rule that they have professed; and whether they keep their profession according to that their rule, and custom of this house, and in especial the three substantial and principal vows; that is to say, *poverty*, *chastity*, and *obedience?*

19. *Item;* Whether any of the brethren use any propriety of money, or of plate, in their chambers; or of any other manner thing unware of the master, and without his knowledge or licence, or by his sufferance

ferance and knowledge? and for what cause?

20. *Item;* Whether ye do keep chastity, not using the company of any single woman within this monastery, or without? and whether the master, or any other brother of this house be suspected upon incontinency, or defamed for that he is much conversant with women?

21. *Item;* Whether women useth and resorteth much to this monastery by back-ways, or otherwise? and whether they be accustomably, or at any time, lodged within the precinct thereof?

22. *Item;* Whether the master, or any brother of this house, useth to have any boys or young men laying with him?

23. *Item;* Whether the brethren of this house keep their obedience, being ready at their master's commandment, in all things honest, lawful, and reasonable?

24. *Item;* Whether ye do keep silence in the church, cloister, refectory, and dormitorie, at the hours and time specified in your rule?

25. *Item;* Whether ye do keep fasting and abstinence, according to your rules, statutes, ordinances, and laudable customs of this house?

26. *Item;* Whether ye abstain from flesh in time of advent, and other times declared and specified by the law, rules, and laudable customs of this house?

27. *Item;* Whether ye wear shirts and sheets of woollen; or that ye have any constitution, ordinance, or dispensation, granted or made to the contrary, by sufficient and lawful authority?

Profitentes regulum Benedicti quam arctissime tenentur ad prædicta cæremonialia observanda.

28. *Item;* Whether ye do sleep together in the dormitorie under one roof or not?

29. *Item;* Whether ye have all separate beds, or any one of you doth lay with another?

30. *Item;* Whether ye do keep the refectory at meals, so that two parts, at the least, of the whole convent be always there, unless the master at every one time dispense with you to the contrary?

31. *Item;* Whether ye do wear your religious habit continually, and never leave it off but when ye go to bed?

32. *Item;* Whether any brethren of this house have lightly departed hence, and have gone to any other house of like order and profession, without special letters and licence of their master?

33. *Item;* Whether the master and brethren of this house have received and admitted any brother of another house without special licence and letters of his master and head?

34. *Item*; Whether any of you, since the time of your profession, hath gone out of this house to his friends, or otherwise?

35. *Item;* How often he did so, and how long at every time ye tarried forth?

36. *Item;* Whether ye had special licence of your master so to go forth, or not?

37. *Item;* Whether at any time of your being forth, ye changed or left off your habit, or any part thereof?

38. *Item;* Whether ye, or any of you be, or hath been, in manifest apostasy; that is to say, fugitives or vagabonds?

39. *Item;* For what cause or occasion ye have so gone forth, and been in apostasy? and whether the cause

cause of your going forth was by reason of the great cruelty of your master, or by his negligence, not calling you home to your cloister?

40. *Item*; Whether ye be weekly shaven, and do not nourish or suffer your hair to be long? and whether ye wear your apparel according to the rule, not too excessive, nor too exquisite; and in like wise the trappings of your horses, and other your bearing beasts?

41. *Item;* Whether the master and head of this house do use his brethren charitably, without partiality, malice, envy, grudge, or displeasure, more shewed to one than another?

42. *Item;* Whether he do use his disciplines, corrections, and punishments upon his brethren, with mercy, pity, and charity, without cruelty, rigorousness, and enormous hurt, no more favouring one than another?

43. *Item;* Whether any brother, or religious person of this house, be incorrigible?

44. *Item;* Whether the master of this house do use his brethren charitably when they be sick and diseased? and whether, in time of their sickness, he do procure unto them physicians, and all other necessaries?

45. *Item;* Whether he make his accompts (as he ought to do) once every year before his brethren, and chiefly the seniors and officers, to the intent they may be made privy to the state and condition of the house, and know perfectly the due administration thereof?

46. *Item;* Whether the prior, sub-prior, cellerar, kitchener, ferrure, sacristan, or any such-like officer, having administration of any manner revenues of this house, do make his whole and true accompt, according as he is bound to do, not applying any thing by him received to his own proper use or commodity?

47. *Item;* Whether any religious person of this house do bear, occupy, or exercise, more offices than one, for and to his own singular commodity, advantage, or profit, by the partial dealing of the master?

48. *Item;* Whether all and singular the revenues and profits of this house be converted and employed to the behove and use thereof and of the brethren, and according to the founder's mind and giver?

49. *Item;* Whether the master do make sufficient reparations upon his monastery, as the church and all other housing thereto adjoined, and also upon all other the lands, granges, farms, and tenements belonging to the same, and whether he suffer any dilapidation, decay, or ruin, in any part of them?

50. *Item;* Whether there be any inventory made of all and singular the moveable goods, which from time to time have been, and yet be, in this house, as of jewels, reliques, ornaments, vestments, ready money, plate, bedding, with other utensils; also of corn, chattels, and other commodities, to the intent the state and condition of this house may be always known?

51. *Item;* That ye express truly and sincerely the whole state and condition of this house, as in money, plate, cattle, corn, and other goods?

52. *Item;* Whether this monastery be indebted? to whom? and for what cause?

53. *Item;* Whether any of the lands be sold, or mortgaged? and for what sums?

54. *Item;*

54. *Item;* Whether any be let to farm by the master of this house for term of years, and for how many years; and especially whether they be letten for small sums, or for less sums than they were wont to be letten for, to the intent to have great sums of ready money before-hand?

55. *Item;* Whether he do enforce, compel, or constrain his brethren, or any of them, to consent to the sealing of any leases, grants, farm-holds, annuities, corrodies, or any other alienations?

56. *Item;* Whether the plate and jewels, or any part or parcel thereof, or of any other moveable goods of this house, be laid to pledge, sold, or alienated for a time, or for ever? for what cause, and to whom? or otherwise embezzled or consumed?

57. *Item;* Whether the master of this house be wont to give, under his seal of office, or convent-seal, farms, corrodies, annuities, or offices, to his kinsfolk, alliances, friends, or acquaintance, for term of years, or otherwise, to the hurt, hindrance, damage, and impoverishment of this house?

58. *Item;* Whether he be wont to grant any patent, or covent-seal, without the consent of his brethren?

59. *Item;* Whether the covent-seal of this house be surely and safely kept under three keys; that is to say, one remaining and being in the custody of the master, and the other two in the custody of two seniors?

60. *Item;* Whether the muniments and evidences of the lands, rents, and revenues of this house, be safely kept from vermin and moistness?

61. *Item;* Whether the master do keep hospitality, according to the ability of his house, and in like manner as other fathers hereof have done heretofore?

62. *Item;* Whether the master of this house, in receiving any novice, being of willing and toward mind to enter into religion, hath demanded or received, or convented to receive, any money, rewards, or any other temporal commodities, of him so entering, or willing to enter, or of any other his friends? and whether, for not promising, granting, or giving such rewards or gifts, any hath been repelled and not received?

63. *Item;* Whether the novices, and others received into religion, have a preceptor and master deputed unto them, to teach them grammar and good letters?

64. *Item;* Whether any senior of this house be deputed to declare, inform, and instruct them their rules, and whereunto they shall be bounden to observe and keep, after their profession?

65. *Item;* Whether any of you have taken upon him the habit and profession of your religion, chiefly for the intent, hope, or trust, to be made head and master of this house?

66. *Item;* Whether the master of this house, in giving any advocation, nomination, presentation, or collation, of any parsonage, vicarage, chapel, or benefice of the patronage and gift of this house, do take, or use to take, any manner of pension, portion, or other commodity or gains; or else doth make any convention or compaction, whereby any lucre may ensue to him in that behalf?

67. *Item;* Whether he do receive or use to receive, the fruits and revenues of every such benefice vacant, or use to borrow any money of him to whom he intendeth to give such benefice

benefice unto, expressly covenanting or intending, that he so obtaining the said benifice, shall freely and clearly remit the said money so borrowed?

68. *Item;* What and how many benefices the master of this house doth occupy, and keep in his own hands?

69. *Item;* Whether the same benefices be appropriate and united to this house by sufficient authority?

70. *Item;* Whether the master of this house doth make distributions amongst the parishioners of the benefices appropriate, and doth keep and observe all and singular other provisions and ordinances specified and expressed in the appropriations of the same benefices?

Exhibeant omnes et singulas Appropriationes, una cum Ordinationibus et dotationibus Vicariatuum.

71. *Item;* Whether he do promote unto such benefices as be of his gift, sufficient and able persons in learning, manners, and virtue?

72. *Item;* Whether any brother of this house do serve any parish church, being appropriate and united to the same, and how many churches appropriate be so served?

73. *Item;* Whether the master of this house hath and possesseth any benefice with cure, or any other dignity with his abbey?

Si aliquod tale habet, Dispensationem exhibeat.

74. *Item;* Whether the master of this house, at any time since he was first made abbot, or master, did know or believe that he was suspended, or excommunicated, either by the law, or by any judge; and whether he, knowing or supposing himself so to be, did sing mass in the mean time, and before he was absolved?

In visitatione Monialium ad præmissa addantur hæc.

75. *Item;* Whether this monastery hath good and sufficient enclosure, and whether the doors and windows be diligently kept shut, so that no man can have entry into the same, or any part thereof, at in convenient times?

Propter quod necessarium erit Visitatori circumire monasterium, ac videre, ac rimare dispositionem ædificiorum, et an sint aliqua loca pervia per quæ secrete intrari possit; et una secum habeat abbatissam cum duabus aut tribus senioribus monialibus, a quibus tum interroget, an ostia monasterii singulis quibusque noctibus sub clavibus clausa teneantur, et quæ earum monialium senis confectarum, vel an abbas ipsa clavium custodiam tempore nocturno habeant et teneant: nam non est tutum clavium custodiam junioribus committere.

76. *Item;* Whether strangers, men or women, useth commonly to have communication with the sisters of this house, without license of the abbess or prioress, specially in secret places, and in the absence of their sisters?

77. *Item;* Whether any sister of this house were professed for any manner of compulsion of her friends and kinsfolk, or by the abbess or prioress?

78. *Item;* Whether any of the sisters of this house useth to go forth, any whither out of the precinct thereof, without special licence of their abbess or prioress?

79. *Item;* Whether any sister doth use her habit continually out of her cell?

80. *Item;* Wherein every one of you occupieth herself, beside the time of divine service?

81. *Item;*

81. *Item;* Whether any sister of this house hath any familiarity with religious men, secular priests, or lay-men, being not near of kin unto them?

82. *Item;* Whether any sister of this house hath been taken and found with any such accustomably so communing, and could not shew any reasonable cause why they so did?

83. *Item;* Whether any of you doth use to write any letters of love or lascivious fashion, to any person, or receive any such, or have any privy messengers coming and resorting unto you, or any of you, with tokens or gifts, from any manner of secular person or other?

84. *Item;* Whether any of you doth use to speak with any manner of person, by night or by day, by grates or back windows, or other privy places within this monastery, without licence of your head?

85. *Item;* Whether the confessor of this house be a discreet man, of good learning, virtue, and honest behaviour, of good name and fame, and whether he hath been always so taken?

86. *Item;* How ofttimes in the year the sisters of this house useth to be confessed and communicated?

II. General Injunctions to be given on the King's Highness's behalf, in all Monasteries and other Houses, of whatsoever Order or Religion they be. Cott. Libr. Cleop. E. IV.

First; that the abbot, prior, or president, and all other brethren of the place that is visited, shall faithfully, truly, and heartily, keep and observe, and cause, teach, and procure to be kept and observed of other, as much as in them may lie, all and singular contents, as well as in the other of the king's highness succession, given heretofore by them, as in a certain profession lately sealed with the common seal, and subscribed and signed with their own hands: also, that they shall observe and fulfill, by all the means that they best may, the statutes of this realm, made, or to be made, for the suppression and taking away of the usurped and pretended jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome, within this realm; and for the assertion and confirmation of the authority, jurisdiction, and prerogative of our most noble sovereign lord the king, and his successors; and that they shall diligently instruct their juniors and youngers, and all other committed to their care, that the king's power is, by the laws of God, most excellent of all under God in earth; and that we ought to obey him afore all other powers, by God's prescript; and that the bishop of Rome's jurisdiction or authority, heretofore usurped, by no means is founded or established by holy scripture: but that the same, partly by the craft and deceit of the same bishop of Rome, and by his evil canons and decretals, and partly by the toleration and permission of princes, by little and little hath grown up; and therefore now, of most right and equity, is taken away and clean expelled out of his realm.

Also, that the abbot, prior, or president and brethren, may be declared, by the king's supreme power and authority, ecclesiastical, to be absolved and loosed from all manner of obedience, oath, and profession, by them heretofore perchance promised or made to the said bishop of Rome, or to any other in his stead, or occupying his authority, or to any

any other foreign prince or person. And, nevertheless, let it be enjoined to them, that they shall not promise or give such oath or profession to any such foreign potentate hereafter. And if the statutes of the said order religions, or place, seem to bind them to obedience or subjection, or any other recognizance of superiority to the said bishop of Rome, or to any other foreign power, potentate, person, or place, by any ways, such statutes by the king's grace's visitors be utterly annihilate, broken, and declared void and of none effect; and that they be in no case bounden or obligate to the same; and such statutes to be forthwith utterly put forth and abolished out of the books or muniments of that religion, order, or place, by the president and his brethren.

Also, that no monk or brother of this monastery by any means go forth of the precinct of the same.

Also, that women, of what state or degree soever they be, be utterly excluded from entering into the limits or circuit of this monastery or place, unless they first obtain licence of the king's highness, or his visitor.

Also, that there be no entering into this monastery but one, and that by the great fore-gate of the same, which diligently shall be watched and kept by some porter, specially appointed for that purpose, and shall be shut and opened by the same, both day and night, at convenient and accustomed hours; which porter shall repel all manner of women from entrance into the said monastery.

Also, that all and singular brethren and monks of this monastery take their refections altogether, in a place called the *Misericorde*, such days as they eat flesh, and all other days in their refectory: and that at every mess there sit four of them, not of duty demanding to them any certain, usual, or accustomed duty or portion of meat, as they were wont to do; but that they be content with such victuals as is set before them, and there take their refections soberly, without excess, with giving due thanks to God; and that at every such refection, some chapter of the New Testament, or Old, by some of the said brethren, be read and recited to the other, keeping silence and giving audience to the same.

Also, that the abbot and president do daily prepare one table for himself and his guests thither resorting, and that not over-sumptuous, and full of delicate and strange dishes, but honestly furnished with common meats: at which table the said abbot, or some senior in his stead, shall sit to receive and gently entertain the strangers, the guests.

Also, that none of the brethren send any part of his meat, or the leavings thereof, to any person; but that there be assigned an almoner, which shall gather the leavings, both of the covent and strangers tables, after that the servants of the house have had their convenient refections, and distribute the same to poor people; among whom special consideration be had of such, before other, as be kinsfolk to any of the said brethren, if they have like power and debility as other be; and also of those which endeavour themselves, with all their will and labour, to get their living with their hands, yet cannot fully help themselves, for their chargeable houshold and multitude of children: yet let not them be so cherished, that they shall

leave

leave labour and fall to idleness; with consideration also specially to be had of them, which by weakness of their limbs and body be so impotent that they cannot labour; and by no means let such alms be given to valiant, mighty, and idle beggars and vagabonds, as commonly use to resort about such places; which rather, as drove-beasts and mychers, should be driven away and compelled to labour, than in their idleness and lewdness, against the form of the king's grace's statute in this behalf made, cherished, and maintained, to the great hindrance and damage of the common weal.

Also, that all other almses or distributions due, or accustomed to be made, by reason of the foundation, statutes, or customs of this place, be made and given, as largely and as liberally as ever they were at any time heretofore.

Also, that the abbot, prior, or president, shall find wood and fuel sufficient to make fire in the refectory, from *All-hallow-even* to *Good-Friday*.

Sir Philip Sydney's Funeral, (Extracted from the Book of Funerals of Nicholas Dethick, Windsor Herald, son of Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King at Arms.) From an original MS. in the Possession of the Marquis of Buckingham.

The order of the funerall of Sir Phillipp Sydney, knight, L. governor of Flushing, whose funeral was solemnised in Powles, the 16 of February, 1586, and the proceading from sir Wm. Pellam's house thorough London.

The 2 conductors } John Davis. John Duff.

Gents. of Greyes Inne, 2 by 2.

Poore men, 2 by 2.

Tow sargents for the horsemen, } John Thomas. Henry Powell.

Covered with black beyes. The drummes and fyfes, } 4

In a cloth mandilion or cassock. The ensigne barer, } Henry Whitton.

The lieutenant of the horsemen, } Mr. Thebauld.

The corporalle for the horsemen, } Alexander Williams.

Trompets, 4, allowed black cloth cassocks.

The gydon, } William Bulstrod, in a black velvet cassock, long sleeves.

The lieutenant for the horsemen, } Mr. Crispe.

Tow yomen, conductors, } Robert Snowe. Tho. Jenkinson.

The standart, borne by } Mr. Richard Grome.

Servants

Servants to the deffunct in black robes. } . . . . .

The Surgion, } Wm. Kelly.
The Phisicion, } Mr. Doctor James.
The steward, Mr. Griffin Madock.
The essquieres in gownes, 2 by 2.
The knights in gownes, 2 by 2.
Towe chaplins. } Mr. Payne. Mr. Styte.
A page, riding on the horse for the feld, baring the broken staff in a black velvet cassock. } Henry Davers.
The *bard* horse, Daniel Bacheler, baring the ax or septer, in a black velvet cassock.
Tow yomen usshers, } Wm. Jones. Robt. Johnes.
The Deane of Powles.

Windsor and Chester kept the churche, and placed all as they came in, divers of the Qn^s. Mag^s. garde and of my L. of Lester's men with their halberds to kepe the dores, and at the corpse coming to the west end, was gave this watch word, "Open, the soure fruit is "some."

The great banner, capitaine Whytt.
Officers of armes.
Portcullis the spoures.
Blue mantell bare the gauntlete.
Rouge dragon bare the helme and creast.
Richemond bare the sword and the targe.
Sommerset bare, the coat of armes of dammaske.
A gent. ussher, Mr. Linley.
Then Clarencieux.

Assistant, Mr. Tho. Dudley. Mr. Henry Sydney.
Assistant, Mr. Foulks Grevell. Mr. Pagenham.

The corpse, raised on a beare, blackt, and 14 yomen with eache of them a black staff with a couch of yron on the end to rest.

Assistant, Mr. Edward Wotton. Mr. Wm. Sydney.
Assistant, Mr. Edward Dyer. Mr. Walsingham.

Sir Robt. Sydney, cheff mourner.
In gowns and hoods, Mr. Tho. West, Mr. Jo. Harrington, Mr. Hen. Goodwin. } Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams. Sir Hen. Harrington. Mr. Tho. Sydney.
Tow gent. usshers.

	The erle of Lecester.	the erle of Honntington.
Long black robes.	The erle of Essex.	the L. Willoughby, of Erby.
	The L. North.	Mr. Wm. Knowles.

Then the States of Holland, in long black robes.
Then the swordbearer.
Then the L. mayor in blacke.
Then the aldermen, 2 by 2.
Then the company of the grosers, 2 by 2.
Then 300 shott.
Then the pykemen and halberdyers.

The said Sir Phillipp was slaine with a musket shot in his thigh, and deceased at Arnim, beyond seas, the of October, 1586, and was hurt the of September in the said yeare; whose corpse was, the 4 of November, brought up the river of Themmes in his barke, all blacke sayles, masts, yardes, &c. with black auncient stremers of black silk, and the said ship was hanged all with blacke bayes, and scochions thereon on past bord, (with his and his wyfes in pale, helme and crest); in the cabin where he lay was the corpse covered with a pall of blacke velvet, escochions thereon, his helmet, armes, sworde, and gauntlette on the corpse. So the said Fryday at night, being the 4 of November, was brought to the Myneries to sir Wm. Pellam's, without Algat, and there continued till the day of the funerall; the said place where the corpse remayned, was hanged downe to the ground, and all the stairs downe to the porche with black bayes, (escochions thereon,) the body was *cered*, lided, and coffined. The said deffunct married daughter to sir Francis Walsingham, and had issue.

After the funerall was done, the lords, &c. went to the earle of Lester's house to dinner, and the heraulds had ther messe of meat in Mr. Tho. Dudley's chamb.

The body was not put into the ground 'till Fryday the 14th of February, at night, by Mr. Clarencieux, the chaplin of the commons. This Valliant Knight lieth buried in Powl's church, at the *stand* behind the common tabell, in the walle, by 2 pillers.

The day the *hearse* was taken downe, which was with a *topp*, &c. of 6 principalls, the velvet, &c.

☞ For this funerall, Mr. Clarencieux agreed for a hundred and seventy pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Two Essays on the State of the Argument, for the Existence of a DEITY, *by the late Dr. Paley.*

ESSAY. I.

IN crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there, I might possibly answer, that, for any thing I knew to the contrary, it had lain there for ever; nor would it perhaps be very easy to shew the absurdity of this answer. But suppose I had found a watch upon the ground, and it should be enquired how the watch happened to be in that place, I should hardly think of the answer which I had before given, that, for any thing I knew, the watch might have always been there: Yet why should not this answer serve for the watch, as well as for the stone? Why is it not as admissible in the second case, as in the first? For this reason, and for no other, viz. that when we come to inspect the watch, we perceive (what we could not discover in the stone) that its several parts are framed and put together for a purpose, e. g. that they are so formed and adjusted as to produce motion, and that motion so regulated as to point out the hour of the day; that, if the several parts had been differently shaped from what they are, of a different size from what they are, or placed after any other manner, or in any other order, than that in which they are placed, either no motion at all would have been carried on in the machine, or none which would have answered the use that is now served by it. To reckon up a few of the plainest of these parts, and of their offices, all tending to one result. We see a cylindrical box, containing a coiled elastic spring, which, by its endeavour to relax itself, turns round the box. We next observe a flexible chain, (artificially wrought for the sake of flexure,) communicating the action of the spring from the box to the fusee. We then find a series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in, and apply to each other, conducting the motion from the fusee to the balance, and from the balance to the pointer; and at the same time, by the size and shape of those wheels, so regulating that motion, as to terminate in causing an index, by an equable and measured progression, to pass over a given space in a given time. We take notice that the wheels are made of brass, in order to keep them from rust; the springs of steel, no other

metal being so elastic; that over the face of the watch there is placed a glass, a material employed in no other part of the work, but in the room of which, if there had been any other than a transparent substance, the hour could not be seen without opening the case. This mechanism being observed, (it requires indeed an examination of the instrument, and perhaps some previous knowledge of the subject, to perceive and understand it; but being once, as we have said, observed and understood,) the inference we think is inevitable; that the watch must have had a maker: that there must have existed, at some time and at some place or other, an artificer or artificers, who formed it for the purpose which we find it actually to answer; who comprehended its construction, and designed its use.

1. Nor would it, I apprehend, weaken the conclusion, that we had never seen a watch made; that we had never known an artist capable of making one; that we were altogether incapable of executing such a piece of workmanship ourselves, or of understanding in what manner it was performed: all this being no more than what is true of some exquisite remains of ancient art, of some lost arts, and, to the generality of mankind, of the more curious productions of modern manufacture. Does one man in a million know how oval frames are turned? Ignorance of this kind exalts our opinion of the unseen and unknown artist's skill, if he be unseen and unknown, but raises no doubt in our minds of the existence and agency of such an artist, at some former time, and in some place or other. Nor can I perceive that it varies at all the inference, whether the question arise concerning a human agent, or concerning an agent of a different species, or an agent possessing, in some respects, a different nature.

2. Neither, secondly, would it invalidate our conclusion, that the watch sometimes went wrong, or that it seldom went exactly right. The purpose of the machinery, the design, and the designer, might be evident, and in the case supposed would be evident, in whatever way we accounted for the irregularity of the movement, or whether we could account for it or not. It is not necessary that a machine be perfect, in order to shew with what design it was made: still less necessary, where the only question is, whether it were made with any design at all.

3. Nor, thirdly, would it bring any uncertainty into the argument, if there were a few parts of the watch, concerning which we could not discover, or had not yet discovered, in what manner they conduced to the general effect; or even some parts, concerning which we could not ascertain, whether they conduced to that effect in any manner whatever. For, as to the first branch of the case, if, by the loss, or disorder, or decay of the parts in question, the movement of the watch were found in fact to be stopped, or disturbed, or retarded, no doubt would remain in our minds as to the utility or intention of these parts, although we should be unable to investigate the manner according to which, or the connection by which, the ultimate effect depended upon their action or assistance: and the more complex is the machine,

machine, the more likely is this obscurity to arise. Then, as to the second thing supposed, namely, that there were parts which might be spared without prejudice to the movement of the watch, and that we had proved, by this experiment, these superfluous parts, even if we were completely assured that they were such, would not vacate the reasoning, which we had instituted concerning other parts. The indication of contrivance remained, with respect to them, nearly as it was before.

4. Nor, fourthly, would any man in his senses think the existence of the watch, with its various machinery, accounted for, by being told that it was one out of possible combinations of material forms; that whatever he had found in the place where he found the watch, must have contained some internal configuration or other; and that this configuration might be the structure now exhibited, viz. of the works of a watch, as well as a different structure.

5. Nor, fifthly, would it yield his enquiry more satisfaction to be answered, that there existed in things a principle of order, which had disposed the parts of the watch into their present form and situation. He never knew a watch made by the principle of order, nor can he form to himself an idea of what is meant by a principle of order, distinct from the intelligence of the watchmaker.

6. Sixthly, he would be surprised to hear that the mechanism of the watch was no proof of contrivance, only a motive to induce the mind to think so.

7. And not less surprised to be informed, that the watch in his hand was nothing more than the result of the laws of metallic nature. It is a perversion of language to assign any law as the efficient operative cause of any thing. A law presupposes an agent; for it is only the mode, according to which an agent proceeds, it implies a power; for it is the order, according to which that power acts. Without this agent, without this power, which are both distinct from itself, the law does nothing; is nothing. The expression, "the law of metallic nature," may sound strange and harsh to a philosophic ear, but it seems quite as justifiable as some others which are more familiar to him, such as, "the law of vegetable "nature,"---"the law of animal "nature," or indeed, as, "the law "of nature," in general, when assigned as the cause of phænomena, in exclusion of agency and power; or when it is substituted into the place of these.

8. Neither, lastly, would our observer be driven out of his conclusion, or from his confidence in its truth, by being told, that he knew nothing at all about the matter. He knows enough for his argument. He knows the utility of the end: he knows the subserviency and adaptation of the means to the end. These points being known, his ignorance of other points, his doubts concerning other points, affect not the certainty of his reasoning. The consciousness of knowing little, need not beget a distrust of that which he does know.

ESSAY. II.

State of the Argument Continued.

Suppose, in the next place, that the person who found the watch should, after some time, discover that, in addition to all the properties which he had hitherto observed in it, it possessed the unexpected property of producing, in the course of its movement, another watch like itself; (the thing is conceivable;) that it contained within it a mechanism, a system of parts, a mould for instance, or a complex adjustment of laths, files, and other tools, evidently and separately calculated for this purpose; let us enquire, what effect ought such a discovery to have upon his former conclusion?

1. The first effect would be to increase his admiration of the contrivance, and his conviction of the consummate skill of the contriver. Whether he regarded the object of the contrivance, the distinct apparatus, the intricate, yet in many parts intelligible, mechanism by which it was carried on, he would perceive, in this new observation, nothing but an additional reason for doing what he had already done; for referring the construction of the watch to design, and to supreme art. If that construction without this property, or, which is the same thing, before this property had been noticed, proved intention and art to have been employed about it; still more strong would the proof appear, when he came to the knowledge of this further property, the crown and perfection of all the rest.

2. He would reflect, that though the watch before him were (in some sense) the maker of the watch which was fabricated in the course of its movement, yet it was in a very different sense from that in which a carpenter, for instance, is the maker of a chair; the author of its contrivance, the cause of the relation of its parts to their use. With respect to these, the first watch was no cause at all to the second: in no such sense as this, was it the author of the constitution and order, either of the parts which the new watch contained, or of the parts by the aid and instrumentality, of which it was produced. We might possibly say, but with great latitude of expression, that a stream of water ground corn: but no latitude of expression would allow us to say, no stretch of conjecture could lead us to think, that the stream of water built the mill, though it were too ancient for us to know who the builder was. What the stream of water does in the affair is neither more nor less than this: by the application of an unintelligent impulse, to a mechanism previously arranged, arranged independantly of it, and arranged by intelligence, an effect is produced, viz. the corn is ground. But the effect results from the arrangement. The force of the stream cannot be said to be the cause or author of the effect, still less of the arrangement. Understanding and plan, in the formation of the mill, were not the less necessary for any share which the water has in grinding the corn: yet is this share the same as that which the watch would have contributed to the production of the new watch, upon the supposition assumed in the last section. Therefore,

3. Though it be now no longer probable, that the individual watch which our observer had found was made

made immediately by the hand of an artificer, yet doth not this alteration in any wise affect the inference, that an artificer had been originally employed and concerned in the production. The argument from design remains as it was. Marks of design and contrivance are no more accounted for now than they were before. In the same thing, we may ask for the cause of different properties. We may ask for the cause of the colour of a body, of its hardness, of its heat;---and these causes may be all different. We are now asking for the cause of that subserviency to an use, that relation to an end, which we have remarked in the watch before us. No answer is given to this question, by telling us that a preceding watch produced it. There cannot be a design without a designer; contrivance without a contriver; order without choice; arrangement, without any thing capable of arranging; subserviency and relation to a purpose; means suitable to an end, and executing their office in accomplishing that end, without the end ever having been contemplated, or the means accommodated to it. Arrangement, disposition of parts, subserviency of means to an end, relation of instruments to an use, imply the presence of intelligence and mind. No one, therefore, can rationally believe, that the insensible, inanimate watch, from which the watch before us issued, was the proper cause of the mechanism we so much admire in it; could be truly said to have constructed the instrument, disposed its parts, assigned their office, determined their order, action, and mutual dependency; combined their several motions into one result, and that also a result connected with the utilities of other beings. All these properties, therefore, are as much unaccounted for as they were before.

4. Nor is any thing gained by running the difficulty further back, i. e. by supposing the watch before us to have been produced from another watch, that from a former, and so on indefinitely. Our going back ever so far brings us no nearer to the least degree of satisfaction upon the subject. Contrivance is still unaccounted for. We still want a contriver. A designing mind is neither supplied by this supposition, nor dispensed with. If the difficulty were diminished the further we went back indefinitely, we might exhaust it. And this is the only case to which this sort of reasoning applies. Where there is a tendency, or, as we increase the number of terms, a continual approach towards a limit, (there) by supposing the number of terms to be what is called infinite, we may conceive the limit to be attained: but where there is no such tendency or approach, nothing is effected by lengthening the series. There is no difference as to the point in question, (whatever there may be as to many points,) between one series and another; between a series which is finite, and a series which is infinite. A chain composed of an infinite number of links, can no more support itself than a chain composed of a finite number of links. And of this we are assured, (though we never can have tried the experiment,) because by increasing the number of links, from ten for instance to a hundred, from a hundred to a thousand, &c. we make not the smallest approach,

we observe not the smallest tendency towards self support. There is no difference in this respect, (yet there may be a great difference in several respects,) between a chain of a greater or less length, between one chain and another, between one that is finite, and one that is indefinite. This very much resembles the case before us. The machine, which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. Contrivance must have had a contriver, design a designer; whether the machine immediately proceeded from another machine or not. That circumstance alters not the case. That other machine may, in like manner, have proceeded from a former machine: nor does that alter the case: contrivance must have had a contriver. That former one from one preceding it: no alteration still: a contriver is still necessary. No tendency is perceived, no approach towards a diminution of this necessity. It is the same with any and every succession of these machines; a succession of ten, of a hundred, of a thousand; with one series as with another; a series which is finite, as with a series which is infinite. In whatever other respects they may differ, in this they do not. In all, equally, contrivance and design are unaccounted for.

The question is not simply, How came the first watch into existence? which question, it may be pretended, is done away, by supposing the series of watches, thus produced from one another, to have been infinite, and consequently to have had no such first, for which it was necessary to provide a cause. This, perhaps, would have been nearly the state of the question, if nothing had been before us but an unorganized, unmechanized substance, without mark or indication of contrivance. It might be difficult to shew that such substance could not have existed from eternity, either in succession (if it were possible, which I think it is not, for unorganized bodies to spring from one another,) or by individual perpetuity. But that is not the question now. To suppose it to be so, is to suppose that it made no difference whether we had found a watch or a stone. As it is, the metaphysics of that question have no place; for in the watch which we are examining are seen contrivance, design; an end, a purpose; means for the end, adaptation to the purpose. And the question which irrisistibly presses upon our thoughts is, whence this contrivance and design? The thing required is the intending mind, the adapting hand, the intelligence by which that hand was directed. This question, this demand, is not shaken off by increasing a number or succession of substances, destitute of these properties; nor the more, by increasing that number to infinity. If it be said, that, upon the supposition of one watch being produced from another, in the course of that other's movements, and by that means of the mechanism within it, we have a cause for the watch in my hand, viz. the watch from which it proceeded, I deny that, for the design, the contrivance, the suitableness of means to an end, the adaptation of instruments to an use, (all which we discover in the watch,) we have any cause whatever. It is in vain, therefore, to assign a series of such causes, or to alledge, that a series may be carried back to infinity; for I do not admit that we have yet any

cause

cause at all for the phænomena, still less any series of causes, either finite or infinite. Here is contrivance, but no contriver: proofs of design, but no designer.

5. Our observer would further also reflect, that the maker of the watch before him was, in truth and reality, the maker of every watch produced from it, there being no difference (except that the latter manifests a more exquisite skill) between the making of another watch with his own hands, by the mediation of files, laths, chisels, &c. and the disposing, fixing, and inserting, of these instruments, or of others equivalent to them, in the body of the watch already made, in such a manner as to form a new watch in the course of the movements which he had given to the old one. It is only working by one set of tools instead of another.

The conclusion which the first examination of the watch, of its works, construction, and movement suggested, was that it must have had, for the cause and author of that construction, an artificer, who understood its mechanism, and designed its use. This conclusion is invincible. A second examination presents us with a new discovery. The watch is found, in the course of its movement, to produce another watch, similar to itself: and not only so, but we perceive in it a system of organization, separately calculated for that purpose. What effect would this discovery have, or ought it to have, upon our former inference? What, as hath already been said, but to increase, beyond measure, our admiration of the skill which had been employed in the formation of such a machine? Or shall it, instead of this, all at once turn us round to an opposite conclusion, viz. that no art or skill whatever has been concerned in the business, although all other evidences of art and skill remain as they were, and this last and supreme piece of art be now added to the rest? Can this be maintained without absurdity? Yet this is atheism.

View of Manners and Society in Holland, in three Papers, translated from the Dutch Spectator, a celebrated Periodical Work, and entitled, "Natural Courtship."

In my earliest youth I experienced in myself, as well as in my companions, during that blossom of life, that those who had their share of wit were so wonderfully vain of it, as to suppose it to be the pivot on which all society turns, and that nothing can be well executed without it.

Full of these thoughts, I often considered how peasants, labourers, handicraft-men, in short, stupid and ignorant fellows, when they were in love, could manage so as to acquaint the object of their love with their inclinations; and to make such communication agreeable. A declaration of love, of which I had read many adorned and pleasant specimens in novels and tales of gallantry, appeared to me as a masterpiece of human understanding, and I imagined that a lover, who in this respect acquitted himself uncouthly and clownishly, would immediately be dismissed and forbidden ever to return to the charge.

I obtained some knowledge of artless courtship whilst on a visit to a nobleman, at his country house: during my stay, a fair was held at the

the village, which was resorted to by a great number of young countrymen and women, who were afterwards entertained at the seat. I listened to several loving couples, and although (gaining somewhat more experience) I clearly saw that, amongst those unmannerly clowns, love was no less tender and vehement than amongst the best educated; still their manner of expressing it appeared to me ungentle and even loathsome, and I was willing to believe that if it made any impression on the minds of the women, it should be wholly ascribed to their being equally void of sense and delicacy.

My seeing these matters in this light, was because I did not compare their courtship to nature, but to the aforesaid politeness of fashionable gallants. However I soon corrected my mistake, and learnt that love, which so often makes the most shrewd dull, as often renders the most innocent subtle; and causes talents to appear which had till then lain dormant, and unknown even to themselves. As soon as that all-conquering passion has taken possession of the heart, it immediately banishes from thence all rusticity, at least towards the beloved object. Never is it more eloquent, nor better able to represent itself in the most forcible and lively manner, than when left entirely to itself, uncontrolled by the understanding. It then, by the expressions which its energy creates, appears in its native truth and sincerity, and can hardly fail to make itself understood and felt. The heart is interested, and infallibly causes the beloved object to attend to it. Of this truth I not long since found an agreeable specimen, which I shall endeavour to paint in its true colours.

Sitting one evening in a parlour next the street, at a window, in order to enjoy a beautiful moonlight night, I saw, from behind the blind, without being seen myself, my next-door neighbour's daughter, a sweet, modest, and orderly young girl, eighteen or nineteen years of age, stand on the steps before her door, with a stove under her apron, [*a stove is a small wooden box (a hollow cube of ten inches) with holes in the top, containing an earthen pan with lighted turf, which the women in Holland place under their feet in winter,*] probably waiting for her mother, a worthy decent widow, who, assisted by this her only child, creditably gained her living by needle-work. While she was standing there, a carpenter's apprentice, a well-made young lad, apparently not much older than the girl, but somewhat clumsy, approached her, with his hat in his hand, and with every sympton of bashfulness. She immediately retreated towards the door, a little surprised, when the young man accosted her thus:—Oh! neighbour, I beg you will not be afraid of me; I would not hurt a child, much less you; I only request, my dear girl, that you will permit me to light my pipe at your stove. These words, spoken with a trembling voice, and which rather appeared to proceed from one who was himself afraid, than who wished to make others so, made Agnes easy. O yes, friend, answered she, 'tis much at your service, but what ails you, you appear to be disordered. (She then handed him the stove.) That I am, my dear child, replied he, and if you will allow me a few minutes, I will tell you the reason. In the mean time he was busy in attempting to light his pipe as slowly as

as possible, and every puff ended with a sigh. At last being a little recovered, Do not you know me then, neighbour? said the poor lad. Well, I own I have some slight knowledge of your person, says she, as I have seen you pass this way more than once. No wonder, surely, replied the young man, I have passed by this door above a hundred times, but I never dared to speak to you: 'twas as if I had an ague-fit, when I only attempted to move a foot towards you. But now I have taken courage. Listen, I must break the ice, without which I cannot rest night or day, for your sake, and I hope, my dear girl, you will take it in good part, and not be angry with me, because I love you, which cannot possibly do you any harm. . . . . .

Ah! do but hear this mad boy, interrupted Agnes, how nicely he wheedles; one might think him in earnest. Come, come, my lad, that pipe-lighting lasts too long, you have not met with the proper person I assure you; had I known you came here to make a fool of me, you should not have had the use of my fire; come quickly friend, return the stove, and march off to other girls who may believe such stories.—I make a fool of you! I make a fool of you! see, when I hear such words from you, 'tis as if a knife was piercing my heart. Oh! my angel, my dear soul, do not believe that of me; there is not a bit of falsehood in my whole heart from top to bottom: every one who knows me will bear witness to that, my dearest girl. Come, come, said she, don't dally, give me my stove directly; I must go in doors, and moreover I am not called dearest nor angel, and I do not permit you to call me by those names any more. Agnes was I christened, and so must you call me, if you have any thing to say to me. Well, now then, my dear Agnes, resumed the lad, apparently hurt by the spitefulness of the girl, I did not know I thereby offended you: those words issued from my mouth of their own accord, I never sought for them, they were at my tongue's end. I am quite inexperienced in the world, and you are, as true as I live, the first young woman I ever spoke to. I shall take better care in future, my dear Agnes; here is your stove, but I beg you will grant me leave to say a few more words: what would you gain by my becoming sick through sorrow? you need not believe what I tell you of myself, but only hear me. My parents live just by, in the next street, and are esteemed as worthy, honest people. I am their only son, and have one sister. They are in easy circumstances, and I am of a good profession, which I diligently follow: moreover I have an old aunt, who lives warmly on her income; she loves me as if I were her own child, and my sister and I are her heirs: so that in time I may be master-carpenter, and make you a happy wife, my dearest Agnes. Nobody ever sees me in taverns or alehouses. I go to church every Sunday, and at Easter I hope to make my confession. You will, on enquiry, find all this to be exactly as I have stated, and if I have told you the smallest fib, I am content never more to see your pretty face, and that is all I can say.

The young woman had listened with too much attention to all this, to have heard it with indifference.

Neighbour, says she, in a more friendly

friendly tone, all that you have now told me may be true; I have not such a bad opinion of you, even to doubt it. But there is no reason for me to enquire about the matter; I have nothing to do with it; it is none of my business. You have parents and a rich aunt; so much the better for you; I wish you a good night, I must retire. I expect my mother every minute, and if she found me here so late in the evening talking with a man, she would make a fine uproar, and in which she would certainly not be to blame.

Upon this the young man took Agnes by the hand with a friendly force, and entreated her, sobbing, (and I really believe the poor fellow shed tears) not to send him away so comfortless. I beg of you, dearly as I love you, sweet Agnes, to remain here a little longer; how can you have the heart to part with me in this manner, good natured as you are... Do but see now, said Agnes, laughing, this is too foolish to mind: how can you know whether I am good natured or not, when this is the first time you ever spoke to me, or have you been enquiring about me, as you want me to do about you?

Enquire about you, my dear Agnes! about you! I had rather lose my life. I want no information; I am certain that you are good natured, that you are virtuous, and that you are as deserving a young woman as any living. Do not ask me how I know it; I see it in your dear face, and I feel it in my heart: that cannot deceive me, and I would stake my life for its truth. But hearken, Agnes, I should be sorry your mother should scold you upon my account, and I also feel your little hands grow as cold as ice; only let me ask you one question: Is there another lover who may have spoken to you first? if so, I would drop the affair, notwithstanding the hardship it would be to me, because I am too honest to endeavour to be another man's hinderance.

As to this, says Agnes, I will give you a direct answer. No, I have never had any lover, neither do I want any, be he whom he will; I can easily wait eight or ten years for that, and I love my mother too much to leave her so soon. Therefore, neighbour, do not give yourself any fruitless trouble about me. In the situation you have represented yourself, you will soon find a handsomer girl than I am, and perhaps a pretty penny into the bargain, which you will not get with me, for my mother and I have enough to do, with œconomy, to get through the world creditably.

So much the better, my dear Agnes, said the young man; so much the more pleasure I shall have, if I may be so happy as to enable you to live more comfortably. Oh! if I might obtain from you, my dear Agnes, leave to visit you now and then: if you would only grant me this favour, I would not wish to change with the richest Burgermaster's son in the whole city.—At any rate, said Agnes, you cannot ask that of me, but of my mother. But you need not trouble yourself about that, because she would not listen to it, and if she did, I should not allow it. Once is as good as a thousand times, and I tell you I will have nothing to do with lovers.—But, my dear Agnes, may not I now and then pass by your door?

Well, silly boy, says she, laughing, can I hinder that? is not the street

street as free for you as for another?—Yes, but you know, cunning Agnes, what I want, which is to see you at the door. That might possibly happen, said she, but if it did, you are not to speak to me, or I should take it very ill.

No, you won't, my dearest Agnes.—You shall find it so, only venture. This she said with a kind of peevishness which appeared to me affected; and with this, after the good-tempered youth had in vain begged for a kiss, which however he did not dare to press much for, from the respect peculiar to honest and heartfelt tenderness, the courtship of the evening ended. But what I thought a good omen in favour of the young man, was, that Agnes, having shut the door after her, opened it again as softly as possible in order to have a peep at him, and afterwards as softly shut it.

Da veniam fasso, vix patienter amo.
OVID.

Ah! sweetest maid, my flame approve,
And pardon an impatient love.

After this first attack of our apprentice on the heart of the good Agnes, I thought he would not fail to take his chance of renewing it on the following Sunday. In this I did not mistake, and in the afternoon, as soon as service was ended, I beheld him slowly approaching, neatly dressed and his hair powdered, which greatly mended his appearance. But the poor lad's trouble was fruitless. Agnes's door and windows still remained shut, which, when he strolled past the house for the third time, made him dejectedly cast his eyes up to heaven, as if in reproach for Agnes's cruelty and want of feeling. I am sure if the lass had seen him in that condition, she would have pitied him. However it was not her fault, as she was just gone out with her mother, a prayer-book under her arm, probably to attend evening-service. My compassion was excited for the poor hopeless youngster, who, as all real and tender lovers always fear the worst, certainly fancied that Agnes disliked, and would never have a favourable opinion of him.

During the rest of the week I was either from home, or engaged, so that I learnt no more of the matter till the Sunday following; when, on returning from church, I saw the young man walk before me towards our street; but was surprised to find he accompanied a young woman, with whom he was earnestly discoursing. She appeared to be about the age of Agnes, and as pretty, but although not more fashionably, she was more expensively drest, and wore various golden trinkets. I doubted not but his view was to outbrave Agnes, and to revenge himself for her crossness, by showing her that he needed not be so much concerned for her, and although she slighted him, he could be well received by other girls, her equals at least. I followed them gently, and to my great astonishment saw this young couple knock at Agnes's door: this astonishment however subsided, when I heard him call the young woman sister. I then immediately understood the matter, and perceived that James must have acquainted his sister with his distress, and that love had inspired him with sense enough to discover, that there could be no means more certain of obtaining access to his sweetheart, than by making the two girls acquainted with each other. Whether this

this visit was under pretence of bespeaking some linen, or that the coast was already clear, I know not; but I perceived that the door was opened by the mother herself, and brother and sister entered, the latter a little startled, the former as pale as death, and doubtless with a palpitating heart. After they had staid about an hour, I could hear that they rose to depart, and I went immediately to my window. When the door opened I heard the mother say: well then, Agnes, 'tis charming weather, I have no objection, child; but do not stay out long. No, mother, was the answer, as Kitty desires me, we shall only take a turn, and be back in half an hour. On this they marched off, and really returned within the time.

Agnes was going to knock, but was prevented by her gallant, who, in the most moving tone, begged to take leave with a single kiss. Notwithstanding he appeared to have greatly forwarded his suit, I doubt whether he would have succeeded, if sister Kitty had not interfered. Well, my dear Agnes, said the friendly girl, that is no such great matter; any young lass will readily grant so slight a favour, even to a stranger who had seen her safe home: besides, a kiss is nothing; if you don't like it, wipe it off. Upon this Agnes submitted, and I counted distinctly, by the smacking, that it cost her three kisses, the first, as I firmly believe, she had ever granted to a man, and which I do not think the enraptured James would have missed for three thousand florins. Since that day Kitty visits her new friend at least three times a week; her brother never fails coming to fetch her home, and when the weather permits, takes a walk with his sweetheart: pleading the cause of his honest love, even in presence of his sister. Not only my maid-servants, but also all the women in the neighbourhood, have discovered the whole affair, and knowing James to be a sober young man, and in circumstances that the girls would be glad of him for themselves, as well as the mothers for their daughters, speak spitefully of the imprudence of my neighbour, who suffers such an intercourse. One of my maids even told me that some of them, under pretence of friendship, had been trying to persuade Agnes's mother that James could not mean honourably, and that, if he did, his father, who is proprietor of several houses, and master of a lucrative profession, would never permit his only son to marry a girl without any fortune: but our dame, who does not want sense, coolly thanked them for their advice, begging that they would not trouble themselves about her affairs, which she was very able to manage without their interference.

It is hardly to be imagined how much our young man is altered, since his suit goes on so swimmingly. He is as close as a rose-bud, and though he was formerly a mere milk-sop, with his head hanging, his arms and legs used for no other purpose than to work, and change his place, he now marches as erect, and with as easy an air as most young men: his hair is neatly and fashionably cut, his hat cocked, and although he wears the same clothes, they appear to fit him very differently. His method of speaking is no longer the same, and his tongue is loosened and voluble.

It is exactly the same with Agnes: all her features, however beautiful, were dull and unmeaning, from her innocence

innocence and insensibility; at present they are animated and expressive, and her bright eyes begin to learn their proper language, and at times shoot forth glances, unexpected, and heretofore unknown to them. Perhaps I may be asked how I became acquainted with this total change in the manners of these young people, which I shall shortly answer. I soon learnt that James's father was a man with whom I was well acquainted, having served him in my character of counsellor many times with success, which caused him frequently to solicit my advice and assistance in other affairs not relative to my profession.

One day I received an unexpected visit from the good old man, purposely to know my opinion about his son's courtship. You have so frequently successfully assisted me, Mr. Counsellor, said he, that I trust you will not refuse hearing me now, about a matter of importance to me. You certainly know, as the whole neighbourhood talks of it, that my son courts your neighbour Agnes. He is crazy after her, which is no wonder; we have been in the same situation, and I must say, that he is so careful, so orderly, and pleases me and his mother so well, that we should be sorry to cross his inclinations, which would certainly render him miserable, and perhaps lead him to the grave.

You probably are acquainted with your neighbours, and may be able to inform me what they are.—I now thought the good man wished to know if the girl had any money, so that I answered him that I did not think they possessed much; that, as far as I could see, the young woman had plenty of clothes, but that I did not suppose that the mother could give her daughter any marriage-portion. I do not ask you that, replied my honest client; the daughter herself told the very same thing to James at the first outset, and that is a matter of indifference to us; the sweetest money is what one earns one's self. My son understands his profession, and is industrious: I shall shortly let him exhibit his masterpiece, and undergo his examination; and between you and me, I have with care and œconomy accumulated much more than people think for; I only want you to tell me, whether Agnes conducts herself with propriety, and especially if she is good-tempered, for my James is a sheepish boy, and if he married a vixen it would break his heart. This, however, I cannot believe of the girl, pleasing as she is: our Kitty is almost as much in love with her, as her brother is, and my dame is already as fond of her as if she were her own daughter. I answered him, that his and his family's friendship could not be better bestowed, than on Agnes; that I durst venture to be answerable for her good temper; that she was well-educated, and that, although I could in my house hear almost every thing that was going forward next door, I had not, during six years, heard the least noisy word between mother and daughter; that she was as dutiful as possible to the old lady, and as to neatness and œconomy, my neighbour was well grounded in both, and that her daughter, sensible as she was, must have learnt the same from her. In a word, that I did not doubt but James had made an excellent choice, and would with Agnes be a happy man.

Well, I am heartily glad you give the girl such a good character, said the

the worthy man, but do not you think it better the young folks should wait a year or two before they marry? at present I fear it would only be children's play.

No, my dear neighbour, said I, that is not by any means my opinion. These matters must not be kept drawling, or we risk their non-completion through envy and slander. I would immediately bring every thing to a conclusion, and the sooner the better. Your son, who has hitherto lived so temperately, will now, as I firmly believe, approach the nuptial chamber with a purity equal to that of Agnes. You understand me, but you will perhaps hardly believe how much this reciprocally contributes to a steadfast wedded love.

Well, then, Mr. Counsellor, it will be best to conclude the wedding directly: but I have one request to make you, which I hope you will not refuse: I have invited Agnes and her mother to dine with us tomorrow. Our aunt will likewise be of the party; one of these days, the children will inherit a pretty sum from her, but it is better to wait than to fast for it, for she may, as you know, bequeath it from them. So much for this. My request is, therefore, that you partake of our meal, and then we may come to some resolution on the subject. You will not be sumptuously entertained; we know nothing of such things; we shall send some ribs of beef to the oven, and my dame will prepare a dish of grey pease, and some other trifles; at any rate there will be enough.

I was much pleased with this invitation, and promised that I should certainly attend at the hour appointed.

——— *Ante omnia vultus,*
Accessere boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas. OVID.

We found to make a happy party,
A chearful face, and welcome hearty.

As I endeavour to avoid the repetition of unnecessary compliments, when I visit my friends, I never am the first comer of the guests, so that I suited myself to the precise dinner hour of my worthy client, and made my appearance with the first dishes. I was the only person waited for, and I do not remember to have been received any where with more natural tokens of unfeigned regard. The company consisted of Agnes and her mother, and the family, which with myself and the old aunt, (whose presence I thought a good sign) made the number eight. The old man took my hand, which, from mere frank-heartedness he squeezed roughly. His dame came and offered me her lips, which I kissed with a loud smack, as well as those of our aunt, who mumbled ten times that I was heartily welcome.

For this slightly disagreeable job, I was amply made amends, by three kisses, without guile, which each of the young girls exchanged for as many of mine, and which I enjoyed with less noise and more leisure than the former. Agnes, who doubtless knew I had used my best endeavours to forward the match, seeing me approach her, turned as red as scarlet, although her beautiful brown eyes appeared very friendly. But I cannot express the hearty kindness with which James received me, for the same reason: I could hardly loosen my hands from his. Had he not bethought himself, I really believe he would have kissed them, and his gratitude was plainly legible in every feature. The

The father and mother in their Sunday clothes looked neat, though only as common tradespeople. The aunt wore brownish tresses under her cap, which, like the rest of her dress, appeared to be at least half as old as herself. Agnes, sister Kitty, and the young suitor, were in new clothes, a degree smarter than they had ever before worn; and the mother was dressed like a respectable citizen's widow, without any ornaments, but perfectly nice.

As she appeared to have been brought up rather better than the people of the house, I dare say she had given them both her advice and assistance towards arranging the table. Every thing was in exact order. The table-cloth was fine and large, and the napkins curiously folded, with a roll of bread in each. On the side of every pewter-plate lay a new-fashioned knife, with a silver fork and spoon, which looked as if just come from the shop.—Whilst I was making these observations, the first course was brought in, which consisted merely of a very large bason of broth, containing a knuckle of veal, with a dish of force-meat balls, and sausages.

Come, friends, says the old man, don't let the victuals cool, but take your places, if you please.

Let me manage this, says the mother; I shall soon settle the matter as it should be: Mr. Counsellor is a bachelor; he shall sit between the girls; James next to Agnes, then the widow, and aunt, and we shall find our places. So said, so done; and in a minute this skain was unravelled and wound up. Agnes, her mother, and I, immediately took something on our plates, in which James, who, like the others, had begun to sup the broth from the bason, imitated us, instigated by Agnes, who softly said to him, "fye James!"

After the soup was removed, a large sirloin of beef was set upon the table, between two dishes of grey pease, a sallad, and stewed apples. There, my friends, you see the whole, said the father; there is a venison pasty in the middle, and the more you eat, the more pleasure you will give me. After this hearty compliment, as I found nobody ventured to attack the beef, I, although an indifferent carver, undertook to help the company, which I did to their satisfaction. James, who saw his beloved, her mother, and me, eat with a fork, being upon his guard, after his mistake with the spoon, likewise tried to do so, and, considering it was his first essay, succeeded tolerably; indeed, what cannot love teach! The father took notice of his son's dexterity: well, my lad, says he, where have you learnt to eat with a fork? and you do it well too! well, keep to that new fashion; I would do so likewise, were I not too old to alter my habit; I have not been accustomed to it. Your mother and I, my boy, (never forget it, in whatever station you may hereafter be) were brought up here in the Orphan's Hospital, and we have raised ourselves from the ground, without ever having, thank God! wronged our consciences, or any person; and, as we have saved a pretty penny for our children, we are very willing they should fare better than we did. "Tell me what I am, and not what I was," says the old Dutch proverb: what say you, mother? Honour be to your heart, father, said the good woman; we will not give ourselves out for what we are not, as many

do who come floating on a straw: nobody has any claims on us, not even for a farthing.

In the mean time James hardly eat or drank any thing; he satiated and intoxicated himself with gazing at his beloved. He eyed her incessantly, as if he beheld her for the first time in his life, or rather as if he should never see her again. One would have sworn he was deaf and dumb, except towards what related to Agnes. Although he certainly did not grudge her her dinner, he continually took hold of her hand, and looked at it as if he were going to eat it, but let go his hold ten times in a quarter of an hour, after one or other of the following reprimands:—Are not you ashamed, James? be quiet; let me loose; what will people think? upon which James immediately begged pardon, and the next minute was at it again. When the dishes, which were all good of the kind, were removed, the whole family, except Agnes and James, retired into the next room for a few minutes; and, as I only remained with the lovers, James, who had, instead of one, drank five or six glasses of wine to Agnes's health, transported with love, and overpowered with wine, took hold of his angel's arm, and attempted to ravish a few kisses. But the sweet girl was much displeased, and pushed him gently aside. Is that well done, my dear Mr. Counsellor, now we have got so far? said James, with a distressed look. Well James, answered I, the lass is not so much in the wrong: remember the old saying, "Wise before people, and mad in a corner."—In a corner, interrupted he, that is worse; but, sir, you are such a worthy man that I appeal to you, whether, as the bargain is now almost concluded, there can be any harm in her granting me a trifling favour now and then by way of earnest. Hark, James, was my answer, Agnes behaves extremely well, for, in general, in these kind of bargains, the more earnest is given, the less they are stood to. I had no sooner said this, to the great surprise of James, who thought it impossible for his patron to give it against him in a thing which appeared to him so very reasonable, than the company returned, and I, after having privately exchanged a few words with the father and mother, took my leave, as I had some pressing business to transact, but on condition of supping with them.

When I returned, I found my friends in another apartment, playing a round game at cards, and was told that James had been continually making mistakes, as his thoughts were otherwise engaged. Soon after we returned to the dining-room, where we found the table covered with the cold beef, a small ham, a sallad, pickled herrings, smoked beef, butter and cheese, almonds and raisins, neatly placed. We seated ourselves as at dinner; our aunt, who seemed to relish the wine much, after declaring that the sight of the young people's courtship renewed her youth, began to sing: I took the opportunity, as much for my own sake as that of James, of asking the good old soul if she did not remember any song of old times where kissing was mentioned.

She was immediately ready, and chaunted one in her best manner, wherein kisses were stuck as thick as hail-stones. The girls, especially Agnes, were at first extremely shy, but I had no sooner assured them that

that such was the usual custom, among the most virtuous girls, when the men did not behave too grossly, than James added, see now, my dear Agnes, the gentleman himself says so, and every thing went on as smoothly as rain slides from a slated pent-house. This game pleased me wonderfully well, but no tongue can tell how James fed in clover: his happiness was so great, that it might be said he was hardly able to bear it.

When this had continued a little while, the father knocked on the table with the haft of a knife; hark, my friends, said he, there is a time for all things . . . . . Here the mother interrupted him: come husband, let me speak. You see, Mr. Counsellor, the young people are not averse to each other; my master and I do not object to their marriage, neither does Agnes's mother. Moreover, our aunt is very fond of Agnes, and loves James so much, that she thinks, and so do we, matters should be concluded, the sooner the better: but mention is made of marriage conditions; with these we are unacquainted, and beg, as you have always been our friend, you will lend us your assistance.

Hearken mother, said I, I shall give you my sentiments candidly: what need we trouble ourselves about marriage settlements? the young people love each other, and where heart and body are in common, money ought likewise to be so. You express yourself well, said the father; an angel speaks out of your mouth, echoed James; but, requesting their attention a little longer, I thus continued:—Although I do not certainly know, yet I have reason to suspect that Agnes's mother is not in such affluent circumstances as my client, and that probably the young woman, besides her economy and knowledge of housekeeping, possesses little or nothing, but . . . . . The aunt here burst out, How, little or nothing? no, no, that shall not go thus: I do not understand it so, and shall never permit it if it was ever so: not at all.

Not a little astonished at such an unexpected interruption, and thinking no otherwise than that she wanted to put a clog to the wheel; how, said I, what do you mean by this? I always thought the match was to your liking; from whence, then, arises this sudden and unaccountable change?

Who says I have altered my mind? says aunt; but I again repeat, that I will not suffer the girl to bring nothing for her portion: if her mother cannot give her any thing, I shall. I know James is to have a thousand rix-dollars, and she shall have the like, and this will be no hindrance to you, niece Kitty, for if you meet with a worthy young man, although he has not a doit in the world, you shall have the same. Upon this the whole company recovered their spirits, especially James, who, on hearing his aunt's first words, grew as pale as a criminal who had just heard his sentence of death pronounced.

A general silence still continuing, she resumed, well, what do you stare at me for? I hope you do not think I am become so suddenly generous because I have drank a glass too much: what I say I mean; send for a notary to write it down: what I am now doing I always intended, for I am old, and not accustomed to live expensively, so that I cannot spend all my money, and 'tis all the

same to me whether ye have it now, or after my death. No sooner had she said this, than James, overjoyed with such unexpected good fortune, flung himself, crying, about his aunt's neck; I made a sign to Agnes to do the same, and, notwithstanding she was disordered, she acquitted herself of that duty with tokens of unaffected and tender gratitude, in which we all followed her. I could not help shedding tears as the others did. Aunt cried too, through joy that she had accomplished such a good deed. She persisted in her desire of having a notary sent for, and, although I thought it might appear dishonourable, as if mistrusting her word, we were obliged to comply, especially as she added, that having no other near friends than those present, the wedding might as well be concluded that same evening. Every thing she wished was done in a very short time, which raised James's rapture to the highest pitch. He caught Agnes in his arms, crying now, however, you are mine. She fell into his, so agitated as hardly to know what she did, and she appeared to be just on the point of fainting, had not her lover restored her spirits with a thousand loving kisses. It may easily be imagined, that the rest of the evening, and part of the night, passed with redoubled pleasure.

E.

Perplexities of a Man of Letters: (from the German.)

Goodwin to his friend.

" I will endeavour to describe " to you, my dear Parker, as well " as I am able, the ridiculous events " of yesterday afternoon and evening, in which I passed five hours " in the agony and perturbation of " spirit, which we suppose a fish " feels when it is out of water. " They were the first, (and I hope " they will be the last) hours I " spent at court; and the thought " that a night of undisturbed repose has passed since the uneasiness I then endured, makes me " feel as light and easy as one who " has just discharged a debt of " long standing to a troublesome " creditor.

" O sleep! how great, how benign is thy power over mortals! " with what ease canst thou restore " composure to the ruffled mind, " smooth its roughest, and brighten " its darkest prospects! How gently dost thou lull the agitated " heart into the tranquil state that " was disturbed by unexpected incidents! and how quickly doth " thy lenient hand restore us to " ourselves again, obliterate every " painful recollection of our former agitation (if the cause of it " did not proceed from within) " enable us to stand as upright as " a healthy tree after a storm, and " recount, and laugh at our former " embarrassments, with the same " ease as we should relate and " smile at a troublesome dream! I " thank heaven that I am at present able to do so, and I will " strive to inform you of my late " adventures, and the pleasure I " feel at being myself again to-day, " for I yesterday, at times, fancied " myself the most helpless and awkward being that ever existed, " with the openness and impartiality, as if I was speaking of an " indifferent person. I have long " been a letter in your debt, and " I wish that this may make you

" amends

" amends for my long silence. " Laugh at me as much as you " please, and be assured that you " cannot do so more than I have " done at myself.

" My attachment to my old " friend Thompson, at Henning- " stone, and my extreme partiality " to the plain, but the heartfelt " enjoyments his house affords, are " well known to you. His estate " is situated near the town, and the " various beautiful scenes which " his upper windows command, his " neat farm-yard, well stored with " all kinds of poultry, the various " implements of rustic labour, and " his lowing, well-fed cattle, are " objects which I always greatly " admire; but what pleases me " most of all, is the domestic hap- " piness my friend enjoys, the " smile of content that is painted " on every countenance, and his and " his wife's industry and hospitality, " the latter of which would always " tempt me to think myself at home " at their house, if their polite at- " tentions, and constant study to " oblige, did not frequently make " me feel myself both their guest " and debtor. I, therefore, when- " ever my affairs will permit, with " pleasure accept of Thompson's " annual invitation, and usually " spend a week at his house every " spring and summer.

" My journey, the day before " yesterday, was as agreeable as a " fine day, good roads, and a con- " tented mind could make it. I " arrived at Henningstone without " meeting any accident, and was " received by my friend and his " wife with their usual cordiality. " The evening was spent in inte- " resting enquiries, pleasing rela- " tions, and reciprocal assurances " of the satisfaction of the expec- " tation of spending a whole week " as happily as that evening, gave " us; but, as Thompson says, " 'tares will spring up with the " finest wheat.' He certainly is " in the right, and I was in the " wrong to expect a week of un- " ruffled felicity.

" Yesterday morning the duke's " private secretary came with a " message from his highness to my " friend; and, as soon as his busi- " ness was over, Thompson brought " him into the parlour, where his " wife and I were sitting, and in- " troduced me to him. As soon as " the stranger heard my name and " place of abode mentioned, he en- " quired if he had the honour of " speaking with the author of se- " veral moral treatises, and a book " of devotion, which he named? " and, on my replying in the affir- " mative, he politely commended " my works, said the duke had " read them, and that they met " with his entire approbation.

" The conversation then became " general, till he went away, and " when he took leave, he assured " me, with great volubility, that he " esteemed himself very fortunate " in having made such a valuable " acquaintance that morning; and " that, if it was ever in his power to " be any ways useful to me, he " begged I would command his " services without reserve. I re- " garded his profession of friend- " ship as words of course, and for- " got both them and him as soon as " he was out of sight.

" But, to my no small surprise, a " note from my new friend was " brought to me, whilst I was at " dinner, in which he informed me " that he had told the duke of my

" being at Mr. Thompson's, and " that his highness wished to see " me; he, therefore, desired me to " come to him at four o'clock, that " he might present me to him, and " added, that the porter would " shew me to his room. I had " above an hour's time to dress and " prepare myself for the part I was " going to act. As a man of learn- " ing, and one who was entirely " independant, I determined to de- " liver my sentiments with modest " freedom, assume an air of grace- " ful dignity, preserve the equa- " nimity of my mind, and not suf- " fer myself to be dazzled by the " glare of royalty.

" I intended to avoid contra- " dicting the duke as much as was " in my power, and equally resolv- " ed to assert my opinion, with the " same ease and frankness as if I was " speaking to an equal. That he " would mention my literary pro- " ductions was certain; that sub- " ject would afford me a desirable " opportunity of making several " learned and interesting observa- " tions, which I carefully recorded " in my mind; and they would " insensibly lead to a train of in- " structive and amusing ideas, with " which I determined to entertain " the duke, and in a manner repay " him for his kind attentions to " me. I had finished my dress be- " fore I had settled my plan of " operations, although the care " with which I curled and powdered " my hair, brushed my clothes, and " adjusted every part of my dress, " had required a considerable time. " Thus adorned, I began my pere- " grination with such hasty strides, " that my friend's eldest son, a " rosy-cheeked boy, who had of- " fered to shew me the way to the " palace, could hardly keep pace " with me.

" My curiosity to know what " would happen in a sphere that " was entirely new to me, and, to " own the truth, some movements " of vanity that the hope of ap- " pearing to advantage in it ex- " cited, were not powerful enough " to suppress a certain uncomfort- " able and confused idea of my " mind's not being quite at its ease, " although I would not own to my- " self that that was the case; but " it certainly was, and my whole " being was as much out of its " place as the hat that I held in my " hand, that it might not disorder " my hair, was.

" I unfortunately fancied that " there was an awkwardness in my " gait, as well as in the manner of " carrying my hat; and my atten- " tion to myself, and endeavours to " assume an easier air, gave me an " appearance of pedantry and af- " fectation, that, I believe, is not " natural to me. I looked like a " lad who is strutting about in a " new suit of clothes: and even my " little guide discovered (probably " by my answers to his questions " being shorter than usual) that I " was not quite the same person " who had walked out with him in " the morning.

" He told me, as we went along, " that the boys at school were " obliged to make orations twice " a-year, to accustom them to " speak in public, and that the last " time he had rehearsed a fable. " The reason of his telling it to me " did not strike me at the time, " but it occurred to me afterwards, " that I probably appeared to him

" as

" as fine, as stiff, and as anxious " to gain applause, as he felt when " he was going to mount the ros- " trum.

" In this manner we arrived at " the palace gate. You must go " in there, said the friendly lad, " pointing to it, and running back. " The enquiries of the centry who " I was, and what I wanted? be- " fore he would allow me to enter, " and the porter's interrogations " before I had time to desire him to " conduct me to my new friend, " confused me a good deal; for " immaterial as the questions they " asked were, and easily answered, " yet they flurried my spirits, and " made me feel the uncomfortable " sensation of being out of my own " element, in which I could come " and go unquestioned, as every " one knew who I was. I, there- " fore, when shewn into the secre- " tary's room, found myself less " composed, and less eloquent, than " I was an hour before.

" The man was buried in papers, " and informed me that some un- " expected business, that he was " obliged to dispatch immediately, " prevented his having the pleasure " of entertaining me till the duke " could see me, but that he would " conduct me to two noblemen, " whose names he mentioned, that " wished to be acquainted with me, " and that he had no doubt of my " spending my time very agreea- " bly with them, till the duke sent " for me, which he believed would " be in about an hour. He desired " me to follow him, without giving " me time to recover from the sur- " prise his unexpected reception " had thrown me into, or even to " answer him, ran down stairs, " opened a room door, mentioned " my name in a hasty manner, and " immediately disappeared.

" The magnificence of the apart- " ment, the beauty of the hangings " and cieling, the number of orna- " naments, and the richness of the " furniture, confused me, as I had " not time to regard them distinct- " ly; and my perplexity was in- " creased by the extreme civility of " the two strange gentlemen (one " was old and the other young) " and their frequently saying the " politest things at the same time, " to which I could only reply with " a humble, and, I believe, a clumsy " bow. Another vexatious cir- " cumstance was, that I had en- " tirely forgotten their names " and long titles; and the fear of " their thinking me familiar or " impertinent, if I only said sir, " greatly increased my ridiculous " distress.

" Oh! that those who are placed " in the higher ranks of life pos- " sessed humanity and perspicuity " enough not to judge too harshly " of their inferiors, who happen to " be thrown among them sometimes " for an hour or two, because they " appear a little awkward, unpo- " lished, and unentertaining; or, " if the customs seem as strange to " them, as the etiquette that is ob- " served at the emperor of China's " court, would appear to the most " polished courtier, if he was sud- " denly transplanted from a Ger- " man Prince's to that of Pekin! " Something of this kind darted " confusedly through my head, " whilst the gentlemen were sur- " veying me with curious eyes; " but that reflection was far from " tranquillizing me, for I, perhaps " unjustly, fancied that their want " of feeling would not suffer them

" to think as I did. Their frigidity " formed such a contrast to my " warmth, and their composure to " my uneasiness, that my disgust " increased every moment, and " with it my taciturnity and re- " serve. I endeavoured to collect " myself once or twice, but failed " in every attempt; for, whatever " I said, even when I was convinced " of its propriety, seemed to me, as " I pronounced it with hesitation, " either affected or rude, pedantic " or frivolous, that made me dis- " satisfied with myself, and when " we are so, we are utterly incapa- " ble of pleasing others.

" 'You are probably an admirer " of fine prospects!' said the young " gentleman. He opened the win- " dow as he spoke, made a motion " with his hand for me to approach " it, and stepped back, to make " way for me, with a look of indif- " ference.

" Had I been left alone a quar- " ter of an hour, or, what would " have been still more desirable, in " your company that space of " time, I should have recovered " myself, and thought and acted " in my usual manner. The view " was enchantingly beautiful, and " thawed, although only for a mo- " ment, my frozen mind: an ex- " tensive prospect, that inclosed " some towns, and several villages, " with their domains, majestic " mountains, covered with dark " groves on one side, and on the " other fields and meadows, deck- " ed in the gay and variegated at- " tire of summer, and striped with " different hues of pleasing colours; " just under the window the duke's " elegant garden, in which nature " was so happily assisted by art, " that the improving hand of the " latter was hardly perceptible; " and the *tout ensemble* formed the " most picturesque scene that can " well be imagined.

" The river gently flowed along " one side of the garden, then me- " andred through a grove, and at " last formed an extensive angle " that encompassed part of the " town; and the busy bustle that " was visible in the town amused " my mind, which, at the same time " was lulled into a pleasing melan- " choly, by the various lights the " whole prospect appeared in; for " one side of it glittered in sun- " shine, whilst the other was co- " vered with an awful gloom, that " was caused by the dark clouds " that were gathering in the west, " and between both long streaks " of light and shade were to be " seen.

" I turned round to the room " with a head full of confused " ideas. The two gentlemen were " standing near the fire-place, and " looking at some figures in bass- " relief that were over it. It did " not strike me at the moment that " persons to whom the prospect " was familiar, could not admire " its beauty with the rapture I " did; but my warmth, and, per- " haps, the secret wish to prove to " them that I was not devoid of " sensibility, made me express my- " self in terms that I felt the im- " propriety of, the moment I had " uttered them:—' Good God!' " exclaimed I, ' is it possible for " any heart to be cold and unfeel- " ing enough to view such a prospect " as this with indifference! those " who can, are, in my opinion, ob- " jects of pity.'

" The eldest of my companions " looked at me with contracted

" eye-

" eyebrows, as if he was curious to
" know if any still greater absur-
" dity would follow; the other
" smiled; and I stood as much out
" of countenance, as a child that
" has just broke a glass. That
" was foolish, very foolish indeed,
" thought I, and I felt as if I ought
" to make an apology for my seem-
" ing rudeness. I stammered some-
" thing, that was intended to cir-
" cumscribe my former unlimited
" assertion, which, as well as I am
" able to recollect, was not much
" wiser than what I said before;
" and I felt so depressed, and so
" much out of humour with myself,
" that I was not able to turn my
" eyes towards the window, nor to
" look at the prospect, the fatal
" cause of my present confusion,
" again, which must have made the
" gentlemen fancy my former vio-
" lent admiration either affected,
" or very transient. They, how-
" ever, did all in their power to
" keep up the conversation, and
" asked me a number of questions
" about the village I lived in, and
" my house, garden, and family---
" subjects that were totally indif-
" ferent to them; nor would they
" probably have made any en-
" quiries of the kind, if they had
" not seen, and wished to relieve,
" my distress.

" My replies were frequently in-
" coherent and foreign to the pur-
" pose; and I once so entirely for-
" got myself, that I talked about my
" neighbour, John Morris, with a
" prolixity as if the man had been
" their cousin. I then recollected
" that I was tedious, and, to avoid
" that fault, ran into the contrary
" extreme; for my answers were so
" short and unconnected, that I am
" certain I must have been utterly
" unintelligible to them. In short, I
" every moment committed some
" fresh blunder, and my endeavours
" to repair my fault never failed
" leading me into new ones. My
" thoughts continually wandered
" from the society of strangers I
" was in, to that of my old ac-
" quaintance, and from the duke's
" place to my own village; it was,
" therefore, an impossibility for me
" to be entertained, or entertain-
" ing.

" This company does not suit
" me!—Was a thought that fre-
" quetly started into my mind; but
" I now perceive how much I was
" in the wrong, and that the noble-
" men were quite in the right if
" they said, as soon as my back
" was turned,—this man does not
" suit us! for it was I alone who
" was in fault.

" Our mutual reserve increased;
" and the conversation at last be-
" came so insipid and trifling, that
" the monosyllables in which it
" chiefly consisted, seemed to be
" rather an attempt to conceal a
" yawn, and keep ourselves awake,
" than any thing else.

" One of the gentlemen fixed his
" eyes upon a picture, and the
" other walked slowly up and
" down the room, and adjusted his
" cravat or the frill of his shirt, al-
" though they were both in the
" nicest order; and my looks were
" rivetted on the dark clouds,
" (those emblems of my mind) that
" were gathering in the sky, with
" inward discontent; and I wished
" myself at home, or at my friend
" Thompson's.

" If the communication of ideas
" cannot unite the minds of men,
" who knows if a pinch of snuff
" may not be able to do so!—were
" probably

" probably the walking gentleman's " thoughts, when he presented his " box to me. My refusal was ac- " companied with a profound bow; " but at that very instant the " thought darted like lightning " across my mind, that there was a " possibility of his misconstruing " my declining his offer into an of- " fence, and made me stretch out " my hand to accept it.

" He had shut his snuff-box, but " opened it again, and offered it to " me. I had in the mean while " withdrawn my hand. I bowed " just as I had done before, and " raised my hand the second time, " exactly in the same manner as I " had done the first, at the moment " he drew his back. He made ano- " ther attempt, I did the same, but " neither of us succeeded; and the " ridiculous motion of our hands " was a striking picture of our " vain endeavour to entertain and " be useful to each other; for each " of us wished to do so, but nei- " ther of us could devise the pro- " per means of doing what he in- " tended.

" Nor did I even succeed in my " attempt to attain the pinch of " snuff; for whilst the old gentle- " man and I were engaged in the " manner just described, a servant " entered, and informed me that " the duke desired I would come to " him. I felt like a young parson " who hears the bells ring for " church the first time he is going " to preach, and followed the foot- " man with a palpitating heart, and " the renewed determination to act " and speak with becoming courage " and presence of mind. Perhaps " I should have succeeded in doing " so, for the duke's affable, humane " countenance inspired me with " confidence as well as respect, if " I had not stumbled, and nearly " fallen on the dry-rubbed floor " of the room the duke was in, the " moment I set my foot upon it.

" 'Take care how you walk,' " said the duke, 'for the floor is " slippery.' I, unfortunately, at " that moment, remembered the re- " solution I had formed of speaking " my mind freely and without re- " serve, and therefore replied, with- " out the least hesitation—'Your " highness is perfectly in the right. " Courts are generally slippery " places!'

" 'That may be,' returned the " duke, without seeming to notice " the true meaning of my words; " 'but it is not my fault; it is " my servants who polish the " boards, and custom enables us " to walk on them without stum- " bling.'

" This answer, and the appre- " hension I justly felt that he " might think what I said trite and " rude, threw me into a panic; and I " was as confused as an actor, who " forgets himself in the midst of " his part, and felt just as stupid " and awkward, as I had done in " the other room.

" 'You are the author of several " excellent performances?' con- " tinued the duke, after a pause.

" 'Yes, your highness,' replied I, " with a low bow: the duke smiled.

" That was foolish of me again, " said I to myself; but I did not " intend to say what I had written " was excellent, I only meant to " avow myself the author of them. " Had I been less embarrassed than " I really was at the time, I should " have found it rather difficult to " give the duke a proper answer " to what he said; for a good deal

" of

" of keenness is necessary to enable
" a person, who is speaking to a
" stranger, and one who is greatly
" his superior, to give a proper re-
" ply to a question, which we must
" assent and deny at the same time.
" My courage and firmness entirely
" forsook me, and all my efforts to
" re-gain my usual equanimity
" proved ineffectual; nor was it in
" my power to utter one of the
" many sentences, that I had framed
" with so much care and reflection
" in my own mind, whilst I was
" dressing.

" I then set it down as a cer-
" tainty that the duke would name
" my book of devotion, which
" would give me an opportunity of
" making several moral and reli-
" gious observation; and to them I
" meant to annex, as the first step
" towards the improvement of the
" minds of the lower classes of the
" people, an amendment in the
" public and charity schools. But
" the duke did not make the least
" mention of that work, and instead
" of doing so, enquired, with
" seeming interest, if I did not soon
" intend to publish something new?
" That question led me into the
" same error that I had so lately
" committed; for I was sometimes
" too circumstantial, and at others
" too concise.

" At one moment I mentioned
" every circumstance relating to my
" next publication, with as much
" precision as if I was talking to the
" editor; and then recollecting
" myself that doing so was impro-
" per, I the next minute spoke
" of my manuscript in such ge-
" neral terms as if the duke had
" copied it.

" This inconsistency in my be-
" behaviour, and some ill-chosen
" expressions, as well as two or
" three familiar terms that escaped
" me, and which I unfortunately
" felt the impropriety of the moment
" I had uttered them, increased my
" confusison. I am certain my
" face must have glowed as if I had
" been standing near a furnace, my
" hands trembled, large drops of
" sweat trickled down my fore-
" head and cheeks, and I pressed
" my toes so close together, that
" they pained me as much as if
" they had been pinched by tight
" shoes.

" The duke seemed to perceive
" and pity the uncomfortable situa-
" tion I was in, and which every
" moment became more painful.
" His questions were fewer and
" more studied, and my perturba-
" tion and wish for deliverance
" increased to the highest pitch.
" An attendant at last entered, and
" said something to the duke, but
" the words 'just arrived,' were all
" I understood. The duke bowed
" to me in a polite and gracious
" manner, and hastily left the room
" with the servant.

" That which I had the moment
" before so fervently prayed for
" was granted, for I stood alone in
" the midst of the room. A deep
" sigh escaped me; I wiped my
" forehead, fanned myself with my
" pocket handkerchief, and re-
" proached myself for my stupidity
" and awkwardness. Why did I
" not reflect at the time how I
" should feel, and in what light I
" should be in the transactions of
" the last hour in a day or two
" hence, and how I should be
" amused and heartily laugh, at
" what had just vexed me? But it
" was not in my power to do so at
" that moment: besides, I had a

" certain

" certain dark presage, that my " perplexing adventure was not yet " concluded. I raised my eyes " and looked timidly round the " lofty room: the sound of my " footsteps made me start, and I " did not know which way to go. " I remembered the secretary had " told me, that he would conduct " me to the concert room, as soon " as my audience with the duke was " over, and that he was certain " (if I was a judge of music,) of " my being delighted with the ex- " quisite performance of the duke's " band. But how was it possible " for a stranger, like me, to find " the way to the concert-room, in " such a large and intricate building " as the castle was.

" I crept along upon my toes as " softly as possible, as if I was con- " scious of treading on forbidden " ground, and, not knowing which " way to steer my course, went " as chance directed. I passed " through several rooms that I had " never seen before, through va- " rious halls that were unknown " to me, and along many passages, " without knowing where they led " to: sometimes I went forwards, " and after advancing a considerable " time, fancied I must be wrong, " and turned back: sometimes I " turned to the right, and at others " to the left, without discovering " a clue by which I could find my " way out of the labyrinth I was " in. Sometimes I ran as fast as " my feet could carry me, and at " others, stood as still as a post in " the middle of a room, and after " musing some time, I turned " round, examined the four sides of " it, peeped out at a window, strove " to reconnoitre where I was, and " thought and re-thought, without " discovering any thing but what I " knew before, that I had lost my " way, and that I must endeavour " to find it. I then impatiently be- " gan my peregrination again, trod " the paths that had before failed, " and tried what I had just found " vain, till at last, without knowing " how I came there, I perceived I " was in a wing of the castle, " which, as my endeavours to find " the stair-case were ineffectual, " increased rather than removed my " difficulties.

" I knocked at several doors, " without receiving an answer, and " opened many without finding a " single person, when, to my no " small satisfaction, I at last came " to one where I heard the sound " of voices. I gently tapped at it, " perhaps so gently that it was im- " possible for the persons in the " room to hear me; but my im- " patience did not permit me to " ask admittance a second time, for " I opened the door, and popped " my head into a room, where the " appearance of a female head was " as unwelcome as unexpected.

" Two Abigails, (for I suppose " they were so,) were busily em- " ployed in adorning themselves. " One of them, who was half naked, " screamed, and ran into a corner " of the room, and I, not less ter- " rified than she was, started back. " The other, whose dress was " finished, a very fine lady, with a " pair of arch black eyes and ver- " million cheeks, rushed forward, " slamed the door in my face, and " burst into a loud laugh, in which " the other joined.

" This was the first time in my " life that I had ever heard myself " laughed at; and to escape from " the mortifying sound, I ran as

" fast

" fast, or perhaps faster, than " many do to get clear of a bailiff. " I at length came to a door that " stood ajar, and thinking that it " might possible lead to the stair " case, I thurst it open, and bolted " into a room, and ran through " that into a third, that had no " other door but the one I entered " at. I turned back into a second " room, which was a bed chamber, " and looked about me. The bed " was unmade; upon the pillow " lay a greasy night-cap, and upon " a chair a powdering-gown, that " was a good deal the worse for the " wear. Upon the table stood a " wash hand bason, with dirty " water and combs, powder, poma- " tum, razors, shoes, stockings, " buckles, tooth-powder, brushes, " and a number of other apparatus, " of the same kind, lay huddled " together in a very slovenly man- " ner, which greatly lessened the " high flown ideas I entertained " of the magnificence that I sup- " posed reigned in every part of " the palace, and restored my " mind to some degree of tran- " quillity.

" Was I not a fool, said I to " myself, with my veneration, and " the diffidence it caused! how ab- " surd was the exalted opinion I " had of others, and the too mean " a one I entertained of myself! " Am I not among mortals, who " sleep, wash, and dress themselves " the same as I do, and have not " some of them a dirtier night cap, " and raggeder morning gown than " mine?

" Such were my reflections when " the owner of the room I was in " entered it, and perceiving a stran- " ger, sprang towards me in a hasty " and suspicious manner, with these " words.

" 'What do you want in my " room?'

" I replied, with a profound obei- " sance, that I was looking for the " concert-room.

" 'The concert room!' exclaim- " ed the man, in a passion. 'The " concert-room here! who are you " sir?—you hesitate!—ha! what's " the meaning of this?'

" I endeavoured to appease his " wrath, and remove his suspicion " of my being a thief, by telling " him, as plainly as I could, which " I suppose was unintelligible " enough, who I was, and the " reason of my straying into his " room: my dress, my honest coun- " tenance, and white kid gloves, " which I had not yet pulled off, " seemed to convince him of my " honesty, although he could not " pardon my intrusion; and he told " me, in a peevish, dissatisfied man- " ner, the way to the concert- " room. I left him in a tremor, " without having profited by his in- " structions, for his directions to " turn to the right when I came " to the little ball-room, and to the " left as soon as I had passed the " blue saloon, were useless to a poor " fellow, who was so unpardonably " stupid, as not to know where " the little ball-room and blue " saloon were.

" Then I find, said I to myself, " that there are people in palaces " as well as in streets and cottages, " who do not understand the art " of giving a plain direction. And " I began to grumble in my own " mind, at the man's stupidity, " when I recollected that I had cer- " tainly that day given no great proofs

" of

" of my own cleverness: and that I " therefore ought not to judge " others too hastily. A few mo- " ment after I espied my friend the " secretary, at the end of the long " gallery: I hastened to him: he " expressed his surprise at finding " me there, and told me that he was " just going to the duke's apartment " to look for me: he returned with " me, and opened a door that I had " knocked at several times, without " venturing to open it, which led to " the stair-case, and on my telling " him so, he laughed and said, 'ay! " ay! that's often the case; we fre- " quently miss the right path, by " our too great circumspection and " fear of going wrong.' He con- " ducted me to a seat, and then left " me.

" I now began to breathe freely, " and flattered myself with the " pleasing hope that my disasters " were entirely over, and that the " harmony which would soon greet " my ear, would reward me for it, " and make me forget the thirst " that tormented me. But my " parched tongue reminded me, " every moment, that it would be " infinitely more agreeable to drink " first and hear afterwards, and I " could not help thinking, that it " was strange, very strange indeed! " to be invited, in a formal manner, " to a royal palace, without being " refreshed with a glass of wine or " even water.

" Ay! thought I, as I looked at " my watch, if I was at my friend " Thompson's now, I should be " sitting with him and his amiable " family at tea, in the great honey- " suckle arbour.

" During this monologue, I per- " ceived that every person in the " room was in motion, and a gen- " tleman, who stood near me, " jogged me with his elbow, and " said, 'the duke! the duke!' I " turned round, and perceived the " duke, leading a strange lady, " followed by the duchess, and a " swarm of courtiers close to me. " I unluckily fancied it was my duty " to make a profound reverence, " and stepping forward, as I am " accustomed to do, when I make a " bow, I almost impeded the duke's " passage.

" 'What does the man want?' said " the duches, (who certainly took " me for a beggar) in a low voice, " but loud enough for me to hear. " I started back with a vacant stare " like a person who is disturbed in " a dream. Many persons smiled, " others whispered, and I returned " to my seat, without knowing how " I got thither. This was worse, " a thousand times worse than all " the rest! What malignant demon " urges me to do whatever I wish " to avoid to-day? sure there never " was such a blundering, stupid " blockhead as I am! What will " the duke, what will every person " in the room think of me? These " were my thoughts, as I wiped " away the large drops of sweat " from my forehead, with a vio- " lence that made it smart.

" What does the man want? " sounded continually in my ear. " My pride was hurt by those " words: and I felt how wretched- " ly he acts his part, who, without " intending to ask a favour, gives " others reason to suppose he does; " and how mortifying it is to be " refused that which we never " thought of requesting. I made " a number of sagacious re- " marks on the occasion: but pru- " dence and I were at variance at

" the

" the time, and reflection always " comes too late. However, the " soothing sounds of the music, which " was remarkably fine, and every " eye fixed, not on me, as I sup- " posed would be the case, but on " the orchestra; the awful silence " that reigned during a beautiful " solo on the violoncello; the at- " tention and tranquillity that the " hearers' countenances expressed, " which formed a striking contrast " to the expressive pleasure that " animated the performers' eyes " and features; the elegant decora- " tions of the room, and judicious " distribution of the lights, which " likewise rivetted my attention, " calmed the tempest that raged in " my bosom, and made me forget " my last blunder, sooner than I " had done my former ones.

" The duke turned his head " round once or twice, and I fancied " he looked at me, and that his " countenance expressed displea- " sure. My perturbed imagination " immediately suggested the idea, " that he was offended at the im- " proper liberties I had taken, and " the ennué I had occasioned him. " For, at that moment, I was far from " supposing that more important " concerns had probably oblite- " rated every trace of me from his " mind; and that, had my manners " been as polished as they were the " reverse, he would have remem- " bered them as little as he did my " awkwardness. I reviewed my past " conduct with shame and indigna- " tion, and could not conceive how " it was possible for me to act and " speak in the thoughtless, stupid, " and incoherent manner I had " done.

" Was the same opportunity to " offer again, said I to myself, I " am certain I should conduct my- " self in a very different manner. " How easily could I have made a " polite reply to that compliment, " —given a pertinent answer to " that question,—introduced this " and that witty thought,—and " could I not, without any impro- " priety, have given a different " turn to the conversation, which " would have enabled me to intro- " duce the ideas that I had so care- " fully collected in my mind, and " which are now entirely lost!

" These dismal reflections were " sometimes interrupted by the re- " collection of the enjoyments " that awaited me at my return to " my friend Thompson, and I com- " forted myself with the thought, " that his conversation and supper " would make me amends for all " my disappointments and suffer- " ings, and I alternately listened to " the music, and the heavy shower " of rain that rattled against the " windows. Much as I knew that " rain was wanted, and heartily as " I had joined with my friend in " wishing for it at dinner time, yet " I cannot say the sound was " agreeable to me at that moment; " and how I should get home was " a fresh source of uneasiness to " my agitated mind.

" The concert was over about " nine o'clock; every body left the " room, and I slowly followed the " crowd. Had I been lucky enough " to have met with the bustling se- " cretary, he would probably have " lent me a great coat, and ushered " me out of the castle. He pro- " mised to come to me again before " the concert was finished; but he " was too consequential a person, " and had always so much of some- " thing like business on his hands,

" that

" that it was impossible for him to
" remember what he said a quarter
" of an hour before, or rest quietly
" two minutes in the same place.

" Most of the people, who left
" the room with me, dispersed
" themselves in different parts of
" the castle; the rest, sheltered with
" umbrellas, went several ways,
" without troubling their heads
" about me; and I again stood
" helpless and forlorn, under a
" portico, fronting the great gate.

" The fear of spoiling my clothes
" made me at first determined to
" remain there, till the rain was
" over; but the wish to see my
" friend, and the craving in my
" stomach, soon made me alter my
" intention, and after I had button-
" ed my coat, and covered my
" best hat with my pocket-hand-
" kerchief, I ran as fast as I was
" able across the court yard to the
" guard room. I am ignorant if it was
" my excessive speed, which I be-
" lieve is something uncommon at
" court, or what other reason
" brought the last and greatest of
" all my misfortunes on me, but
" before I reached the centry box,
" I heard a dog bark, and the mo-
" ment after a hideous shaggy mas-
" tiff, of a monstrous size, rushed
" forward, and jumped upon me
" with such impetuosity, that my
" feet slipped and I fell backwards.
" There I lay in the dirt, with the
" animal's two fore-paws on my
" breast: he barked and howled in
" the most frightful manner, and I
" trembled and roared as loud as it
" was possible for a person with
" sound lungs to roar. The centry,
" instead of hastening to my assis-
" tance, hooted and burst out into
" a horse laugh, and I continued to
" scream out, help! help! for God's
" sake, help!

" One of the soldiers called to
" me, and said, 'don't be afraid,
" the dog won't bite you!' But I,
" far from being pacified by his
" assurances, continued to vocife-
" nated, help, help! I was at last
" freed from the beast's clutches,
" and helped up, but I was in such
" a tremor that I could hardly
" stand. I, however, hurried away
" as fast as I could, without stop-
" ping to thank my deliverer, or to
" pick up my hat. I fancied the dog
" was still at my heels, and, as
" soon as I recovered my breath, I
" ran as fast as I had done before,
" without venturing to look behind
" me or sideways.

" What a miserable life a court
" life is! muttered I to myself; and
" I am, to be sure, the stupidest
" and most untoward being that
" ever existed; incapable of extri-
" cating myself out of the least dif-
" ficulty: I believe I surely must be
" quite altered from my former
" self, and that I shall never again
" be what I was?

" In the panic I was in, it is no
" wonder that I missed the way
" Charles Thompson brought me;
" and who knows how far I should
" have strayed if my career had not
" been stopped by my running
" against a tree. I started, looked
" up, and perceived myself in a
" lonely place, where there were
" only a few miserable hovels.

" I hastened to the first, with the
" intention of desiring somebody to
" shew me the way to town. I
" saw a faint glimmering of light,
" through the broken casement,
" and I gently pushed open the
" door, that was unlatched; but
" the

" the scene that presented itself to " my view, prevented my pro- " ceeding for some moments; a " gentleman, plainly, but genteely " dressed, stood with his back to- " wards me, before a poor old " lame woman, whose hands were " raised to heaven, and her eyes " bathed in tears.

" 'God bless your honour,' said " she, in broken sentences, 'for " your goodness to me!—I must " have perished for want, when " my poor son James died, who " maintained me and my blind " daughter, if it had not been for " your honour!

" 'I hope God Almighty will re- " ward you, for your bounty to me " and her! But dear young gen- " tleman, I am afraid you distress " yourself on our account, for you " have no parents, nor an indepen- " dant fortune, and I know how " many wants a young nobleman, " who lives at court, has.'

" 'Make yourself easy on that " account, good woman,' was his " reply; 'what I give you I can " spare without any inconvenience " to myself. The money I give " you, I used to apply to another " purpose, but now it is better em- " ployed.'

" 'We will pray for your ho- " nour as well as for his highness " the duke, who is likewise a friend " and benefactor to the poor,' was " the woman's reply, 'God bless " both you and him!'

" I was so much affected that I " could hardly help joining in the " poor woman's ejaculation; tears " started into my eyes, and I was " happy to find that I was myself " again.

" 'I am glad that I was at court,' " said I to myself. 'How can the " court help my being unacquaint- " ed with its customs; good peo- " ple are to be found at court, as " every where else, but their man- " ners differ from ours. In my " own sphere I believe I am toler- " able, and I hope I shall never " soar beyond it again.'

" The young man, after bidding " the old woman farewell, turned " round and approached the door; " and you may judge of my sur- " prise, when I perceived that he " was one of the two gentlemen " that had endeavoured to enter- " tain me a few hours before. His " voice seemed familiar to me before " I saw his face, but the flurry I " was in at the time, and his having " changed his coat, prevented my " entertaining the least idea of his " being one of my former com- " panions. He was as much sur- " prised at finding me there, as I " was at seeing him.

" 'This is an unexpected plea- " sure indeed,' said he, shaking my " hand: 'you was called away so " abruptly, that we had not time to " take leave of you! but where are " you going to now?'

" I now told him that I had " missed my way to Henningstone, " and that I was in search of a " guide. He immediately offered " to conduct me there, and on my " objecting to his doing so, he " politely assured me, that I should " deprive him of a pleasure, if I re- " fused to let him go with me. " 'It is not our supper-time yet,' " said he; 'the rain is over, the " evening pleasant, and I assure " you the satisfaction your com- " pany will afford, will amply " reward me for the trouble of " going a little out of my way.' " We went, and his entertaining " conversation

" conversation shortened the road; " he enquired, as we went along, " what was become of my hat, " which led to a relation of some " of my disasters. He pitied, " without laughing at me, and " blamed the secretary, for his, what " he called, unpardonable neglect. " He desired me, when I came to " Henningstone again, to pay him " a visit, which he said he flattered " himself he should be able to " render more agreeable to me than " this had been. We soon, almost " sooner than I wished, arrived at " my friend's hospitable mansion, " and he left me with the assurance " that he would send me my hat " the next morning.

" I hastily opened the gate: " Charles, who was watching at the " window for my return, ran to " meet me, as soon as he heard the " creaking of the hinges. He " caught hold of my hand with a— " 'come! come!—the supper is " ready,' and we hurried across the " farm yard together, as fast as we " could. The cattle lay in supine " repose, and Basto, my friend's " spaniel, wagged his tail, and ran " barking to announce our ap- " proach.

" Mrs. Thompson met me at the " door with a smiling infant in her " arms, and received me with these " words,—'Welcome! thrice wel- " come from court to our frugal " meal! Come, the supper waits. " Charles, call your father.'

" The cloth was laid, and a dish " of asparagus and a shoulder of " lamb, that were left in the kitchen " to keep warm, were added to the " sallad and currant tart that " already stood upon the table. " My friend entered the room soon " after, with a jug of ale in one " hand, and a bottle of wine in the " other, and welcomed me in the " same hearty manner as his wife " had done. We sat down to sup- " per. My friends laughed at the " recital of my woes more than I " was able to do myself, for the " wounds were still sore. How- " ever, a few hours sleep has en- " abled me to view every perplex- " ing circumstance in the same lu- " dicrous light, and I am now able " to join in the laugh, and assure " you that I am reconciled to the " world, to courts, and myself; and " that I am,

" Your contented,
" And sincere friend,
" Goodwin."

POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1805.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet-Laureat.*

I.

PORTENTOUS 'mid the stormy sky,
Dread when the livid meteor's glare,
The faded cheek, the languid eye,
Pale Terror's awful reign declare;
And as athwart the face of heaven
The blazing coruscations fly,
From the green mead and pasture driven,
The flocks and herds affrighted hie:
For on the lightning's flash await
The fiery messengers of fate;
And the loud tempest's thundering breath
Wafts the terrific bolts of danger and of death.

II.

But when the golden orb of day
High in the arch of heav'n appears,
And with its salutary ray
The smiling face of Nature cheers,
Each grove a livelier verdure wears,
The beams the woodland gloom pervade;
While shining through the dewy glade,
As smooth the riv'let glides along,
The lowing herds, in peaceful throng
Assembled on the rushy brink,
Graze on its sides, or from its bosom drink;
And bursting from each parent root,
Myriads of embryo scions shoot,
Myriads of insect tribes their wings display,
And rise to light and life, wak'd by th' inspiring ray.

III.

Fell despotism's giant form
Shews to the subjugated mind,
As glares the meteor of the storm,
The dread, the horror of mankind;
Baleful as through the darken'd skies
With livid gleam the lightning flies,
Fierce as the fiery torrents flow
From the rent mountain's torrid brow,
When o'er Sicilia's plain and dædal towers
Ætna the stream of desolation pours,
And far as horror throws th' astonish'd eye,
The wasted regions round in smoking ruins lie.

IV.

But diff'rent far the happy scene,
'Mid fertile vales and sky serene,
Where rules a king with peaceful sway;
A people's good his patriot aim;
Who, like the radiant source of day,
Sheds glowing light and vital flame:
And as along th' ethereal space
Eternal laws the course celestial trace;
So Freedom's rule, and Virtue's high behest,
Direct the councils of the royal breast;
And as the day-star's influence bland
Sheds plenty o'er the teeming land;
Now from th' irriguous marsh and sea-beat coast,
Raising of vapoury mists a fleecy host,
To fall again, again with genial power,
In balmy dew or gentle shower:
So grateful Albion, through each fruitful plain,
Proclaims, with heartfelt joy, her George's prosp'rous reign.

ODE *for his Majesty's* BIRTH DAY, 1805. *By the Same.*

HIGH on the * winding shores sublime,
That Thames' Imperial waves divide,
Majestic in the garb of time,
Where yon proud dome frowns o'er the silver tide;
Honour's and Knighthood's bright abode,
By nobles, warriors, patriots trod,
What time from Gallia's vanquish'd coast,
Returning with his victor host,

* The name of Windsor is derived from "winding shore."

Triumphant

Triumphant Edward rear'd on high
The banner'd meed of chivalry;
While eminent above the rest,
With sable arms and snowy crest,
The youthful hero grac'd his side,
His country's and his sovereign's pride;
From ev'ry clime, lo! glory calls
Her vot'ries to yon trophied walls;
Binds her fair guerdon round each loyal breast,
And bids them combat pride, and succour worth oppress'd.

The notes of triumph swell again!
Lo! Windsor boasts as bright a train
Of royal youths, as brave as those
Who frown'd defeat on Edward's foes;
Of royal nymphs as fair a race
As crown'd Philippa's chaste embrace;
Around their king, their sire, they stand,
A valiant and a beauteous band.
Conspicuous, shining, 'mid the rest,
In chivalry's first honours dress'd,
For Cambria's prince, for George's heir,
Albion prefers this ardent pray'r:
Thine be the sacred wreath of virtuous praise,
Thine youthful Edward's fame, but crown'd with length of days.

Oh! still as this auspicious morn
Awakes the muse's votive lays,
May peace, and health, and fame, adorn
The tributary strain she duteous pays:
And while, where'er her navies ride,
Where'er his legions bend their course,
Oppressive rage, and giant pride,
Yield to his firm, but temperate force;
Guarded he stands from inroad's fear,
By Freedom's shield, by valour's spear;
Though dark despair, and shame, and woe,
Lurk in the wreaths that bind the guilty brow;
In George's diadem resplendent shine
Glory's unsullied beams, and Virtue's gems divine.

A POEM ON THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING IN THE EAST;

Which obtained Mr. BUCHANAN'S *Prize.*

By CHARLES GRANT, *Esq. M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College.*

Nec remorantur ibi; sic rerum summa novatur
Semper.—— LUCRETIUS.

"SHALL these bright hours of rapture roll away,
"And mournful years their gloomy wings display?
"These beauteous realms shall tyrant War deface,
"And fierce oppression crush my favor'd race?"
Thus Ganges' Genius spoke, while yet, sublime
With arts and muses, smil'd his native clime,
And rich with science, round the plains he loved
The golden hours in blooming circle moved.
With grief he saw the future ages rise,
Dark with their sad and fearful destinies;
Mark'd bleeding Science pinion'd to the ground,
And all her blasted trophies withering round!
With grief he saw, through Time's unfolding shade,
The fated chiefs in India's spoils array'd,
The might of Cassim, either Mahmud's sword,
And firm Cothbeddin, Delhi's earliest lord;
Stern Taimur, and th' imperial thrones that tower
O'er groaning Mathra and the walls of Gour.
Nor midst that brood of blood, a fiercer name
Than Aurungzebe th' indignant eye could claim,
More bold in act, in council more refin'd,
A form more hateful, or more dark a mind.
Skill'd to deceive, and patient to beguile
With sleepless efforts of unwearied toil,
His youth he shrouds in consecrated bowers,
Where prayer and penance lead the hermit hours;
Yet not to him those bowers their sweets impart,
The mind compos'd, smooth brow, and spotless heart;
No sun-bright visions with new hues adorn
Eve's purple cloud, or dewy beams of morn;
But Fancy wakes for him more grim delights,
War's imag'd pomp and Murder's savage rites,
And, like the Genius of some nightly spell,
Peoples with shapes accurs'd the wizard cell:
Keen Hate, Revenge, Suspicion's arrowy glare,
And all the blood-stain'd joys of Guilt are there:
Thus by fell visions roused, th' usurper springs
Fierce from his lair, to lap the blood of kings.
Go, count thy spoils, thy trophies grim rehearse,

Three

Three brothers murder'd, and a father's curse:
Go, rear the musnud o'er the gasping mound
Of trampled hosts, while India weeps around:
On Hindoo shrines thy bigot fury pour,
And quench the darts of sharp Remorse in gore.
'Tis done. Lo Persecution lights from far
Her streaming fires, and terrors worse than war;
Where mystic hymnings awed the midnight air,
Strange sounds, that breathe or that inflict despair,
Are heard. The despot, throned in blood, presides
O'er havock's work, and all the ruin guides.
As from the realms that own stern Yama's* sway,
Some fierce Asura rushes to the day;
While swift his wheels divide the deeps on high,
The clouds, like wreaths of foam, around them fly:
Wide as he glares, his eyeballs scatter woe,
And terror lightens from his clanging bow.
Alas! how dark the baleful ruins spread!
What filial tears the sons of Science shed!
While in each bower the widow'd Arts repine,
And Learning clasps her violated shrine.
Sad on his staff, mid Casi's† blasted scenes,
Himself how fallen! the aged Pandeet ‡ leans,
Exalts th' insulted Vedas § high in air,
And prays, and pours his soul into the prayer:
"Say why, Narayen, ‖ while thy votary weeps,
"Thus wrapt in dumb repose thy thunder sleeps?
"Oh, where that arm, with countless trophies crown'd,
"In heaven's dread lists o'er vanquish'd Gods renown'd:
"Whose vengeance dash'd proud Rahu's ¶ impious crest,
"And tore, with lion ** fangs the tyrant breast?"
In vain, O sage, thou weep'st thy country's fate:
E'en now new woes her wasted plains await.
'Tis ever thus,—one ravage urges more;
Warriors, like vultures, track the scent of gore.
Still fight to fight, to battle battle leads,
Still conqueror to conqueror succeeds;

* *Yama* is the judge of Hell. The *Asuras*, or evil Genii, are under his dominion.
† *Casi* is a name of Benares, the principal seat of Hindoo learning.
‡ *Pandeet* is a Hindoo doctor or professor of learning.
§ The *Vedas* are the sacred books of the Hindoos, and are supposed to have been promulgated by Brahma at the Creation.
‖ *Narayen*, or *Vishnu*, is the second person of the Hindoo Triad, which is composed of Brahma, Vishnu, and Sceva.
¶ *Rahu* was one of the Asoors, who, in order to drink the *amorcet* or nectar, assumed the shape of a good Genius, but was slain by Vishnu.
** The fourth descent of the Deity incarnate, in Hindoo mythology, was in a form half lion, half man, for the destruction of a tyrant rajah.

While states unwounded long remain secure;
A bleeding empire is resistless lure.

* Hark! 'tis a voice on Meshed's † holy walls.
His fierce Afshars ‡ impetuous Nadir calls.
From Gebal's mountains, whose rude summits shade
Nohavend's § dark and melancholy glade;
From fragrant Persis, gemm'd with orient flowers;
From Seistan's mines of gold and palmy bowers;
From thirsty Kerman, and Balsara's strand,
Where Susa's lawns to western suns expand,
Swells the disastrous sound to Media's vales,
Where health on Tabriz ‖ breathes with all her gales;
To wild Araxes' yet untam'd career,
And Teflis, to the nymphs of Georgia dear.
Thy sons, Shirvaun, have heard on Bacu's shore,
And Derbend's ¶ iron barrier frowns no more;
While the proud Russ**, on Neva's banks aghast,
Starts at the echoes of the distant blast.
Back the dread echoes roll through climes of day;
Kings shrink to dust, and armies fade away:
High Candahar, on eastern ramparts bold,
Imperial Gazni, seat of monarchs old,
Cower at the peal; astonish'd Cabul yields,
Lahore recoils through all her floating †† fields.
Ah! be the shadows deep on Karnal's ‡‡ meads,
There, there, the towering pride of Delhi bleeds.
But e'en when, far from India's ravag'd wastes,
To other deaths impatient Nadir hastes,
Still social war, in gloomy wrath array'd,
Succeeds the fury of the Persian blade:
As when the lightning rush'd along the wind,
Touch'd by its stroke, the mountain flames behind.
From realm to realm the howl of havock swells,
As lawless rage or rebel pride impels;

* The following lines give a general sketch of the route of Nadir's conquests.

† *Meshed* means the "tomb of martyrs."

‡ *Afshars*, the tribe to which Nadir belonged.

§ *Nohavend*, the scene of the last decisive battle, which lasted for three days, between the Persians and Arabs, and terminated the empire of the former, in the seventh century.

‖ *Tabriz* or *Tauris*, remarkable for the purity of its air.

¶ The ancient *Caspiæ Portæ*, called by the Turks, *The Gate of Iron*.

** The Russians sent an embassy to Nadir.

†† *Lahore* is watered by the five branches of the Indus, and is thence called *Panjab*.

‡‡ *Karnal*, thirty leagues from Delhi. Here was fought the decisive battle between Nadir and Mahommed the Mogul emperor.

Beneath

Beneath th' usurper's frantic sceptre bow'd,
How droop thy hallow'd vales, romantic Oude!
Bahar wears mournfully the servile chains;
And tyranny o'erwhelms fair Hoogley's plains.
Ah, beauteous Cashmere*, love's enchanting vale!
What new Abdallah † shall thy woes bewail?
In vain thy snowy mountains, swelling round:
For peace alone would guard the holy ground:
Oh, once for thee the rosy-finger'd Hours
Wove wreaths of joy in Pleasure's echoing bowers;
Once round thy limpid stream and scented grove,
The haunts of Fancy, Freedom loved to rove;
And, moulded by the hand of young Desire,
Thy daughters shone amid the virgin choir:
Not fair Circassia touch'd her blooming race
With tints so tender of impassion'd grace,
With all their glances wove such artless wiles,
Or breath'd such brightness round their angel smiles.
Ah! at the tyrant's frown those beauties die;
Fled is the smile, and sunk the speaking eye:
Nor harp nor carol warbles through the glade,
Nor pensive love-notes soothe the plane-tree shade;
But the steel'd savage revels in thy woes,
And round his temples twines thy brightest rose.
Science and Learning deck thy scenes no more,
But heavily some safer spot explore:
Yet not to Varanasi's ‡ loved retreat
The exiles bend their melancholy feet:
There, too, the ruffian spear and step profane,
From shrines long elferish'd, scare the sister train.
Through every shade the horror rolls around,
And war-worn India bleeds at every wound:
Indignant Learning droops her blasted head,
Her noblest worthies mingled with the dead:
No more to awful thought the soul aspires,
But grief extinguishes the Muse's fires:
No more, while all her listening groves rejoice,
Enraptur'd wisdom lifts th' instructing voice;
Nor Knowledge gives her philosophic eye
To read the blazing wonders of the sky;
Unmark'd the stars of morn or evening glow,
And suns unnotic'd arch the showery bow:
A dumb despair weighs down the Arts sublime,
And Taste and Genius fly the sadden'd clime.

* The Vale of *Cashmere* is the favourite theme of profuse panegyric with all Eastern authors and travellers.

† A celebrated Persian poet, who died A. D. 1520.

‡ An ancient name of Benares.

Ill fated India! yet thy plains have known
The sage's voice, and harp's enraptur'd tone;
Oft have thy proud pagodas heard the sound
Of hallow'd minstrelsy, wide warbling round;
And Learning's footsteps printed every vale,
Where Jumna's waves their long-lost joys bewail.
E'en when thy towers confess'd the tyrant's pride,
Thy native arts the Moslem spear defied;
Oft, as it gleam'd around, from age to age
The smile of Learning sooth'd the battle's rage;
Oft, while the sceptre graced some milder name,
Thy gladden'd Genius sprung to ancient fame.
Though fain the song thy varying fates would trace,
And tell the triumphs of thy subject race,
What arts reviving mark'd each glorious reign,
What poets waked the tributary strain;
What thoughts divine, and Fancy's glancing ray,
Consol'd the rigours of a foreign sway:
More pleased, the Muse to earlier years ascends,
And o'er the steps of kings and sages bends,
Thy native kings and sages all thy own,
Wise in the grove, or mighty on the throne.
Where Time remote his shadowy troop displays,
She hears the voices of departed days.
Age blest with all that life or decks or cheers,
Refines, instructs, ennobles, soothes, endears.
Then rose the triple Ramas*, names ador'd,
To wield alike the sceptre and the sword.
Then thought Gautami †, India's peerless boast,
Bright leader of the philosophic host:
Though ages interpos'd their dark'ning flight,
His distant beams illum'd the Stagirite.
Then Science smiled on man, and for his use
Arts intricate unveil'd, and lore abstruse;
Learning with all her stores enrich'd his mind;
Mild laws his will corrected, not confin'd;
Astronomy her high career begun,
And bade him rise from earth, to watch the sun:
To purify with pity and with dread,
Sage Tragedy her moral lesson spread;
And History ‡ round her curious glances cast,
And to the future reason'd from the past;
While Valmic's § epic song, with heavenly art
Inspir'd, dilated all the gen'rous heart.

* Of the three *Ramas*, two were universally allowed to be *Avatars*, or incarnations of the Deity; and the third was also supposed to be so.

† Probably the most ancient founder of a philosophical school.

‡ No histories are extant, written in any part of India, except Cashmere.

§ One of the two great poets of India. He wrote an epic poem on the exploits of Rama, and is said to have been the first composer of Sanscreet verse.

Nor

Nor less inspir'd and bold, in later time
Flow'd the full melody of Sanscreet rhyme,
Which tells what hosts on Kirket's * plains engag'd;
What ruthless wars fraternal chieftains wag'd.
Here the fierce Kooroos all their thunders pour,
Bheem's dreadful shell, and Bheeshma's lion roar:
There Pandoo's sons their favour'd ranks expand,
The fiery gandeev † bends in Arjun's ‡ hand.
Lo, gods and demigods, a countless throng,
Blaze in the verse, and swell the pomp of song.
High Casi's groves the rapt'rous measures hail,
And distant calpas § kindle at the tale.
Such was thy strain, Vyasa ||, saint and sage,
Th' immortal Berkeley of that elder age.
Like him, with flames of holiest rapture fir'd,
To thoughts sublime thy daring mind aspir'd,
And, nature opening to thy ardent glance,
Saw God alone through all the vast expanse.
Mysterious theme! Beneath the peipal ¶ shade,
His aged limbs the reverend Brahmin laid;
Full on his brow the holy ointment glow'd **,
The snow-white zennar †† o'er his shoulder flow'd;
The pointed cusa ‡‡ deck'd his green retreat,
And Ganges' billow kiss'd his sacred feet:
Serene he view'd the laughing scenes around,
Bright Magadh's vales with floating chawla §§ crown'd,
The sunshine calm on Casi's turrets shed,
And clouds reposing on Heemala's head;
Then all entranc'd, recall'd his wand'ring eye,
And fix'd the gather'd beams on Deity:
From height to height his musing spirit soar'd,
And speechless thought ||| th' unutter'd name ador'd:
Till words unconscious flowing from his tongue,
He swell'd the strain, and mystic measures sung.

* The other great epic poet of India, besides Valmic, was Vyasa.

† The *gandeev* was Arjun's bow.

‡ *Arjun*, one of the Pandoos, was the favourite and pupil of Crishna, who acted as his charioteer in this battle.

§ A *calpa* is a day of Brahma.

|| *Vyasa* was not only a poet. He founded the most celebrated philosphical school in India, called the Vedanti School.

¶ The sacred fig-tree.

** The Brahmins paint a streak of yellow oker on their foreheads: some sects horizontally, and others perpendicularly.

†† The *zennar* is the sacred thread worn by Brahmins.

‡‡ The *cusa* is the most sacred species of grass.

§§ *Chawla* the Indian name of rice.

||| The *Om*, or name of the Deity, never to be uttered but in silence.

"'Tis all delusion: Heaven and earth and skies,
"But air-wove images of lifeless dyes.
"He only lives—Sole Being—None beside—
"The Self-existing, Self-beatified:
"All else but wakes at Maya's* fairy call;
"For All that is, is not; or God is All.
"Stupendous Essence! obvious, yet unknown;
"For ever multiplied, for ever One.
"I feel thee not, yet touch on every side;
"See not, yet follow where thy footsteps guide;
"Hear not thy voice, yet own its mystic power
"In breathing silence of the midnight hour.
"Oh, what art thou? since all this bursting scene,
"Unnumber'd isles, and countless waves between;
"This fabric huge, on floating pillars rais'd,
"With suns and fiery elements emblaz'd;
"And thy own pedma †, roseate flower of light,
"Emblem and cradle of Creative Might;
"Live only on thy sleepless eye reclin'd,
"Embosom'd deep in the abyss of Mind.
"Close but th' all-seeing Mind, no splendor burns;
"Unfold, and all the Universe returns.
"Oh, what art thou? and what this darkling ray,
"Whose sadden'd lustre mourns in shrines of clay?
"Sprung from thyself, though quench'd in human frame,
"Faint emanation of th' Eternal Flame.
"Oh, fade these scenes, where phantom beauty glows,
"And bid th' uncumber'd soul on Thee repose;
"Expanse how dread, immeasurable height,
"Depth fathomless, and prospect infinite."
Yet whence this progress of the Sage's mind,
Beyond the bounds by Nature's hand assign'd?
Whence, every form of vulgar sense o'erthrown,
Soars the rapt thought, and rests on God alone?
Perhaps, by smooth gradations, to this end
All systems of belief unconscious tend,
That teach the infinite of nature swarms
With Gods subordinate, through endless forms,
And every object, useful, bright, malign,
Of some peculiar is the care or shrine.
Ask the poor Hindoo if material things
Exist: he answers, Their existence springs
From Mind within, that prompts, protects, provides,
And moulds their beauties, or their terrors guides.

* *Maya*, or Delusion; supposed to be a Goddess sprung from Brahma.

† *Pedma*, the sacred name of the *lotos*; an object of supreme veneration in all the mythological systems of the East, especially in that of the Hindûs.

Blooms the red flow'ret? Durva * blushes there.
Flash lightnings fierce? dread Indra † fills the air.
The morning wakes, or high the white wave swells,
That Surya ‡ brightens, Ganga § this impels.
Thus, in each part of this material scene,
He owns that matter leans on Mind unseen;
And in each object views some God pourtray'd,
This all in all, and that but empty shade;
The mind extinct, its shadows too must flee,
And all the visible forget to be.
But when the Sage is taught these Gods to deem
The powers personified of One Supreme,
He not destroys their functions, but transfers;
Their titles changes, not their characters;
Content, for many, one Great Cause t' adore,
He now terms attributes what Gods before:
Yet still untouch'd that principle retains;
Mind, ever present, in all matter reigns;
His creed the same, whate'er that Mind he call,
In each imprison'd, or diffus'd through all.
Still of this whole each portion, every hour,
Asks instant energies of local power.
If in himself the Infinite comprise
The varying powers of countless Deities,
Say, should not he, with equal ease as they,
Through objects numberless those powers display?

But turn, my Muse, where softer themes invite,
And lyric measures court to gay delight:
There Jayadeva's || mystic transport flows,
And Crishen smiles, and Radha weeps her woes:
Bright o'er the bard, sublime on lory plumes,
Love's youthful God, celestial Cama ¶, blooms:
Sad from his winged throne he bends to hear,
And mingles with the strings a heavenly tear;
While, sportive at his side, the virgin choir
Float in light measures round the thrilling lyre.

* *Durva* is the most beautiful species of grass, and supposed to be the residence of a Nymph of the same name. Its flowers, says Sir William Jones, seen through a lens, are like minute rubies.

† The God of the firmament.

‡ The Deity of the Sun.

§ *Ganga* is the Goddess of the Ganges, who sprung, like Pallas, from the head of the Indian Jove.

|| The famous lyric poet of India. His age is uncertain, but he lived between Vyasa and Calidasa.

¶ The Hindoo Cupid. He rides on a lory or parrot. Among other appendages, he has five arrows tipped with herbs of a healing quality, and is attended by twelve damsels.

Yet

Yet brighter lustres gild Avanti's* towers,
Where Vicramadyt † sways his subject powers.
See, round his throne what Arts and Graces bow!
What Virtues diadem his godlike brow!
In sacred band, nine hallow'd bards prolong
Unwearied warblings of accordant song:
So move the ninefold spheres ‡ their radiant rounds,
With sleepless melodies of angel sounds.
But Fancy chief for Calidasa's Muse
From groves of Indra § steals celestial hues,
Hues || ever-blooming, with whose blushes sweet
Th' immortal Apsars tinge their snowy feet.
Haste, in sad pomp the tragic scene extend;
Rise, weeping dames, and mailed chiefs ascend;
There let Dushmanta's volant car advance,
And throne dominion on his ample glance;
And there, by Malini's sequester'd stream,
In Love's warm youth let softer virtue gleam,
Now flush'd with smiles, and bright in vernal glow,
Now victim pale of solitary woe.
Is there who knows how Love's soft thrillings burn,
When Hope, half dubious, whispers sweet return?
O'er the flush'd cheek what sudden blushes roll,
When meeting eyes confess the mingling soul?
Is there whose anguish mourns a hopeless fire,
By sighs and tears consum'd of sad desire,
Tears of the heart, that flow in secret there,
And sighs just waked and smother'd by despair?
For these ascends the sympathetic strain,
True to the joy and faithful to the pain;
For these the song shall stream from age to age,
Their raptures kindle and their griefs assuage.
Hail, happy years! when every lyre was strung,
And every clime with mirth and music rung.
While Asia's voice her Calidasa blest,
Hark! kindred spirits answer'd from the West.

* The modern Oujein, the capital of the dominions of Scindia, the well-known Mahratta chief.

† *Vicramaditya*, the most celebrated of Indian kings. He died B. C. 57. His reign forms the æra from which the Hindoos calculate.

‡ Novem tibi orbibus, vel potius globis, connexa sunt omnia. *Cic. in Som. Scip.* Milton says in his Arcades:

"———when drowsiness
Hath lock'd up moral sense, then listen I
To the celestial Sirens' harmony,
That sit upon the nine enfolded spheres,
And those that hold the vital shears.

§ *Indra* resides in the lower heavens, situated in the north pole. The *Apsaras* are the damsels of his court.

|| The hint of this image is borrowed from the "Sacontala, or Fatal Ring."

Hark!

There all his lofty tones Lucretius gave,
And epic transports burst on Mincio's wave,
While rov'd the Matin bee o'er sweetest flowers,
And all Hymettus bloom'd in Tibur's bowers.
Oh, could some God have rent the veil away,
And join'd in one the masters of the lay!
Illustrious names! though breath'd the mutual tone
In distant climes, unknowing and unknown,
Yet haply, by a viewless touch impell'd,
Your choral symphonies responsive swell'd,
And some spher'd seraph, with the song beguil'd,
Lean'd from his rolling orb to hear, and smil'd.

How swift, O India, fled those happy years!
How soon thy palmy glories sunk in tears!
What Muse, unwarm'd, their early bloom can eye,
Or sing their alter'd fates without a sigh?
Such thy sad trophies, War! by thee dismay'd,
The classic Graces fly their cherish'd shade.
Peace still they love, the moonlight hour serene,
Th' unwitness'd musings of some tranquil scene,
Where all is calm and joy, within, around,
No care to ruffle, and no grief to wound.
Oft their bright train, ere yet the war arise,
E'en from its distant rumour shrinks and flies:
So, ere it touch the steel, the solar ray
Plays off from the keen edge, and glides away.
But not alone the trumpet's madding roar
Expell'd the weeping Arts from Ganges' shore;
Lo! nurs'd in Superstition's gloomy bower,
Vice * wings with added speed the fatal hour;
Thick and more thick her blighting breath she sheds,
And Learning sickens as the mildew spreads.
For still this sovereign principle we find,
True in the individual as the kind,
Strong links and mutual sympathies connect
The moral powers, and powers of intellect;
Still these on those depend by union fine,
Bloom as they bloom, and as they fade, decline.
Talents, 'tis true, gay, quick, and bright, has God
To virtue oft denied, on vice bestow'd;
Just as fond Nature lovelier colours brings
To paint the insect's than the eagle's wings.
But of our souls the high-born loftier part,
Th' etherial energies that touch the heart,

* The inevitable tendency of vice to degrade the faculties of the soul is most eloquently insisted on by Longinus, in the last section of his celebrated treatise.

Conceptions

Conceptions ardent, labouring thought intense,
Creative Fancy's wild magnificence,
And all the dread sublimities of song,
These, Virtue, these, to thee alone belong;
These are celestial all, nor kindred hold
With ought of sordid or debasing mould:
Chill'd by the breath of Vice, their radiance dies,
And brightest burns when lighted at the skies;
Like vestal flames to purest bosoms given,
And kindled only by a ray from heaven*.

But lo! once more return the happy hours;
Learning revisits her forsaken bowers.
To greet her lov'd approach, her chosen band
In joyful ranks unites on Ganges' strand.
'Twas thus of old, when swell'd the rushing Nile
From Nubian hills, or Meroe's sun-burnt isle,
At once, with all her priests, an awful train,
Transported Memphis issued on the plain;
The white-rob'd pontiff watch'd the sinking vale,
And wav'd his wand, and bade Osiris hail.
Not with less rapture Learning's votaries burn,
And court her steps, and bless her glad return.
Full in their front, with eye that upward soars,
Apart the mighty Hierophant adores,
Accomplish'd Jones! whose hand to every art
Could unknown charms, and nameless grace impart.
His was the soul, by fear nor int'rest sway'd,
The purest passions, and the wisest head:
The heart so tender, and the wit so true,
Yet this no malice, that no weakness knew;
The song, to Virtue as the Muses dear,
Though glowing chaste, and lovely though severe.
What gorgeous trophies crown his youthful bloom,
The spoils august of Athens and of Rome.
And lo! untouch'd by British brows before,
Yet nobler trophies wait on Asia's shore:
There, at his magic voice what wonders rise;
Th' astonish'd East unfolds her mysteries:
Round her dark shrines a sudden blaze he showers,
And all unveil'd the proud Pantheon † towers.
Where, half unheard, Time's formless billows glide,
Alone he stems the dim discover'd tide;

* The author has been prevented from proceeding to state other causes of the decay of science, from want of time.

† This alludes to the various elucidations which Sir W. Jones has given of Hindoo Mythology, and particularly to his "Essay on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India."

Wide o'er the expanse, as darts his radiant sight,
At once the vanish'd ages roll in light.
Old India's Genius, bursting from repose,
Bids all his tombs their mighty dead disclose;
Immortal names, though long immers'd in shade,
Long lost to song, though destin'd not to fade.
O'er all the master of the spell presides,
Their march arranges, and their order guides;
Bids here or there their ranks or gleam or blaze
With hues of elder or of later days.
See, where in British robes sage Menu * shines,
And willing Science opes her Sanscreet mines!
His are the triumphs of her ancient lyres,
Her tragic sorrows, and her epic fires;
Her earliest arts, and learning's sacred store,
And strains sublime of philosophic lore:
Bright in his view their gather'd pomp appears,
The treasur'd wisdom of a thousand years.
Oh, could my verse, in characters of day,
The living colours of thy mind pourtray,
And on the sceptic, midst his impious dreams,
Flash all the brightness of their mingled beams!
Then should he know, how talents various, bright,
With pure Devotion's holy thoughts unite;
And blush (if yet a blush survive) to see
What genius, honour, virtue, ought to be.
Philosopher, yet to no system tied;
Patriot, yet friend to all the world beside;
Ardent with temper, and with judgment bold;
Firm, though not stern, and though correct, not cold;
Profound to reason, or to charm us gay;
Learn'd without pride, and not too wise to pray.
Such, too, was Chambers †, ever honour'd name!
What needs the Muse to give thy worth to Fame.
To thee the nymphs of Eastern song display'd
The haunts of Hafiz in the Persian shade,
And early taught thy curious steps to rove
Through Hejaz' bowers, or Yemen's odorous grove.
But holier fires illum'd thy favour'd breast,
With arts divine, and saintly virtues blest.
Alas! those saintly virtues languish'd here,
And, worn with exile, sought their native sphere.
Nor long a brother's ‡ woes bedew'd thy urn,
Too soon by kindred fate forbid to mourn.
Oh, crown'd with learning, and refin'd by art,
The generous mind, the uncorrupted heart!

* In reference to Sir W. Jones's celebrated translation of "The Institutes of Menu," the great Indian legislator.

† Mr. William Chambers. ‡ Sir Robert Chambers.

Still Isis, hallow'd stream! his name reveres,
And British Themis sheds her awful tears.
There, Wilkins, to the sons of Brahma known,
With great Vyasa's triumphs blends his own:
While the dark tales of elder ages lie
Unravell'd to sage Wilford's classic eye.
Who can forget how Davis lov'd to trace,
By ancient sages led, th' etherial space,
What laurels wave round either Colebrooke's brow,
O'er Cleveland's tomb what sacred sorrows flow,
Or Scott's historic wreath, or Rennel's praise,
Or, studious Hamilton, thy modest bays,
Or Shore, to grace and govern empire born,
With laws to strengthen, or with arts adorn,
Friend to the Muse, and by the Muse belov'd,
By Britain honour'd, and by Heaven approv'd?
Nor these alone: But, lo! as Wellesley leads,
Rise other names, and a new race succeeds.
Rous'd by his call, the youthful bands aspire
To Jones's learning or to Jones's fire;
In clust'ring ranks the meed of song they claim,
And toil and brighten up the steep of Fame.
Thou too, had Heaven but listen'd to our prayer,
Thou too, Mackenzie *, shouldst have brighten'd there.
Oh, hopes dissolv'd! oh, prospects all decay'd!
Oh, dawn of glory, opening but to fade!
Pleas'd we beheld thy early laurels bloom,
Nor knew they wove a trophy for thy tomb.
By Hoogley's banks, from kindred dust how far!
On thy cold stone looks down the Eastern star.
But still Affection views thy ashes near,
The mould is precious, and that stone is dear:
Her nightly thought surmounts the roaring wave,
And weeps and watches round thy distant grave.
Yet say, why on that dark eventful day,
That call'd thee from the shores of Thames away,
When friendship's warmth mid parting sorrows burn'd,
Hand press'd in hand, and tear for tear return'd,
Though Hope was there all credulous and young,
Why on thy brow a cheerless shadow hung?
E'en at that hour did dark forebodings shed
O'er shivering nature some unconscious dread?
And felt thy heart new wounds of sadness flow,
Prophetic sadness and a weight of woe?
How dark, though fleeting, are the days of man!
What countless sorrows crowd his narrow span!

* Lewis Mackenzie, Esq. of the Bengal civil establishment. He died at Calcutta, in 1800, just after he had been honoured with a medal for his proficiency in the College lately established there. He was the son of Mr. Mackenzie, the celebrated author of "The Man of Feeling."

For

For what is life? A groan, a breath, a sigh,
A bitter tear, a drop of misery,
A lamp just dying in sepulchral gloom,
A voice of anguish from the lonely tomb.
Or wept or weeping all the change we know;
'Tis all our mournful history below.
Pleasure is Grief but smiling to destroy,
And what is Sorrow but the ghost of Joy?
Oh, haste that hour, whose rustling wings shall play
To warn the shades of guilt and grief away!
Meantime, what dubious contest on those plains
With the faint dawn reluctant Night maintains!
Britain thy voice can bid the dawn ascend,
On thee alone the eyes of Asia bend.
High arbitress! to thee her hopes are given,
Sole pledge of bliss and delegate of Heaven;
In thy dread mantle all her fates repose,
Or bright with blessings, or o'ercast with woes;
And future ages shall thy mandate keep,
Smile at thy touch, or at thy bidding weep.
Oh! to thy godlike destiny arise!
Awake and meet the purpose of the skies!
Wide as thy sceptre waves let India learn
What virtues round the shrine of empire burn;
Some nobler flight let thy bold Genius tower,
Nor stoop to vulgar lures of fame or power;
Such power as gluts the tyrant's purple pride,
Such fame as reeks around the homicide.
With peaceful trophies deck thy throne, nor bare
Thy conquering sword, till Justice ask the war:
Justice alone can consecrate renown,
Her's are the brightest rays in Glory's crown;
All else nor eloquence nor song sublime
Can screen from curse, or sanctify from crime.
Let gentler hearts awake at thy behest,
And science soothe the Hindoo's mournful breast.
In vain has Nature shed her gifts around,
For eye or ear, soft bloom or tuneful sound;
Fruits of all hues on every grove display'd,
And pour'd profuse the tamarind's gorgeous shade.
What joy to him can song or shade afford,
Outcast so abject, by himself abhorr'd?
While chain'd to dust, half struggling, half resign'd,
Sinks to her fate the heaven-descended Mind,
Disrob'd of all her lineaments sublime,
The daring hope, whose glance out-measur'd time,
Warm passions to the voice of Rapture strung,
And conscious thought that told her whence she sprung.

At Brahma's stern decree, as ages roll,
New shapes of clay await th' immortal soul;
Darkling condemn'd in forms obscene * to prowl,
And swell the midnight melancholy howl.
Be thine the task his drooping eye to cheer,
And elevate his hopes beyond this sphere,
To brighter heavens than proud Sumeeru † owns,
Though girt with Indra and his burning thrones.
Then shall he recognise the beams of day,
And fling at once the four-fold chain ‡ away;
Through every limb a sudden life shall start,
And sudden pulses spring around his heart;
Then all the deaden'd energies shall rise,
And vindicate their title to the skies.

Be these thy trophies, Queen of many Isles!
On these high Heaven shall shed indulgent smiles.
First by thy guardian voice to India led,
Shall Truth divine her tearless victories spread;
Wide and more wide the heaven-born light shall stream,
New realms from thee shall catch the blissful theme,
Unwonted warmth the soften'd savage feel,
Strange chiefs admire, and turban'd warriors kneel,
The prostrate East submit her jewel'd pride,
And swarthy kings adore the Crucified.
Fam'd Ava's walls Messiah's name shall own,
Where haughty splendour guards the Birman throne.
Thy hills, Tibet, shall hear, and Ceylon's bowers,
And snow-white waves that circle Pekin's towers ‖,
Where, sheath'd in sullen pomp, the Tartar lord
Forgetful slumbers o'er his idle sword:
O'er all the plains, where barbarous hordes afar
On panting steeds pursue the roving war,
Soft notes of joy th' eternal gloom shall cheer,
And smooth the terrors of the arctic year:
Till from the blazing line to polar snows,
Through varying realms, one tide of blessing flows.
Then shall thy breath, celestial Peace unbind
The frozen heart, and mingle mind with mind;
With sudden youth shall slumb'ring Science start,
And call to life each long-forgotten art,
Retrace her ancient paths, or new explore,
And breathe to wond'ring worlds her mystic lore.

* The Hindûs of the lowest class firmly believe themselves to be of the same species as the jackals; and are taught, that through eternal transmigrations they shall never rise higher than those animals.

† Sumeeru is the mountain on which Indra's heaven is placed.

‡ In allusion to the four castes.

‖ The White River.

Yes

Yes, it shall come! e'en now my eyes behold,
In distant view the wish'd-for age unfold.
Lo, o'er the shadowy days that roll between,
A wand'ring gleam foretells th' ascending scene!
Oh, doom'd victorious from thy wounds to rise,
Dejected India, lift thy downcast eyes,
And mark the hour, whose faithful steps for thee
Through Time's press'd ranks bring on the jubilee.

Roll back, ye crowded years, your thick array,
Greet the glad hour, and give the triumph way.
Hail First and Greatest, inexpressive name,
Substantial Wisdom, God with God the same!
Oh Light, which shades of fiercest glory veil,
Oh human Essence, mix'd with Godhead, hail!
Powers, Princedoms, Virtues, wait thy sovereign call,
And but for Thee exists this breathing all.
Then shake thy heavens, thou Mightiest, and descend,
While Truth and Peace thy radiant march attend.
With wearied hopes thy thousand empires groan,
Our aching eyes demand thy promis'd throne.
Oh cheer the realms from life and sunshine far!
Oh plant in Eastern skies thy seven-fold star!

Then, while transported Asia kneels around,
With ancient arts, and long-lost glories crown'd,
Some happier Bard, on Ganges' margin laid,
Where playful bamboos weave their fretted shade,
Shall to the strings a loftier tone impart,
And pour in rapturous verse his flowing heart.
Stamp'd in immortal light on future days,
Through all the strain his country's joys shall blaze;
The Sanscreet song be warm'd with heavenly fires,
And themes divine awake from Indian lyres.

ODE ON THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

By the Right Honourable the EARL OF CARYSFORT, *&c. &c.*

(Original.)

I.

EXULTING in his martial name,
In Arcole, and Lodi's fame;
Th' unconquer'd chief, proud Gallia's boast,
Surveys his gallant naval host;

What triumphs in his ardent mind,
What glorious conquests are design'd!
Beneath his prow the billows roar,
Which break upon th' Egyptian shore,
Where once the walls of fair Canopus rose,
And ancient Nile with amplest current flows.

II.

Ye Julian laurels droop and fade!
Thou mighty Macedonian shade,
Hence from thine ancient realms retire!
The glories of thy name expire.
With what a shout old Memphis rings,
While treading on the necks of kings;
A new Sesostris moves to war,
And spreading his proud reign afar,
From high Ecbatana, or Susa's tow'rs,
Awes with loud threats Byzantium's trembling shores!

III.

Arabia's yet unconquer'd land
Bows her strong neck to his command;
See Tigris too her tribute pour,
And vaunt th' Abassine lords no more.
Indus and Ganges, sacred streams!
That front the sun's ascending beams,
To th' Erythræan deep proclaim
His future conqu'ror's awful name.
"Spread every sail," th' impetuous warrior cries,
"And swiftly bear me to the glorious prize!"

IV.

When lo! the winds are lock'd in sleep,
And sudden darkness veils the deep;
Surpris'd the chief—but void of fear,
Beholds a giant form appear,
About whose cloud-encircled head
Impenetrable night is spread:
Dreadful above, below, around,
Is heard the rushing waters' sound,
While forth he hurls the mighty flood, whose roar
Makes deaf the nations on his echoing shore.

V.

In thunder now the phantom speaks—
(All nature at the portent shakes)
"Pursued by every peoples' curse,
"In evil hour, with fates averse,

And

" And doom'd, ere yet thy life began,
" A warning to presumptuous man,
" Thou dar'st my mystic realms invade!
" Hear, then—and shake with conscious dread.—
" The potent, fix'd, irrevocable word,
" Th' eternal edict of Heaven's awful Lord.

VI.

" Vengeance, whose fury shall devour
" The proud blasphemer of his pow'r!
" To millions food and health I bring,
" The bounties of th' Eternal King;
" On thee, destruction I bestow,
" Disease, repentance, shame, and woe!
" See'st thou not in the lurid air,
" With'ring thy strength with fatal glare,
" Fell Pestilence, whose hot and tainted breath
" Shall heap thy groaning camp with loathsome !

VII.

" Where'er thy desperate march is bent,
" See the swift foe thy course prevent,
" Like lightning in the van appear,
" Or rush tempestuous on the rear.
" In crowds they rush, in crowds they die!
" New swarms th' enthusiast realms supply;
" Thy troops no more th' assault sustain,
" Vain is their skill, their courage vain;
" Their fainting limbs refuse their arms to wield,
" And victors yet, they press the torrid field.

VIII.

" Fly, then—Destruction meets thy view,
" Wilt thou not fly though shame pursue?
" Safe yet in port thy navy rides;
" A remnant yet may stem the tides;
" Though dumb be every warrior's boast,
" A remnant yet may reach the coast!
" Ah, wretch! and impotent of mind!
" Whom angry Heav'n has render'd blind!
" Has ne'er the clear-voic'd trump of Fame
" Fill'd thine astonish'd ear with Britain's name?

IX.

" Her sons—no Atheist crew are they,
" No slaves to Superstition's sway,

" Before the awful throne of God
" They bow, and wait upon his nod ;
" Blest if his power their arms employ,
" The proud and impious to destroy.
" Hark ! what a peal of thunder roars !
" How vast a tumult shakes my shores !
" Pale Horror shricks, Confusion, Rout, Dismay
" Appal the night, and dim the morning ray.

X.

" How deep the anguish and despair !
" Who shall to France the tidings bear ?
" Scarce one escapes the bloody fight !
" Scarce one is sav'd by shameful flight.
" To Heaven the pious victors raise,
" With grateful hearts, the shout of praise.
" Europe exulting, lifts her voice;
" The East's barbaric thrones rejoice."
To impious Pride, short triumph thus remains,
Unerring Wisdom sees ; Eternal Justice reigns.

LINES,

For the Grave of a Prostitute, written by Herself in her last Illness.

(Original.)

THE willing victim of a quick decay,
Here tranquil on an humble bed of clay,
(The sure and sole asylum of my woes)
A lost, love-ruin'd female, I repose.
Early seduc'd by men's perfidious snares,
Their crimes I expiate : would my pangs were theirs.
From the sad moment, when by oaths misled,
I fell, half forc'd, on my deceiver's bed,
To that, whose veil obscuring ev'ry fault,
Shelter'd my suff'rings in this welcome vault,
Pamper'd or starv'd, despairing or in drink,
My thoughts all rack'd in striving not to think ;
Frantic or sullen—ever in extremes,
Wild and abandon'd in my very dreams ;
Ne'er could rejected conscience claim the pow'r
T'impose a respite of one serious hour.
Of eye undaunted, and of touch impure ;
Old, ere of age; worn out when scarce mature ;
Hourly debas'd to stifle my disgust
Of forc'd enjoyment in affected lust ;

Canker'd

Canker'd with filth, infection, debt and want;
My home a brothel, and the street my haunt;
Full seven long years of infamy I pin'd,
And fondled, loath'd, and prey'd upon mankind:
Till, all the drudgery of vice gone through,
My batter'd fabric fails at twenty-two;
And Death, with ev'ry terror in his train,
Here clos'd the scene of riot, guilt, and pain.
Ye fair associates of my op'ning bloom,
O come and weep, and profit at my tomb!
Let my short youth and blighted beauty prove
The fated venom of unlawful love:
O think how quick my foul career I ran,
A sacrifice to falsehood, lust, and man!
Then shun the paths, where Passion's meteors shine
Your's be the lesson; all th' experience mine!

THE TURKISH LADY.

(A BALLAD.)

By T. CAMPBELL, Esq.*

(Original.)

'TWAS the hour when rites unholy
Call'd each Paynim voice to pray'r,
And the star, that faded slowly,
Left to dews the freshen'd air.

Day her sultry fires had wasted,
Calm and sweet the moonlight rose,
E'en a captive's spirit tasted
Half oblivion of his woes.

Wot ye then, in Turkish vallies,
How an Eastern lady bright,
Spite of tyrants round her palace,
Spoke a bold and British knight:

"Tell me, captive, why, in anguish,
Foes have dragg'd thee here to dwell,
Where poor Christians, as they languish,
Hear no sound of Sabbath bell."

"'Twas on Transylvania's Bannat,
When the crescent shone afar,
Like a pale, disastrous planet,
O'er the purple tide of war."

In

* The celebrated author of the "Pleasures of Hope," &c.

"In that day of desolation,
Lady, I was captive made,
Bleeding for my Christian nation,
By the walls of high Belgrade."

"Captive, could the brightest jewel
From my turban set thee free?
Lady, no! the gift were cruel,
Ransom'd yet, if reft of thee."

"Say, fair Princess, would it grieve thee
Christian realms should we behold?
No, fond knight, I would not leave thee,
Were thy ransom paid in gold."

"Stranger, know, my mother taught me,
Georgia's princely name she bore,
Ne'er to wed a chief that sought me,
Save the holy cross he wore."

"And her spirit would reprove me,
Should a Paynim share my hand;
Love me, then, for ever love me,
Gentle knight of English land."

Now in heaven's bright expansion
Rose the midnight star to view,
When, to quit her father's mansion,
Thrice she wept and bade adieu.

Tyrant foes in vain ye hover,
Turkish prows in vain ye ride,
Safe and far the joyous lover
Clasps his blooming Eastern bride.

ON AN OAK,

In View of a Seat in Oxfordshire.

(Original.)

IN yon old venerable tree
An emblem of its owner see;
Aloft he rears his reverend head,
Wide through the lawn his shadow spread;
Shelter affords alike to all,
The rich and poor, the great and small,

Nor

Nor age nor tempest yet could wound—
His root so deep, his heart so sound.
Thus Parker, thro' his life's whole race,
In every station, every place,
Pursu'd the sure, unerring plan,
A learned judge, an upright man;
Ne'er could the statesman's smile or frown
Warp him in favour of the crown;
Or wish of popular applause
Pervert his judgment of the laws.
Unmov'd by either, fix'd he stood
On this firm base, his country's good:
And all he acted, thought, or spoke,
Prov'd his true heart, a heart of oak.

ON A PARROT

THROWN DOWN A ————

(Original.)

HERE lies interr'd
The remains of a bird,
Who was kill'd by all conq'ring Fate,
Whose master took care
To teach him to swear,
As his mistress had taught him to prate.

If objection be made
To the place where he's laid,
Poor Betty is only in fault;
For Betty, to save
The expence of a grave,
Laid him safe in the family vault.

To adorn his sad tomb,
For ages to come,
His mistress, still kinder and kinder,
Declar'd, with a tear,
That she ne'er would come near
But she'd always leave something behind her.

MORAL

MORAL RHAPSODIES,

IN TWO PARTS.

By Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bart.*

(Never before published.)

1st. THE MORNING ON THE ALPS.—1775.

" *Despicere unde queas alios, passimque videre*
" *Errare,—atque viam palantes quærere vitæ.*"
Lucret. L. 2d.

THE dawn now faintly glimmers from the east,
Slowly it breaks the misty web of night:
Rise, sluggard, rise—to Nature's noblest feast!
A beauteous world unfolding to the light.

And now the sun his orb in blushes shews;
And, as he speeds the chariot of the day,
Over yon soaring mount's eternal snows,
Myriads of nascent pearls adorn his way.

And now he strippeth the frost-clothed leaf,
And the thrush grateful doth his bounty hail;
Nor sight of woe is seen—nor note of grief,
Saddens the echoes of the distant vale.

For now the wanton kid may safely play,
Brouze on the Arbutus—or sip the flood;
Sport on the rocks, or through the thickets stray,
Nor fear the lurking savage of the wood.

Adown the slipp'ry clift, the rugged bear
Slinks from the breaking morn, and homeward hies;
The wolf's low growl hangs faintly on the ear,
And much he starts, and fears discovering eyes.

Let murder, haunting the incautious foe,
Veil in the shrowd of night the vengeful deed,
Bid the pale moon direct the trembling blow;
And scarce in conscience view its victim bleed!

Let treach'ry prowl through the domain of sleep,
Unseen—unknown, but by the mischief done!
Let low-born theft nocturnal vigils keep,
When strength and caution all to rest are gone!

'Tis

'Tis not for such—with pleasure to descry
Th ascendant lumin'ry of day:
Emblem of 'ts great Creator's piercing eye,
What crime dare face the penetrating ray!

Hark! 'tis the rustling of the pine, whose leaf
Gathers the rude breath of the coming storm!
Mark—how yon cloud doth robe in vest of grief
The glorious orb, and all his scenes deform!

So oft retires the good man's blasted fame
From Envy's scowl, or low'ring Fortune's frown,
Yet in some happier period to reclaim
Its native rank i'th' records of renown.

The noblest worth of patriots and of kings,
Bears not the palm, till mix'd with common clay:
'Tis from the ashes that the Phœnix springs,
Which claims our wonder, and the poet's lay.

List! how the hail doth beat the babbling brook!
Mark!—where the whirlwind bears yon mist of snow!
The fir-beam crackling waves—the rock is shook—
Fly trav'ller fly! nor shelter there below!

Full many a deep-fetch'd, heart-broke sigh shall heave!
And many a dragging weary step be told;
And torrents stop—and treach'rous snows deceive
Thy listless foot, e'er thou thy home behold.

With fear thou'lt pause to view the nodding clift;
With pain oft shudder on the icy lea;
With sad despondency thy wan look lift
From yon high hill, an higher hill to see!

Sad emblem of thy days! thus fair and frail
The visionary path of life is seen!
Thus hope doth mock, and danger doth assail,
And anguish shadow o'er the motley scene!

Each to some distant point a look directs,
Whilst Fancy talks of gardens there behind,
Speeds fondly to the summit—nor suspects
The guest disconsolate, he there shall find.

There sad Experience, pond'ring o'er her glass,
Marks the vain pilgrim struggling from below,

Shakes her sear'd brow, and dooms,—" He ne'er shall pass
" The barriers of weakness and of woe!"

And doubt'st thou this? go ask at yonder shed,
For there an aged man of sorrows dwells:
Oft hath the pilgrim left his mossy bed,
To ponder o'er the tale which Aldran tells!

" Born of a noble line of warlike sires,
" Full ripen'd honours seem'd his just bequest:
" But all he lost, to which high birth aspires,
" For treasons blotted out his father's crest.

" With all the virtues gen'rous blood could give
" Without the fault, which tarnish'd o'er its fame,
" He sought once more its lustre to retrieve,
" Or in the field of honour bury shame.

" But Fortune, erst propitious to the brave,
" Frown'd on his hopes; and him who well had borne
" The swords keen edge,—she doom'd a hapless slave
" To bleed and shrink beneath the lash of Scorn!

" Two, whom like sad captivity made dear,
" Taught him to know the names of Friend and Love,
" More than the names, he knew not; for the fair,
" The friend to wanton perfidy did move.

" Nor heeded Aldran now his master's threat!
" Nor heeded Aldran now his scornful blow!
" From morn to ev'n in sorrow would he set,
" Mute,—as attention to a Syren's woe!

" Dang'rous is deem'd the madd'ning son of care,—
" 'Twas when the billows foam'd, and heav'ns were dark;
" As quick arose this captive of despair,
" The corsair push'd him headlong from the bark.

" 'Twas near to fam'd Liguria's rocky shore,
" And thither borne upon the rushing wave,
" 'Twas still his lot to live—and to deplore
" In pensive grief,—or frantic wildness rave.

" The woods his mansion, and its herbs his feast,
" Long did heart-broken Aldran wildly roam;
" Loathing the sight of man,—he onward pac'd
" 'Till there, at length he fix'd his lonely home!

"Oft may'st thou see him on the icy brink
"Of yon quick stream,—or 'gainst that Cedar's rind
"Recline and think,—or rather seem to think!
"For melancholy vacateth his mind!

"—He looks about,—yet heedeth not the while,—
"Then some old proverb spouts,—arraigning man!
"Then knits his brow,—then seems to force a smile—
"Then ends his day in tears,—as it began!

"—Yet doth benevolence his bosom warm,
"And he will give thee all his humble fare!
"Yet doth meek piety his sorrows charm:
"And hark! his matin song assails the ear!

"As thy sun rises splendid to the day,
"Father of light,—be all thanksgiving thine!
"As thy cloud shadows nature from the ray,
"Just Resignation, be the worlds,—and mine!

"Mine to the tempests from thy chast'ning hand,
"As hill and valley to thy winds and rain!
"When nature labours,—shall frail man withstand?
"When thy frown darkens all—shall one complain?

"Quick from the earth this cloud shed mist shall go,
"And all the brilliant scene appear again:
"And man,—the storms of life shall weather thro';
"In the bright glories of thine eye to reign!

"Thanks then for all the ills my soul hath known!
"For the rude blast that chills this bosom so;
"For the sharp lash that made this body groan;
"For all,—that love and perfidy could do!

"Thanks then, O God—for all my hapless days,
"For every pang, this world of woes has given!
"My griefs I cherish,—and thy bounty praise,—
"Their great reward,—'for ever thee and heaven!

RHAPSODY

RHAPSODY THE SECOND.

THE EVENING,

*At the Source d'Orleans, 1775.**

Ὁ' δ' ἦιε νυκτὶ ἐοικώς.

NOW lowers the murky evening o'er the grove,
A flight of horrors dark'ning in her train:
Through nature's wilds the magic offspring rove,
Breath from each tree,—and glimmers in the plain.

Each sound,—each varying object, doth but seem,
'Tis nature's spirit hovers in the gloom;
Plays on each sense, and heightens ev'ry dream,
That wildly wandering fancy may assume!

Th' attendant genius of departed friends;
Swims on the eye, and murmurs on the ear,
To its own heav'n the enraptur'd soul ascends,
'While sweet affections shut the gate on fear!'

In such an hour a youth to fame unknown,
(Nor envied he the man, whom fame hath blest,)
Here oft would come, to stroll and muse alone,
Here feed on nature's stores a foreign guest.

Here would his eye with wandering rapture stray,
Where Loire and Loiret wanton thro' the mead;
Now seek, now fly, yet on in amorous play,
Glide coyly to the self same fragrant bed!

Hence would he mark the sun's departing ray,
Clothing proud Orleans in a brighter shene:
And—then, he'd think,—'thus ends the good man's day,
'Thus virtue gilds ev'n life's last awful scene?'

For oft was he a slave to fancy's reign;
Oft would he rove in meditative mood,
Course the round earth, and seas, and heaven's domain,
And look through nature's wonders to their God.

Or trace the flight of Virtue to her skies,
Thro' each gradation in the mind of man:
From others follies, study to be wise;
From others failings learn his own to scan.

* The seat of Lord Bolingbroke, during his exile.

Or view the shifting and delusive scene
Of this vain life,—and all its transient state:
Think, that yon begging dotard once has been,
Think, that yon starving orphan may be, great!

Or, pity throned on the melting eye,
Weep o'er each sad reverse the good have known;
Or muse exultant o'er their days of joy,
And in their happiest feelings find his own!

Yet 'twas but specious trifling of the mind,
This unsubstantial dream of solitude,
To social man, a social part's assign'd,
For others wise,—and profitably good.

Doth justice prompt and reason guide thy will?
Doth strong persuasion kindle on thy tongue?
No selfish thought,—no dastard passion chill
Thy soul?—as arm in resolution strong.

Go, stem the torrent of oppression's stream,
In public virtue and in freedom great;
Rouse a brave people with the glorious theme,
Then, give it action,—and preserve the state!

Or to the milder virtues dost thou tend,
Of gentler passions, and of humbler bent,
The pattern husband, brother, father, friend,
In life's sequester'd region of content?

Go,—raise oppressed goodness from the earth,
In misery comfort, and in danger save;
Go,—give the hidden lights of genius birth,
And rescue merit from oblivion's grave.

Then hither take thy solitary way,
And as thou shad'st thy head in yonder wood,
Thro' every cordial scene bid memory stray,
And know the heart-felt pleasure,—to be good.

Can there a thought from tow'ring greatness spring,
The hero's force, the politican's art,
Potent the charm'd felicity to bring,
As from the infelt merit of the heart?

Can the loose revel of distemper'd sense
Cope with exulting virtue's hour of joy?

One moment conscious of benevolence,
More worth than luxuries eternity!

Say, St. John say,—for sure thy spirit still
Must haunt these solitudes, these blest retreats,
Those spotted lawns,—this grove,—that murm'ring rill,
For 'twas thou gave to nature all these sweets.

Thy hand did plant the many a twig, which now
Spreads to the sky, nor fears the tempest force;
For thee yon mound did rise, yon stream did flow,
And wanton in its self-enliven'd course!

For thy lone hours of deep musing thought
Yon solitary ally stretch'd a way;
There, hast thou oft a peaceful hour sought,
There, calm reflection clos'd thy busyday.

Say,—in that hour did e'er thy fancy glean
One grain of mental bliss from greatness past?
When fortune frowning veil'd the splendid scene,
Say,—did it precious to thy memory last?

Or, if recoil'd some deed of private worth,
Happy intruder on thy musing vein;
Say,—wouldst thou barter that, for what this earth,
Its thrones of power, its mines of wealth contain?

No,—then away ye scenes of splendid toil;
Away ye slaves to factions not your own;
I'll fear nor fortune's frown, nor court her smile,—
Passion my subject, and content my throne.

But now the shadow, length'ning on the plain,
Bids the lone wand'rer to his home retire,
And evening's gloom speaks out in solemn strain,
And many a holy thought its shades inspire.

To watch the parting of the brilliant day,
To bid the jocund scene of life adieu;
Tho' but a night, seems awfully to say,
"Think of the night of death, which shall ensue."

Think well upon that long and fearful night,
And for the eternal dream thy soul prepare;
Reason the darksome way shall poorly light,
A Locke shall wander,—and a St. John err.

How

How then shall man, so frail, his way pursue,
How, not bewilder'd in the gloom, despair?
How light the holy lamp, to light him through?
Cease,—Reasoner cease, and mark the wanderer's prayer.

The moral path, O God, by thee design'd,
Still may I tread,—nor tread with fatal pride:
Whate'er my worth,—to thee be praise assign'd:
To thee,—who art its maker and its guide.

"If to the sapient page I turn mine eye,
Deep be my search of wisdom, not of fame;
Its end,—thy glorious system to descry,
To laud thy bounties, and thy power proclaim!

"Not for its splendour, or its ardent force,
We bless the sun,—but for its genial heat;
And thou shalt bless the good man's pious course.
Nor heed the boasted glories of the great.

May then no series of heroic deeds,
Dazzle the nations with my rising fame!
But let me sooth the wretched heart that bleeds,
And may the poor man's prayer repeat my name!

So shall I wisely pass,—'my day on earth,'
The morn,—in infant innocence and glee;
The noon,—in pious thoughts, and deeds of worth,
The ev'n,—in giving up the account to thee!

EPISODE OF CARADOC AND SENENA.

From MADOC, *by* SOUTHEY.

MAID of the golden locks, far other lot
May gentle heaven assign thy happier love,
Blue-eyed Senena! . . She, though not as yet
Had she put off her boy habiliments,
Had told Goervyl all the history
Of her sad flight, and easy pardon gained
From that sweet heart, for guile which meant no ill,
And secresy, in shame too long maintained.
With her dear lady now, at this still hour
Of evening, is the seeming page gone forth,
Beside Caermadoc mere. They loitered on,
Along the windings of its grassy shore,

In such free interchange of inward thought,
As the calm hour invited; or at times,
Willingly silent, listening to the bird
Whose one repeated melancholy note,
By oft repeating melancholy made,
Solicited the ear; or gladlier now
Harkening that cheerful one, who knoweth all
The songs of all the winged choristers,
And, in one sequence of melodious sounds,
Pours all their music. But one wilder strain
At fits came o'er the water; rising now,
Now with a dying fall, in sink and swell
More exquisitely sweet than ever art
Of man evoked from instrument of touch,
Or beat, or breath. It was the evening gale,
Which, passing o'er the harp of Caradoc,
Swept all its chords at once, and blended all
Their music into one continuous flow.
The solitary bard, beside his harp
Leant underneath a tree, whose spreading boughs,
With broken shade that shifted to the breeze,
Played on the waving waters. Overhead
There was the leafy murmur, at his foot
The lake's perpetual ripple, and from far,
Borne on the modulating gale, was heard
The roaring of the mountain cataract. . .
A blind man would have loved the lovely spot.
Here was Senena by her lady led,
Trembling, yet not reluctant. They drew nigh,
Their steps unheard upon the elastic moss,
Till playfully Goervyl, with quick touch,
Ran o'er the harp-strings. At the sudden sound
He rose. . . Hath then thy hand, quoth she, O bard,
Forgot its cunning, that the wind should be
Thine harper? . . Come! one strain for Britain's sake;
And let the theme be woman! . . He replied,
But if the strain offend, O lady fair,
Blame thou the theme not me! . . Then to the harp
He sung, . . Three things a wise man will not trust,
The wind, the sunshine of an April day,
And woman's plighted faith. I have beheld
The weathercock upon the steeple point
Steady from morn till eve, and I have seen
The bees go forth upon an April morn,
Secure the sunshine will not end in showers;
But when was woman true?
False bard! thereat,
With smile of playful anger, she exclaim'd,
False

False bard! and slanderous song! Were such thy thoughts
Of woman, when thy youthful lays were heard
In Heilyn's hall? . . But at that name his heart
Leaped, and his cheek with sudden flush was fired.
In Heilyn's hall, quoth he, I learned the song.
There was a maid, who dwelt among the hills
Of Arvon, and to one of humbler birth
Had pledged her troth; not rashly, nor beguiled, . .
They had been playmates in their infancy,
And she in all his thoughts had borne a part,
And all his joys. The moon and all the stars
Witnessed their mutual vows; and for her sake
The song was framed; for in the face of day
She broke them. . . But her name? Goervyl cried.
Quoth he, The poet loved her still too well,
To couple it with shame.
O fate unjust
Of woman-kind! she cried, our virtues bloom,
Like violets, in shade and solitude,
While evil eyes hunt all our failings out,
For evil tongues to bruit abroad in jest,
And song of obloquy! . . I knew a maid,
And she too dwelt in Arvon, and she too
Loved one of lowly birth, who ill repaid
Her spotless faith; for he to ill reports,
And tales of falsehood cunningly devised,
Lent a light ear, and to his rival left
The loathing maid. The wedding-day arrived,
The harpers and the gleemen, far and near,
Came to the wedding-feast; the wedding guests
Were come, the altar dressed, the bridemaids met;
The father, and the bridegroom, and the priest
Wait for the bride. But she the while did off
Her bridal robes, and clipt her golden locks,
And put on boy's attire, through wood and wild
To seek her own true love; and over-sea,
Forsaking all for him, she followed him,
Nor hoping nor deserving fate so fair;
And at his side she stood, and heard him wrong
Her faith with slanderous tales; and his dull eye,
As it had learnt his heart's forgetfulness,
Knew not the trembling one, who even now
Yearns to forgive him all!
He turned, he knew
The blue-eyed maid, who fell upon his breast.

THE LAKE-FIGHT.

FROM THE SAME.

THE mariners, meantime, at Ririd's will,
Unreeve the rigging, and the masts they strike;
And now ashore they haul the lightened hulks,
Tear up the deck, the severed planks bear off,
Disjoin the well-scarfed timbers, and the keel
Loosen asunder; then to the lake-side
Bear the materials, where the ocean lord
Himself directs their work. Twelve vessels there,
Fitted alike to catch the wind, or sweep
With oars the moveless surface, they prepare;
Lay down the keel, the stern-post rear, and fix
The strong-curved timbers. Others from the wood
Bring the tall pines, and from their hissing trunks
Force, by the aid of fire, the needful gum;
Beneath the close-caulked planks its odorous stream
They pour; then, last, the round-projecting prows
With iron arm, and launch, in uproar loud
Of joy, anticipating victories,
The gallies, long and sharp. The masts are reared,
The sails are bent, and lo! the ready barks
Lie on the lake.

It chanced, the Hoamen found
A spy of Aztlan, and before the prince
They led him. But when Madoc bade him tell,
As his life-ransom, what his nation's force,
And what their plans; the savage answered him,
With dark and sullen eye, and smile of wrath,
If aught the knowledge of my country's force
Could profit thee, be sure, ere I would let
My tongue play traitor, thou shouldst limb from limb
Hew me, and make each separate member feel
A separate agony of death. O prince!
But I will tell ye of my nation's force,
That ye may know, and tremble at your doom;
That fear may half subdue ye to the sword
Of vengeance. . . Can ye count the stars of heaven?
The waves which ruffle o'er the lake? the leaves
Swept from the autumnal forest? Can ye look
Upon the eternal snows of yonder height,
And number each particular flake that formed
The mountain mass? . . so numberless they come,
Whoe'er can wield the sword, or hurl the lance,
Or aim the arrow; from the growing boy,
Ambitious of the battle, to the old man,
Who to revenge his country and his Gods

Hastens.

Hastens, and then to die. By land they come;
And years must pass away ere on their path
The grass again will grow: they come by lake;
And ye shall see the shoals of their canoes
Darken the waters. Strangers! when our gods
Have conquered, when ye lie upon the stone
Of sacrifice extended, one by one,
Half of our armies cannot taste your flesh,
Though given in equal shares, and every share
Minced like a nestling's food!
Madoc replied,
Azteca, we are few; but through the woods
The lion walks alone. The lesser fowls
Flock multitudinous in heaven, and fly
Before the eagle's coming. We are few;
And yet thy nation hath experienced us
Enough for conquest. Tell thy countrymen,
We can defend the city which we won.
So saying, he turned away, rejoiced at heart
To know himself, alike by lake or land,
Prepared to meet their power. The fateful day
Draws on; by night the Aztecas embark.
At day-break, from Patamba, they set forth,
From every creek and inlet of the lake,
All moving toward Aztlan; safely thus
Weening to reach the plain before her walls,
And fresh for battle. Shine thou forth, O sun!
Shine fairly forth upon the scene so fair!
Their thousand boats, and the ten thousand oars,
From whose broad bowls the waters fall and flash,
And twice ten thousand feathered helms, and shields,
Glittering with gold and scarlet plumery.
Onward they come, with song and swelling horn;
While, louder than all voice and instrument,
The dash of their ten thousand oars, from shore
To shore, and hill to hill, re-echoing rolls,
In undistinguishable peals of sound,
And endless echo. On the other side
Advance the British barks; the freshening breeze
Fills the broad sail; around the rushing keel
The waters sing, while proudly they sail on,
Lords of the water. Shine thou forth, O sun;
Shine forth upon their day of victory!
Onward the Cymry speed. The Aztecas,
Though wondering at that unexpected sight,
Bravely made on to meet them, seized their bows,
And showered, like rain, upon the pavaised barks,
The rattling shafts. Strong blows the auspicious gale;
Madoc, the lord of ocean, leads the way;
He holds the helm; the galley where he guides

Flies on, and full upon the first canoe
Drives, shattering; midway its long length it struck,
And o'er the wreck, with unimpeded force,
Dashes among the fleet. The astonished men
Gaze in inactive terror. They behold
Their splintered vessels floating all around,
Their warriors struggling in the lake, with arms
Experienced in the battle vainly now,
Dismayed, they drop their bows, and cast away
Their unavailing spears, and take to flight,
Before the masters of the elements,
Who rode the waters, and who made the winds
Wing them to vengeance! Forward now they bend,
And backward then, with strenuous strain of arm,
Press the broad paddle. . . Hope of victory
Was none, nor of defence, nor of revenge,
To sweeten death. Toward the shore they speed,
Toward the shore they lift their longing eyes: . .
O fools, to meet on their own element
The sons of ocean! . . Could they but aland
Set foot, the strife were equal, or to die
Less dreadful. But, as if with wings of wind,
On fly the British barks! . . the favouring breeze
Blows strong; . . far, far behind their roaring keels
Lies the long line of foam; the helm directs
Their force: they move, as with the limbs of life,
Obedient to the will that governs them.
Where'er they pass, the crashing shock is heard,
The dash of broken waters, and the cry
Of sinking multitudes. Here one plies fast
The practised limbs of youth, but o'er his head
The galley drives; one follows a canoe,
With skill availing only to prolong
Suffering; another, as, with wiser aim,
He swims across, to meet his coming friends,
Stunned by the hasty and unheeding oar,
Sinks senseless to the depths. Lo! yonder boat,
Grasped by the thronging strugglers; its light length
Yields to the overbearing weight, and all
Share the same ruin. Here, another shows
Crueller contest, where the crew hack off
The hands that hang for life upon its side,
Lest all together perish; then, in vain
The voice of friend or kinsman prays for mercy;
Imperious self controls all other thoughts;
And still they deal around unnatural wounds,
When the strong bark of Britain over all
Sails in the path of death. . . God of the lake,
Tlaloc! and thou, O Aiauh, green-robed Queen!

How

How many a wretch, in dying agonies,
Invoked ye in the misery of that day!
Long after, on the tainted lake, the dead
Weltered; there, perched upon his floating prey,
The vulture fed in daylight; and the wolves,
Assembled at their banquet round its banks,
Disturbed the midnight with their howl of joy.

THE SUPPLIANT.

From Sports of the Genii.

By Mrs. J. Hunter.

"I TAKE thy gift, and hear thy vow,"
Cry'd Cupid, as he bent his bow;
"And soon thy charming foe shall find
"We are not, as she thinks us, blind."

"Alas!" the suppliant Youth reply'd,
"She's guarded by a host of Pride;
"And Avarice, who never sleeps,
"The watch and ward continual keeps.

"I weep to think thy golden dart
"Can never reach her frozen heart:
"Or, if it should, the flames that play
"Around its point, would die away."

"If open force will not succeed,"
Return'd the God, "we must proceed
"By stratagem:—from Fortune's wheel
"We'll take our aim, and make her feel.

"From thence the feather'd shaft shall fly,
"And, haply, strike upon her eye:
"By random shots some hearts are won:
"For Beauty's Queen assists her son.

"Report shall whisper in her ear
"Hopes of some thousand pounds a-year.
"Two of the sentinels our own!
"Courage! my boy—we'll take the town."

THE

THE CAPTIVE.

FROM THE SAME.

"FORBEAR! forbear!" Compassion cry'd;
"Nor treat with cold insulting pride
"The Captive in thy pow'r.
"Behold her form, in beauty gay;
"Nor, in thy cruel, thoughtless play,
"Abridge her little hour.

"Poor trembling insect! easy caught!
"How distant, in thy simple thought,
"The danger when most near!
"Perhaps on Clytie's golden breast
"Thou sought for safety—hop'd for rest;
"And sorrow found thee there!

"The muse shall mourn thy hapless fate;
"For love can torture more than hate,
"And will—because he may.
"O may some star propitious beam,
"And save thee from the dire extreme,
"Speeding thy flight away!"

THE OCEAN.

Written at Scarborough, in the Summer of 1805.

FROM POEMS BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

ALL hail to the ruins,* the rocks and the shores!
Thou wide-rolling ocean, all hail!
Now brilliant with sun-beams, and dimpled with oars,
Now dark with the fresh-blowing gale,
While soft o'er thy bosom the cloud-shadows sail,
And the silver-wing'd sea-fowl on high,
Like meteors bespangle the sky,
Or dive in the gulph, or triumphantly ride,
Like foam on the surges, the swans of the tide.

From the tumult and smoke of the city set free,
With eager and awful delight,

From

* Scarborough Castle.

From the crest of the mountain I gaze upon thee;
I gaze,—and am changed at the sight;
For mine eye is illumin'd, by genius takes flight,
My soul, like the sun, with a glance
Embraces the boundless expanse,
And moves on thy waters, wherever they roll,
From the day-darting zone to the night-shadow'd pole.

My spirit descends where the day-spring is born,
Where the billows are rubies on fire,
And the breezes that rock the light cradle of morn
Are sweet as the Phœnix's pyre:
O regions of beauty, of love, and desire!
O gardens of Eden! in vain
Placed far on the fathomless main,
Where nature with innocence dwelt in her youth,
When pure was her heart, and unbroken her truth.

But now the fair rivers of Paradise wind
Through countries and kingdoms o'erthrown;
Where the giant of tyranny crushes mankind,
Where he reigns,—and will soon reign alone;
For wide and more wide, o'er the sun-beaming zone,
He stretches his hundred-fold arms,
Despoiling, destroying its charms;
Beneath his broad footstep the Ganges is dry,
And the mountains recoil from the flash of his eye.

Thus the pestilent Upas, the hydra of trees,
Its bough o'er the wilderness spreads,
And with livid contagion polluting the breeze,
Its mildewing influence sheds;
The birds on the wing, and the flowers in their beds,
Are slain by its venomous breath,
That darkens the noon-day with death,
And pale ghosts of travellers wander around,
While their mouldering skeletons whiten the ground.

Ah! why hath Jehovah, in forming the world,
With the waters divided the land,
His ramparts of rocks round the continent hurl'd,
And cradled the deep in his hand,
If man may transgress his eternal command,
And leap o'er the bounds of his birth
To ravage the uttermost earth,
And violate nations and realms that should be
Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea!

There

There are, gloomy ocean! a brotherless clan,
Who traverse thy banishing waves,
The poor disinherited outcasts of man,
Whom avarice coins into slaves!
From the homes of their kindred, their forefathers' graves,
Love, friendship, and conjugal bliss,
They are dragg'd on the hoary abyss;
The shark hears their shrieks, and ascendingto day,
Demands of the spoiler his share of the prey.

Then joy to the tempest that whelms them beneath,
And makes their destruction its sport!
But woe to the winds that propitiously breathe,
And waft them in safety to port!
Where the vultures and vampires of Mammon resort;
Where Europe exultingly drains
The life-blood from Africa's veins;
Where man rules o'er man with a merciless rod,
And spurns at his footstool the image of God!

The hour is approaching,—a terrible hour!
And vengeance is bending her bow;
Already the clouds of the hurricane lour,
And the rock-rending whirlwinds blow:
Back rolls the huge ocean, hell opens below:
The floods return headlong,—they sweep
The slave-cultur'd lands to the deep:
In a moment entomb'd in the horrible void,
By their Maker Himself in his anger destroy'd.

Shall this be the fate of the cane-planted isles,
More lovely than clouds in the west,
When the sun o'er the ocean descending in smiles
Sinks softly and sweetly to rest?
—NO!—Father of mercy! befriend the opprest;
At the voice of thy gospel of peace,
May the sorrows of Africa cease;
And the slave and his master devoutly unite
To walk in thy freedom and dwell in thy light!*

As homeward my weary-wing'd fancy extends
Her star-lighted course through the skies,
High over the mighty Atlantic ascends,
And turns upon Europe her eyes;
Ah me! what new prospects, new horrors arise!
I see the war-tempested flood
All foaming, and panting with blood;

The

* Alluding to the glorious success of the Moravian Missionaries among the Negroes in the West Indies.

The panic-struck ocean in agony roars,
Rebounds from the battle, and flies to his shores.

For Britannia is wielding her trident to-day,
Consuming her foes in her ire,
And hurling her thunder with absolute sway
From her wave-ruling chariots of fire;
—She triumphs;—the winds and the waters conspire
To spread her invincible name;
The universe rings with her fame;
—But the cries of the fatherless mix with her praise,
And the tears of the widow are shed on her bays!

O Britain! dear Britain! the land of my birth;
O isle, most enchantingly fair!
Thou pearl of the ocean! Thou gem of the earth!
O my mother! my mother! beware;
For wealth is a phantom, and empire a snare:
O let not thy birth-right be sold
For reprobate glory and gold:
Thy distant dominions like wild graftings shoot,
They weigh down thy trunk,—they will tear up thy root:—

The root of thine OAK, O my country! that stands
Rock-planted, and flourishing free;
Its branches are stretch'd over far-distant lands,
And its shadow eclipses the sea:
The blood of our ancestors nourish'd the tree;
From their tombs, from their ashes it sprung;
Its boughs with their trophies are hung;
Their spirit dwells in it:—and hark! for it spoke;
The voice of our fathers ascends from their oak.

"Ye Britons who dwell where we conquer'd of old,
Who inherit our battle-field graves;
Though poor were your fathers,—gigantic and bold,
We were not, we would not be, slaves;
But firm as our rocks, and as free as our waves,
The spears of the Romans we broke,
We never stoop'd under their yoke;
In the shipwreck of nations we stood up alone,—
The world was great Cæsar's—but Britain our own.

"For ages and ages, with barbarous foes,
The Saxon, Norwegian, and Gaul,
We wrestled, were foil'd, were cast down, but we rose
With new vigour, new life from each fall;
By all we were conquer'd:—WE CONQUER'D THEM ALL!

—The

—The cruel, the cannibal mind,
We soften'd, subdued, and refined;
Bears, wolves, and sea-monsters, they rush'd from their den;
We taught them, we tamed them, we turn'd them to men.

"Love led the wild hordes in his flower-woven bands,
The tenderest, the strongest of chains!
Love married our hearts, he united our hands,
And mingled the blood in our veins;
One race we became:—on the mountains and plains,
Where the wounds of our country were closed,
The ark of religion reposed,
The unquenchable altar of liberty blazed,
And the temple of Justice in mercy was raised.

"Ark, altar and temple, we left with our breath
To our children, a sacred bequest!
O guard them, O keep them, in life and in death!
So the shades of your fathers shall rest,
And your spirits with ours be in Paradise blest:
—Let ambition, the sin of the brave,
And avarice, the soul of a slave,
No longer seduce your affections to roam
From liberty, justice, religion, AT HOME!"

THE COMMON LOT.

FROM THE SAME.

ONCE in the flight of ages past,
There lived a man:—and WHO was he!
—Mortal! howe'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembled thee.

Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown:
His name hath perish'd from the earth,
This truth survives alone:—

That joy and grief, and hope and fear,
Alternate triumph'd in his breast;
His bliss and woe,—a smile, a tear!
—Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,
The changing spirits' rise and fall;

We

We know that these were felt by him,
For these are felt by all.

He suffer'd,—but his pangs are o'er;
Enjoy'd—but his delights are fled;
Had friends,—his friends are now no more;
And foes,—his foes are dead.

He loved,—but whom he loved, the grave
Hath lost in its unconscious womb:
O she was fair!—but nought could save
Her beauty from the tomb.

The rolling seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon and stars, the earth and main,
Erewhile his portion, life and light,
To him exist in vain.

He saw whatever thou hast seen,
Encounter'd all that troubles thee;
He was—whatever thou hast been;
He is—what thou shall be.

The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eye
That once their shades and glory threw,
Have left in yonder silent sky
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,
Their ruins, since the world began,
Of HIM afford no other trace
Than this,—THERE LIVED A MAN!

WAR.

From the SABBATH, a Poem

BY JAMES GRAHAM.

OF all the murderous trades by mortals plied,
'Tis war alone that never violates
The hallowed day by simulate respect,—
By hypocritic rest: No, no, the work proceeds.
From sacred pinnacles are hung the flags,*
That give the sign to slip the leash from slaughter.
The

* Church steeples are frequently used as signal-posts.

The bells, whose knoll a holy calmness poured
Into the good man's breast,—whose sound consoled
The sick, the poor, the old—perversion dire—
Pealing with sulphurous tongue, speak death-fraught-words:
From morn to eve destruction revels frenzied,
Till at the hour when peaceful vesper-chimes
Were wont to sooth the ear, the trumpet sounds
Pursuit and flight altern; and for the song
Of larks, descending to their grass-bowered homes,
The croak of flesh-gorged ravens, as they slake
Their thirst in hoof-prints filled with gore, disturbs
The stupor of the dying man: while death
Triumphantly sails down the ensanguined stream,
On corses throned, and crowned with shivered boughs,
That erst hung imaged in the crystal tide.*

And what the harvest of these bloody fields?
A double weight of fetters to the slave,
And chains on arms that wielded freedom's sword.
Spirit of Tell! and art shou doomed to see
Thy mountains, that confessed no other chaind
Than what the wintry elements had forged,—s
Thy vales, where freedom, and her stern compeer,
Proud virtuous poverty, their noble state
Maintained, amid surrounding threats of wealth,
Of superstition, and tyrannic sway—
Spirit of Tell! and art thou doomed to see
That land subdued by slavery's basest slaves;
By men, whose lips pronounce the sacred name
Of Liberty, then kiss the despot's foot?
Helvetia! hadst thou to thyself been true,
Thy dying sons had triumphed as they fell:
But 'twas a glorious effort, though in vain.
Aloft thy genius, 'mid the sweeping clouds,
The flag of freedom spread; bright in the storm
The streaming meteor waved, and far it gleamed;
But, ah! 'twas transient as the Iris' arch,
Glanced from Leviathan's ascending shower,
When mid the mountain waves heaving his head
Already had the friendly-seeming foe
Possessed the snow-piled ramparts of the land;
Down like an avalanche they rolled, they crushed
The temple, palace, cottage, every work
Of art and nature, in one common ruin.

The

* After a heavy cannonade, the shivered branches of trees, and the corpses of the killed, are seen floating together down the rivers.

The dreadful crash is o'er, and peace ensues,—
The peace of desolation, gloomy, still:
Each day is hushed as Sabbath; but, alas!
No Sabbath-service glads the seventh day!
No more the happy villagers are seen,
Winding adown the rock-hewn paths, that wont
To lead their footsteps to the house of prayer;
But, far apart, assembled in the depth
Of solitudes, perhaps a little groupe
Of aged men, and orphan boys, and maids
Bereft, list to the breathings of the holy man,
Who spurns an oath of fealty to the power
Of rulers chosen by a tyrant's nod.
No more, as dies the rustling of the breeze,
Is heard the distant vesper-hymn; no more
At gloamin hour, the plaintive strain, that links
His country to the Switzer's heart, delights
The loosening team; or if some shepherd boy
Attempt the strain, his voice soon faultering stops;
He feels his country now a foreign land.

O, Scotland! canst thou for a moment brook
The mere imagination, that a fate
Like this should e'er be thine! that o'er those hills,
And dear-bought vales, whence Wallace, Douglas, Bruce,
Repelled proud Edward's multitudinous hordes,
A gallic foe, that abject race, should rule!
No, no! let never hostile standard touch
Thy shore: rush, rush into the dashing brine,
And crest each wave with steel; and should the stamp
Of slavery's footstep violate the strand,
Let not the tardy tide efface the mark;
Sweep off the stigma with a sea of blood.

Thrice happy he who, far in Scottish glen
Retired (yet ready at his country's call,)
Has left the restless emmet-hill of man!
He never longs to read the saddening tale
Of endless wars; and seldom does he hear
The tale of woe; and ere it reaches him,
Rumour, so loud when new, has died away
Into a whisper, on the memory borne
Of casual traveller;—As on the deep,
Far from the sight of land, when all around
Is waveless calm, the sudden tremulous swell,
That gently heaves the ship, tells, as it rolls,
Of earthquakes dread, and cities overthrown.

O Scotland! much I love thy tranquil dales;
But most on Sabbath eve, when low the sun
Slants through the upland copse, 'tis my delight,
Wandering, and stopping oft, to hear the song
Of kindred praise arise from humble roofs;
Or, when the simple service ends, to hear
The lifted latch, and mark the grey-haired man,
The father and the priest, walk forth alone
Into his garden-plat, or little field,
To commune with his God in secret prayer—
To bless the Lord, that in his downward years
His children are about him: Sweet, meantime,
The thrush, that sings upon the aged thorn,
Brings to his view the days of youthful years,
When that same aged thorn was but a bush.
Nor is the contrast between youth and age
To him a painful thought; he joys to think
His journey near a close,—heaven is his home.
More happy far that man, though bowed down,
Though feeble be his gait, and dim his eye,
Than they, the favourites of youth and health,
Of riches, and of fame, who have renounced
The glorious promise of the life to come,—
Clinging to death.

Or mark that female face,
The faded picture of its former self,—
The garments coarse, but clean;—frequent at church
I've noted such a one, feeble and pale,
Yet standing, with a look of mild content,
Till beckoned by some kindly hand to sit.
She has seen better days; there was a time,
Her hands could earn her bread, and freely give
To those who were in want; but now old age,
And lingering disease, have made her helpless.
Yet is she happy, aye, and she is wise,
(Philosophers may sneer, and pedants frown,)
Although her Bible is her only book;
And she is rich, although her only wealth
Is recollection of a well-spent life—
Is expectation of the life to come.
Examine here, explore the narrow path
In which she walks; look not for virtuous deeds
In history's arena, where the prize
Of fame, or power, prompts to heroic acts.
Peruse the *lives* themselves of men obscure:—
There charity, that robs itself to give;
There fortitude in sickness, nursed by want;
There courage, that expects no tongue to praise;

There

There virtue lurks, like purest gold deep hid,
With no alloy of selfish motive mixed.
The poor man's boon, that stints him of his bread,
Is prized more highly in the sight of him,
Who sees the heart, than golden gifts from hands
That scarce can know their countless treasures less:
Yea, the deep sigh that heaves the poor man's breast
To see distress, and feel his willing arm
Palsied by penury, ascends to heaven;
While ponderous bequests of lands and goods
Ne'er rise above their earthly origin.

REFLECTION.

FROM ENGLISH LYRICS, BY SMYTH.

THE ball of last night, say, my Emily, say,
Did it please us, my love, tho' so brilliant and gay?—
'Twas not the bright region, which once it had been,
When we fluttered around it, to see and be seen.
In thy looks, (I could read them) were painfully shewn,
The thoughts of thy bosom—the thoughts of my own.

And still on those looks, tho' the morning is here,
Soft tinges of lingering sadness appear;
For the tale of thy heart is too heavy with truth,
—Gone, gone, are the hours of enchantment and youth;
They smiled as they pass'd—but so gaily they flew,
That we heard them not bid us for ever adieu.

Yet say, do not others advancing appear?
Oh! turn and behold them, more kind, more sincere,
More gentle are these, and tho' modest their mien,
Tho' near them no frolics, no raptures are seen,
Content, the calm pleasures, the virtues are nigh,
And a form that instructs them and points to the sky.

A world have I known thy attractions admire,
And thy spirits no toil, and no gaiety tire;
Thy triumphs I shar'd—yet must youth pass away,
And life, as it blossom'd, mature and decay,
Regret for the past may the present destroy,
But no art can their pleasures united enjoy.

When the fruits of the autumn thy senses invite,
No longer can spring with her promise delight,
When the hearth brightly blazes, the winter to cheer,
When the song, and the dance, and the viol we hear,

Ask not for the beams which the summer adorn,
The soft sighs of eve, or the smiles of the morn.

Look, Emily, look, thro' creation's wide range,
All is life and extinction, succession and change;
Advancing—retiring—our pleasures we see,
They are fleeting, my love, and as fleeting are we;
The reasoner may sigh, and the beauty repine,
—'Tis the law of our being, enjoy and resign.

Yet come, ye cold glooms, and ye clouds gather round,
My bosom a refuge, a shelter has found,
Thee, Emily, thee; swiftly rolls on the year,
But it finds thee more honoured, and leaves thee more dear:
To thee my heart turns in all changes unmoved,
And when dying shall bless thee—as living it loved.

THE POET.

FROM THE SAME.

THE towering thought, the living lyre,
The soul that wings the song with fire,
The listening world, the deathless name,
Are these fond youth, thy daring claim?
Then take thy wreath—yet calm survey
The perils of the muse's sway;
And while for thee I twine the bays,
Oh! hear the warning voice I raise.

Ne'er shall the temperate virtues find
A welcome in thy thoughtless mind;
Those virtues that maturely rise
To shield the good, and grace the wise:
Each feverish hope—each fretful woe,
Each passion wild, thy heart shall know;
Nor feel the self-controlling power,
That counsels for the distant hour.

Thy soaring spirit shall despise
Each humble bliss, that life supplies;
To thee the world shall withered seem,
When dragged from fancy's finer dream;
Yet must thy heart be doomed to share
The ills thy fellow mortals bear;
And vain thy sickly wish to fly
From tasteless cold reality.

Thou

Thou canst not tread, ('twere sorrow vain)
The tedious path of lowly gain;
Yet proudly shall thy jealous mind;
Repel the aid of bounty kind;
Friendship in vain shall o'er thee bend,
Nor know to counsel or defend;
E'en they, who love the muse's lyre,
Shall from thy helpless woes retire.

Wayward and lone, the nectar'd bowl
Gives thee the trance of soft control,
The pause from care, the rest from pain,
Which hapless thought no more can gain:
—But on thy waking eyes shall glare
Disease, and anguish, and despair,
And poverty with squalid mein
And feeble cry, shall close the scene.

Who then shall for thy genius feel,
Thy virtues rouse, thy spirit heal?
Dulness shall see thy vessel torn,
And safe on shore shall smile in scorn;
The world, that loved to hear thy woe
Melodious in thy numbers flow,
Shall careless from thy misery turn,
Nor further seek thy griefs to learn.

In vain by thee this world unkind
It charmed, instructed, and refined;
It leaves thee by thy worth alone
To build an happiness thine own;
And sunk in ruins shall expire
The mind that winged the song with fire,
Tho' still the song may live to fame,
And guard the hapless poet's name.

Why draining deep the poison'd bowl,
With flashing eye, and bursting soul,
Ah! why did Chatterton expire,
—He struck the muse's fatal lyre—
What heart but felt his powerful sway,
Who mourned o'er Auburn swept away!
But what the meed which genius gave?
A life enslaved—an early grave.

And he whose voice of Jaffier sung,
And he, whose harp the passions strung,

And dying Burns—our praise, our sighs,
In incense vain, too late arise!
—But thou, fond youth, go, wiser thou,
To prudence bear thy timely vow;
The poet's fame, the lyre divine,
But not the poet's fate be thine.

ON THE DEATH OF

* * * *AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.*

FROM POEMS BY

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM HERBERT.

IF manners mild with mirth combined,
If truth adorns a female mind,
And fond domestic love,
Sweet maid, adieu! the farewell tear,
Which friendship pays thine early bier,
Shall every saint approve.

For not the brightest fairest rays,
Which beauty's slippery form displays,
So reason can enthrall,
As the chaste heart, devoid of pride,
The smile to gentle joys allied,
When harmless pleasures call.

Thy name amidst the circle gay,
Who in life's idle sunshine play,
Shall soon be heard no more;
But those, who loved thy gentle form,
Whose hearts can prize each social charm,
Will long thy loss deplore.

Friendship, when many a winter's blast
Shall o'er thy mouldering tomb have pass'd
Will still thine image view;
Still will the mind, which draws to light
Each fleeting scene of past delight,
The tender thought renew.

Sweet maid, farewell! thy smiling face
The mournful friend no more shall trace
Amidst the moving crowd;

But oft the bitter hour recall,
Which saw thee in life's springtime fall
And wrapp'd thy fatal shroud.

TO THE MEMORY OF MY FRIEND

THOMAS BRIGSTOCK.

FROM THE SAME.

DEAR lost companion of my earliest joys!
If lingering yet thy spirit haunt the fields,
Where blithesome once we strayed, and young in care,
Thou see'st me still unchanged; this mindful heart
From all the pomp and turmoil of the world
Still faithful turns to thee: and oft retires
In the dark covert of some aged grove,
To muse with solitude and sad regret:
What time the nightingale in shady brake,
Where the low hazel or the tangled thorn
Veils her from vulgar eye, with querulous note
Warbles, as mindful of a gentle friend.
And soothing is her lay, to one, who grieves
In placid sorrow, at the fall of eve
Marking the ruddy light that fades away,
And the still moonbeam steal upon the leaves.
How oft retiring from the giddy crowd
At sober evening, when the setting sun
Skirted the western clouds with varied light,
We mused unseen upon the goodly forms
Of smiling nature! Sometimes, when the year
Put forth its budding charms, we lov'd to mark
The pale anemone, that softly rear'd
Its modest head beneath the leafless brake,
Delightful herald of returning spring.
Then as we saw the year roll slowly on,
Breathing new sweets, and opening fresh delight
Of shade and pasture, bloom and luscious fruit,
Led by delusive rapture oft we stretch'd
Our anxious thoughts into the viewless maze
Of that wide world, through which our journey lay
Doubtful and distant; now with sorrow dark,
Now gilded with bright hopes and fancy gay.
But ever as I mark'd the secret hand
Of baneful sickness, slow and unrestrained,

Prey on thine alter'd form, (which late had glow'd
With beauty and with strength above thy peers)
A bodeful tear would rush into mine eyes;
And a wild thought would beat against my heart
That life's eventful journey must be trod
Without that loved companion, whom my soul
Had chosen in the guileless hour of youth;
Who should with me have stretch'd the towering wing
E'en to ambition's height; and should (if ere
Propitious fortune smiled) have shared the meed
Of that fair fame, we panted to deserve.
Thy lamp soon wasted; it had burnt too bright,
And sunder'd the frail tenement of life,
That shrowded its pure beams. O! thou art gone;
Thy grave has long been strewn; and those, who erst
Sported with thee in youth or turn'd the page
Of infant learning, have well nigh forgot
That once thou wert, and did'st in all excell.
But never from this breast, this mindful soul,
Shall pass thine image, which is graven there
With friendship's first impression; nor the thou
Of those delightful days, when life was new,
And we together cull'd its budding sweets
Careless of coming woe. But ne'er for thee
Pale sorrow spread her melancholy board;
Thou ne'er didst taste of grief. The tender down
Of manhood scarce had tinged thy blooming cheek,
When the cold hand of all-consuming death
Nipp'd thy fair promise. Thou didst never learn
The treachery of joy, the loss of friends,
The pangs of hapless love: thy glowing heart
Imagin'd days of rapture, fondly dream'd
Of more than mortal charms; nor ever waked
To wipe fell sorrow's tear:—for few are they,
Whose earliest fancy crowns their days with joy;
But oft through woe, and anguish, and despair,
Man wanders t'wards the port of tranquil bliss.
Thou didst not hear the deadly cry of France,
Which, like the crash of an upbreaking world,
Appall'd all Europe, from the utmost bound
Of Finisterre to Moscow's forests hoar,
And shook old ocean's reign; thou didst not see
The impious fiend of democratic war
Let loose its havoc, tearing from their base
The monuments of power, the massive seats
Of ancient empire and religious sway;
Thou didst not mark from every mangled realm
The pang of horror vibrate to the heart

Of

Of thy dear country; else the piteous groan
Of sullied freedom and dismember'd states
Had rung e'en to thy soul. For thou wast kind
In nature, and thy breast would throb to hear
Of high achievements, and the valor old
Of chiefs recorded in historic page,
Who by fair deeds and honourable strife
Upheld our England's fame. Therefore I deem,
Though torn untimely from our fond embrace,
Thee blest above thy peers; whose sleep of death
(Ere fate had dealt one night of restless woe)
Stole unperceiv'd on thy delighted youth.

Account

Account of Books for 1805.

The present State of Peru, &c. drawn from Original Documents, chiefly written in the Peruvian Capital, with Engravings, &c. 4to.

THE war now existing with Spain, and the probability of its operations being extended into the wide spread, but little known regions of South America, induce us to regard the publications which have appeared, in the course of the year, relating, in any degree, to the Spanish empire in that division of the new world, as peculiarly interesting to the British reader, and worthy, in an eminent degree, of our early and most marked attention.

The preface to the work now before us, to which is signed the name of "Joseph Skinner," gives us to understand, that it has been wholly compiled from a most valuable body of materials, which originally appeared at Lima, in the form of a periodical work, entitled, "El Mercurio Peruano,"* and which fell into the editor's hands by the chance of war.

An academical society, established in the capital of Peru, appears, about the commencement of the year 1791, to have determined upon publishing a series of essays, the main tendency of which was to elucidate the moral, political, and natural features of that country, and also to lay the foundation of a regular system of future national improvement. The result of their labours were given, at stated times, to the world, and from those essays which appeared during the first sixteen months, Mr. Skinner has composed this singular volume, not without, he says, having also referred himself, in the progress of his undertaking, to various other authentic sources of information.

"Whatever can tend to interest or amuse the British reader, has been selected, and given, in a more or less abridged form, according to the relative importance and curiosity of the objects of inquiry." But an event, which befell Mr. Skinner, in the course of his pursuits, with a view to render the Peruvian Mercuries intelligible to his countrymen, put it in his power to render the work, at once, much more entertaining, instructive, and ornamental. His stumbling on a painting representing the Indian festival, in the great square of Lima, on the event of the accession of his present Catholic majesty, Charles the fourth, to the throne. "The painting in

* The Peruvian Mercury.

question,

question, the production of an untutored native," enabled the editor to illustrate many of his subjects with appropriate engravings, in which the design of the artist has been strictly adhered to; but it must be remembered, that as he was placed on an eminence, his picture presents what is termed, by painters, a bird's eye view, which will account for the species of perspective preserved in them.

We certainly agree with the editor, that such a society as we have described, establishing itself under the peculiar circumstances of the country, in the capital of Peru, the members of which, in treating the diversified subjects of literature, philosophy, history, and ethics, and displaying a profound knowledge of ancient and modern learning, is a novelty as welcome as it was unexpected. Whether it still exist at Lima, is not accurately known, but the Peruvian Mercury, as may well be supposed, after having met with a variety of restraints, was discontinued about five or six years after its commencement.

We shall now proceed to give our readers such extracts from this singular volume, as appear to us best calculated for their amusement and instruction.

The following general idea of Peru, not determined to any particular either of its history or literature, is well worthy notice, and may be considered a fair specimen of the merit of the work itself.

"This great empire, the foundation of which by the Incas remains enveloped in the obscurity of a series of fables, and of an uncertain tradition, has lost much of its local grandeur since the time when it was stripped, on the north side, of the provinces which form the kingdom of Quito,* and afterwards of those which, towards the east, constitute the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.† Its present extent‡ in length runs, north and south, over a space of from four hundred and twenty to four hundred and fifty leagues, from two degrees to nearly twenty-three degrees of south latitude; and its greatest breadth is from one hundred to one hundred and twenty leagues, east and west, from two hundred and ninety-seven to three hundred and ten degrees of west longitude, the first meridian being taken at the Peak of Teneriffe. The river of Guayaquil divides it from the new kingdom of Granada on the north side. The depopulated territory of Atacama separates it from the kingdom of Chile towards the south. Another horrible desart, of more than five hundred leagues extent, separates it towards the east from the provinces of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres; and lastly, the Pacific Sea washes its western shores.

"A chain of barren and rugged mountains; several sandy plains, which in a manner reach from one extremity of the coast to the other; and several lakes of many leagues in extent, some of which are situated on the summits of the above chain of mountains, occupy a great part of

* In 1718. † In 1778.

‡ The geographical map of Santa Cruz, and the hydrographical chart of Don Ulloa, inserted in the third volume of his voyage to South America, have been useful to us in fixing the longitudes and latitudes, respecting which Busching, Lacroix, and various other geographers, differ most essentially.

the

the Peruvian territory. Throughout, the breaks, and the vallies, which enjoy the benefit of irrigation, present to the view an extensive range of delightful plains, replete with cities and towns, and the climate of which is highly salubrious. That of the elevated spots of La Sierra is extremely cold. In the pampas, or plains, of Bombon,* Fahrenheit's thermometer is constantly at from thirty-four to forty degrees above zero.

"The population of Peru, so far as relates to the original casts, is composed of Spaniards, Indians, and negroes. The secondary specieses best known, and proceeding from a mixture of these three, are the mulatto, the offspring of the Spaniard and negro woman; the Quarteron, of the mulatto woman and Spaniard; and the Mestizo, of the Spaniard and Indian woman. The final subdivisions which are formed by the successive mixtures, are as many as the different possible combinations of these primitive races.

"The rural operations of sowing and planting, as well as domestic employments, have constantly fallen to the lot of the negroes. It is true, indeed, that within these four years past several white people have engaged in these different tasks. Prior to this, any one, neither a negro nor a mulatto, who should have hired himself as a valet or a labourer, would have been in a manner reputed infamous: to such a length was prejudice, or it may perhaps be said, pride, carried on this head. There are many enlightened politicans, who think it would be very unfortunate for the kingdom, and more especially for the capital, Lima, if this prejudice were to be entirely done away.

"The commerce of Peru has been considerably augmented, since it has, by the arrival of the merchant vessels of Spain by Cape Horn, and by the grant of an unrestrained commerce, freed itself from the oppression under which it groaned in the time of the Galeons, and of the fairs of Porto-Bello and Panama. Prior to that epoch, the bulky and overgrown capitals circulated through, and were in a manner lost in, a few hands; and while the little trader tyrannized over the people, by regulating, at his own will, the prices of the various productions and commodities, he himself received the law from the monopolizing wholesale dealer. The negociations of the capital with the interior were then, in a great measure, dependent on the intelligence and the decisions of the magistrates; and the commerce with Spain owed its best security to the circulation of the silver entered in the bills of lading. Commerce, on the other hand, being at this time subdivided into so many smaller branches, maintains a greater number of merchants; at the same time that the fortunes which accrue from it are not no numerous. It is necessary that a commercial man should combine his plans skilfully, and extend his speculations, to be enabled to acquire a handsome property.

"The manufactures, of this country

* These are plains of fifteen leagues in length, and five or six in breadth, which form a part of the sub-delegation of Tarma, and of the intendency of the same name: they are distant from Lima, in an eastern direction, forty leagues. The lake of Chincha-y-cocha intersects them in their length; and they constitute the most lofty and most level part of La Sierra.

consist

consist almost entirely of a few friezes, the use of which is in a manner confined to the Indians and negroes. There are besides an inconsiderable number of manufactures of hats, cotton cloths, drinking glasses, &c. which do not, however, occupy much space in the scale of the riches of Peru. Sugar, vicuna wool, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa (it is to be observed, however, that the two latter articles, as well as a considerable part of the Peruvian bark, are sent hither from Guayaquil, &c.) are the only commodities, the produce of our mines excepted, which we export.

"The mines are the principal, it may indeed be said, the only source of the riches of Peru. Notwithstanding the little industry which is employed in working them, and the small help which commerce affords to the miners, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6,380 of gold, were smelted and refined last year (1790) in the royal mint of Lima; and 5,206,906 piastres,* in both materials, were coined there.†

"From the mines of Gualgayoc‡, and from that of Pasco§, about the one half of the silver which is annually smelted, coined, and wrought, is extracted. The mine of Guantajaya‖ is abundant in ores and rich metallic veins, but does not yield in proportion, in consequence of the dearness of every necessary, as well for working as for convenience and subsistence. On account also of its distance from the capital, the benefits which would otherwise arise from it are lost: the ores of thirty marks the caxon¶, do not pay themselves; and the same may be said of the products of the smaller and more superficial veins, which occasionally present themselves, and in which the silver is chiselled out. It is greatly to be hoped that the plan of transporting the produce of this mine to Calloa may be adopted, since such an expedient would not only cause the mine to flourish, but would be beneficial to all the adjacent provinces.

"That of Guarochiri**, the effects of the abundance of which are more immediately felt in the capital, does not flourish in a degree which should apparently correspond with the richness of its ores,

* Dollars.

† In the former year, 1789, 3,570,000 piastres in silver, and 766,768 in gold, were coined.

‡ These mines are in the intendency of Truxillo, one hundred and seventy-eight leagues distant from Lima, and from Truxillo sixty-eight.

§ Otherwise called the metallic mountain of Lauricocha. It is situated at the northern extremity of the plains of Bombon, and is distant from Lima forty-five leagues, and from Tarma twenty-two.

‖ This mine, which, in opposition to the laws Nature generally observes, is situated in a very hot and sandy soil, is comprehended in the province of Tarapacá, in the intendency of Arequipa. It is distant from that intendency eighty leagues, from Lima three hundred, and from the port of Iquique nearly two leagues.

¶ The caxon contains 6,250 pounds.

** This mine extends, in a manner, over the whole of the province bearing its name, the capital of which is the town of Guarochiri, distant from Lima seventeen leagues, and from Tarma twenty-eight. It belongs to the intendency of Lima.

and the abundance of its metallic spots and veins. The adoption of the newly introduced method of amalgamation; the employment of a sufficient number of Indian labourers, who may be engaged without difficulty; and a few reforms in the practical part of the laborious operations; these are the only principles on which this mine, as well as all the others in the kingdom, can be brought into a truly flourishing condition.

"The navigation of Peru is limited. Our commerce in corn carries us to the ports of Chile; with Guayaquil we carry on a traffic in timber, &c.; and, lastly, we make a few voyages to Chiloe, Juan-Fernandes, Valdivia, and Panama. We navigate with economy and with ease; but are deficient in the scientific part, deriving no aid whatever from astronomy. Those who have the charge of our trading vessels have no skill beyond imitation. The hydrographical charts which are consulted, are, on many accounts, defective; and the situation of the coasts is more parallel than it is represented on them. On another hand, the fogs which almost constantly hover over the land, and hide it from the navigator's view, oblige him to make a circuitous course, by which his voyage is considerably protracted. Until about the year 1780, it was a source of vast riches to a commercial house to keep a vessel of its own employed in the coasting trade; but in proportion as mercantile speculations have been since multiplied, the price of freightage has been lowered, and the profits divided among a greater number of adventurers.

"The fishery is a branch of industry exclusively belonging to the Indians situated on the coast; but they are destitute of skill, and, being at the same time unprovided with proper boats and fit instruments, keep constantly within sight of the coast, venturing but a very small distance to sea. Hence arise the scarcity and dearness of fish, so often experienced at Lima, and in all the places along the coast. A few years ago several boats of a particular construction were built, for the purpose of fishing throughout the whole extent of these seas; but this scheme was shortly afterwards abandoned. The lakes of Peru afford but few fishes. Were the Indian to resort to them, he would not estimate the fruit of his labours: content with his maize and his dried pease, he considers the multiplicity of foods as a voluntary surrender of health and life.

"Agriculture might, generally speaking, be made to supply our wants, insomuch that our subsistence ought not to be so precarious as it is, nor so dependent on foreign aid. In the vallies adjacent to the capital, wheat may be cultivated with the greatest success. The bad, uneven roads, together with the delays and expence of carriage, almost entirely obstruct the internal circulation of this kingdom, and are so many obstacles in the way of agriculture. The valley of Jauja*, affords many proofs

* This valley, the circumference of which is not more than seventeen leagues, is extremely populous. Atunjanja is the capital of the province of that name, dependent

proofs in support of this proposition: the facility with which it sends its maize and other products to the mine of Pasco, keeps it in a most flourishing condition.

"The natural history of Peru is fertile in prodigies. All the systems which have been formed in Europe on this subject, are capable of a thousand amplifications, whenever their theories shall be applied to our natural productions. The mountains of Chanchamayo, Huanuco, Lamas*, &c. are so many privileged spots of Nature, relatively to the surprising gaudiness and beauty of their productions. The intervention of several humid and hot climes, and the dread of the hostile Indians who inhabit them, have contributed to with-hold from us much information on this head: there is, however, a great scope for investigation and description; and accordingly the natural history of Peru will occupy no small space in our work.

"Knowledge is general throughout Peru, as well on account of the natural quickness and penetration of its native inhabitants, as through their fondness for study. In whatever does not require a meditated combination of ideas, the fair sex has commonly the advantage over ours. The Royal University of St. Mark of Lima, and, proportionally, the other universities of this kingdom, form a centre of literature, which diffuses an abundant light to the whole of the circumference. Under their auspices, the moral and philosophical sciences have, latterly, made an incredible progress, having found their way into all the schools, and thence diffused themselves rapidly into every order of the state. It is our earnest wish that this philosophical light may, by its permanence and efficacy, influence and ameliorate the common system of education. It is on that score alone, in the acceptation which embraces the whole extent of the kingdom, that Peru is in some measure defective. A good taste, urbanity, and a social disposition, are the hereditary qualities of every Peruvian."

We pass over the two following heads, namely, the "Monuments of Ancient Peru," and its "Physical Geography," as a review of them would too much extend our limits, contenting ourselves with stating, that the first contains many singular facts, with respect to the ancient sculptures, as well as to the vestiges of civil and military architecture of the country; the roads cut through the Cordillera mountains, the mummies, and the catacombs. With respect to the second, our satisfaction has not been so complete; owing, principally, to the bombastic and inflated style in which it is written; the view, however, it affords of the great natural features of that wonderful country, is curious and interesting.

The next division of the work belongs to the natural history of

dent on the intendency of Tarma, from which it is distant ten leagues, and from Lima thirty-eight.

* The mountains of Chanchamayo are distant from Tarma twenty-five leagues. Those of Huanuco are distant from Lima about eighty leagues. The mountains of Lamas extend from Tefé, the boundary of the Portuguese possessions, to the confines of the intendency of Truxillo.

Peru, in which is first considered its botany, the most satisfactory part of which is, the history of the founding the botanical garden at Lima, under the extended and munificent patronage of the late Spanish monarch, in which ten years of unceasing application and of profound study, of the noble personages to whom it was entrusted, have succeeded in the acquisition of immense botanical riches, and have supplied to the parent country the materials for that great national work, the Flora of Peru!

"The benefits which will accrue," it is well remarked by our author, "to the arts and sciences, from the labours of Don Juan Tafaya, and the lucubrations of the academical society of Lima, are invaluable. Agriculture will be ameliorated by the lights which will be thrown upon it, and will cease to be neglected, as it has, unfortunately, hitherto been. The commerce of Peru will, consequently, be augmented; as well by the increase of agricultural produce, as by the discovery of vegetables, calculated to nourish and promote the breeds of quadrupeds.* This observation applies equally to the plants and shrubs for dyeing, and other purposes, the catalogue of which will be proportionably enlarged.† The limits of natural history, physics, and medecine will be extended, and the latter science will, more especially, be enriched, not only by new specifics, but, likewise, by the knowledge of plants, hitherto neglected among us, which may be profitably substituted for those of Europe."‡

The following divisions of this part of the work relate to the zoology and anthropology of Peru; both of which are very meagerly discussed. The description of a Peruvian giant, now living, is the only matter contained in them the least interesting.

Part the 3d. which contains the mineralogy of Peru, opens with an account of the actual state and enumeration of the different mines of various metals, within the viceroyalty of Peru, at the commencement of the year 1791; which, as containing much valuable information, we shall give at length.

"In the intendency of Lima, with its dependency of Guarochiri, there are four mines of gold; one hundred and thirty-one of silver; one of quicksilver; and four of copper; all of which were worked in 1791, when this enumeration was taken. Seventy silver mines had then, for various reasons, been abandoned.

"In the intendency of Tarma, with its dependencies of Pasco and Huallanca, two hundred and twenty-seven mints of silver were wrought, and

* In the plains of Bombon is found an herb, named by the Indians *callua-callua*; which being given every third day to sheep, beginning three months before the shearing time, augments very considerably the growth of their wool. The *hualgua*, or *barba jovis*, a species of psoralea, is highly efficacious as a preservative against the rot in sheep.

† Among the indigenous shrubs which grow spontaneously on the mountains of Peru, is that which bears the coffee: it was discovered, in the year 1785, by the Peruvian botanists, Ruiz and Pavon, at the foot of the mountain of Carpis, in the province of Huanuco. The coffee when prepared was found to be of an excellent quality.

‡ In Peru, there are several kinds of Hypericum, Senna, Valerian, &c. which are employed with efficacy by the Indians, in several of their establishments in the Sierra, but which are rejected in the capital, where a blind preference is given to those imported from distant countries.

and twenty one were in a neglected state. There were, besides, two lead mines, which yielded an abundant supply of that metal.

"In the intendency of Truxillo, with its dependency of Chota, of three gold mines two were worked. One hundred and thirty-four silver mines were also worked; and no less than one hundred and sixty-one abandoned.

"In the intendency of Huamanga, with its dependency of Lucanos, sixty mines of gold, one hundred and two of silver, and one of quicksilver, were wrought. Of the first of these metals, three mines had been abandoned; and of the second, sixty-three.

"In the intendency of Cuzco, with its dependency of Curahuasi, the only mines which had been discovered, at that time, were of silver. They were nineteen in number, and were all of them successfully wrought.

"In the intendency of Arequipa, with its dependency of Caylloma, one mine of gold and seventy-one of silver were wrought. Of the former metal four mines had been abandoned; and of the latter, twenty-eight.

"In the intendency of Guantajaya, with its dependency of Tacna, one mine of gold and twenty of silver were wrought; at the same time, that no less a number than nineteen of the former metal had been abandoned. Thirty mines of silver were in the latter state.

"In the intendency of Huancavelica, with its dependencies of Castrovirreyna and Lircay, one mine of gold, eighty of silver, two of quicksilver, and ten of lead, were worked. Two of gold and two hundred and fifteen of silver, were in an abandoned state. The multiplicity of unserviceable silver mines may be accounted for by the abundance of water, in the districts in which they are situated, having gained on them, from time to time, so as at length to have choked them completely.

"From the above statement it results, that, in the eight intendencies into which the viceroyalty of Peru is divided, there were, in the year 1791, sixty-nine serviceable mines of gold, seven hundred and eighty-four of silver, four of quicksilver, four of copper, and twelve of lead; at the same time that twenty-nine gold, and five hundred and eighty-eight silver mines had, by various accidents and casualties, been rendered unserviceable. In this statement, the mines contained in the kingdom of Quito, and in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, although these domains may be considered as constituting a part of the Peruvian territory, are not comprehended.

"During a space of ten years, from the commencement of 1780 to the end of 1789, the above mines yielded thirty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-nine marks of gold, twenty-two carats fine; and three millions seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-three marks of silver.* In the year 1790, the silver mines yielded four hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and seventeen marks of that metal; being an excess of thirty-eight thousand

* The mark of gold being estimated at a hundred and twenty-five piastres, and that of silver at eight piastres, the total amount, in sterling money, of the produce of the mines, during the above ten years, will be found to have been of the value of 7,703,545l.

sand one hundred and forty-seven marks over the average produce of the ten antecedent years.

"It would appear that the mines of Mexico are much more productive than those of Peru, since, in the above year of 1790, which was far from being reckoned one of the best, five thousand and twenty-four marks of gold, and two millions one hundred and seventy-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-five marks of silver, the produce of the mines, were coined in the Royal Mint of Mexico. The proportion of silver was, consequently, in the ratio of more than five to one greater than that afforded by the Peruvian mines."

The historical and topographical description of the mountainous territory of Lauri-Cocha, the mineral territory the most abundant in the production of the precious metals, which next follows, is extremely interesting; as is the account of the great quicksilver mine of Huancavelica, which has produced, since its discovery, in the year 1556, to the commencement of the year 1790, the prodigious quantity of one million forty thousand four hundred and fifty-two quintals, twenty-five pounds, and two ounces of mercury, which gives an average to each year of four thousand seven hundred and fifty quintals, twenty-nine pounds, and five ounces. The total value of which, deducting every expence attending it, yielded to Spain nearly thirteen millions sterling in the above space of time. This mine enjoys the exclusive privilege of supplying to the proprietors of the gold and silver mines of Peru, the quicksilver employed in the extraction of the metals from the ores.

Two essays are here subjoined upon the condition of the miners, which throw much light on their condition and on the internal conduct and œconomy of the mines. They point out, in the clearest and most incontrovertible manner, the cause why the mines of Mexico are in a flourishing condition, while those of Peru are hourly decreasing in value, not from a deficiency in the metal, but from the impolitic treatment of the native Indians, in the latter country, who are diminishing in numbers to an alarming degree, and who are alone calculated to work them, to the absolute exclusion of the Spaniards, negroes, and mixed breeds, to whom the laborious operations of the mines are intolerable. The necessity of a milder course, and a more encouraging line of conduct being taken by the government towards the former, as well from motives of policy as of benevolence, is thence most ably and most convincingly argued.

A dissertation upon the commerce of Peru, by one of the members of the institution, to which we have already adverted, under all its various heads, is next presented to the reader. This essay, at once able, elaborate, and conclusive, is particularly directed to the solution of a question of political œconomy, which seems to have been, about this period, warmly agitated: namely, Whether, in the present "abject" condition of Peru, the encouragement of agriculture, and the extension and augmentation of the natural productions and primary substances connected with it, should be pursued, or the preferable encouragement of the abundant source of riches which the working of the mines give to that extraordinary country.

To enable the reader to decide for himself, the author commences with a survey of the topography of the

viceroyalty, its natural productions, and its meteorology; and how far its commerce is affected by the peculiarities of its soil, rivers, mountains, and atmosphere.

The population of Peru, its decrease, and the causes of the sensible diminution thereof, are next stated, to which follows a calculation of the actual state of its commerce, and the balance of trade, as between it and the different provinces and countries with which it trafficks; the result of which enquiry leads the writer to the conclusion, that the government of Peru have to seek riches in the bosom, not on the superficies, of the earth.

The following enumeration of the produce of the mineral kingdom may not be uninteresting. "Alum, copperas, and ochre;—crystal, basaltes, and sulphur;—the *Copè*, a species of black naphtha, as hard as asphaltum;—copper, lead, and iron, and lastly, and pre-eminently, gold and silver, the general instruments of equation in every description of commerce." (By a singular oversight, quicksilver is not mentioned in this catalogue).—"At the commencement of the seventeenth century, eighteen thousaud spots of mineral territory, in which were comprehended one hundred and twenty thousand mines, were registered in Peru!"

In conclusion, the writer of this admirable treatise says,

"It appears, therefore, to be demonstrable, that Peru, for want either of an internal or extraneous consumption, as well as on account of its local position, and of the different invincible obstacles which have been deduced, cannot aspire to an extensive commerce of productions. It ought, consequently, to confine itself to a greater extraction of gold and silver; and should so proportion the importations from the mother country, as that the introduction of merchandizes should not exceed the annual produce of these metals, that being the sole rule of a just and salutary equipoise. The Peruvian mines are well known to abound in metallic riches of every kind. The attention bestowed on them ought to correspond with this natural privilege; instead of which, many productive mines have been unnecessarily abandoned, as is proved by the very diminished consumption of quicksilver in Peru.

"It cannot be denied that the disposition of the lands, which, from the summit of the Cordilleras, observe a constant declination towards the sea, has frequently occasioned the inundation of very extensive and distinguished tracts of mineral territory. That the small produce of many mines, and the low estimation of their ores, have occasioned them to be abandoned by their proprietors, who were not repaid the expences of working them. And that the scarcity of hands, which has been general in all the provinces, must necessarily have occasioned a smaller extraction, and a less assiduous culture.

That many of the mines, to come at which deep excavations have been made in the earth, are occupied by running waters, is rather to be ascribed to the want of cultivation and encouragement, than to any defectiveness of the soil. This mischief may therefore be remedied by a certain share of intelligence, and a proper management. In the mean time, a speedy compensation may be found in the immense number of those which present themselves in an unwrought

wrought state, in the greater number of the mountains. If, in the case of others, the inferior quality of the ores does not repay the expences of refining, it is because, in Peru, metallurgy has been reduced to a traditional practice, in which the waste has been greater than the riches that have been collected.

"A century and a half have elapsed since this immense loss was first lamented by a native writer, whose work is of high authority on this subject. In his Treatise on the Art of refining Metals, Don Alonzo Barba, rector of San Bernardo in Potosi, makes the following observations: "It may be asserted, without exaggeration, that many thousands of piastres have been lost, as well in the extraction of the metallic substances from the ores, the qualities and differences of which have not been well understood; as in the disproportionate expenditure of quicksilver, of which upwards of two hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred quintals have been consumed, in the space of sixty-three years,* in the imperial city of Potosi. Those who have been engaged in this pursuit, have, in the management of the ores, proceeded at random, and without any fundamental rules, or certain information relative to the silver they contained, and might be made to yield."

"Notwithstanding the ignorance of mineralogy was attended by such prejudicial consequences, it would be difficult to believe, that it reached the unfortunate extreme which is described in an ancient and authentic document by Don Francisco Texada, intendant of the mine of Guadalcanal, dated in 1607. Speaking of the productiveness of many of the ores dug from the silver mines of Europe, each quintal of which yielded fifteen, thirty, and even sixty marks of the pure metallic substance, he adds as follows: 'In the celebrated mountain of Potosi, which is now working, there is not a greater produce than one ounce and a half of pure and limpid silver, from each quintal of metallic earth, or stone, which is extracted; or, in other words, one thousand six hundred ounces of the above mentioned earth, yield an ounce and a half only of silver.' It is not, however, possible to reconcile so small a gain with the annual produce of four millions two hundred and fifty thousand and forty-three piastres, resulting from an average estimate of the first ninety-three years during which the mines of Potosi were wrought. This was the amount of the coinage; but the extraction of silver was still greater, it having been annually carried to five thousand quintals.

This fœcundity was calculated to draw the public attention exclusively to the above mineral territory, and to throw a discredit on all the other mines of Peru, which were not capable of yielding, collectively, more than a thousand quintals of silver. Of this produce, Oruro supplied seven hundred quintals; Castro Virreyna, two hundred; and the remainder belonged to the excavated mountains. At Potosi, however, the encouragement was equal to the abundance of the acquired riches. Thirteen thousand Indians were placed on a permanent establishment, and constantly engaged in the different tasks assigned to them; at the same time that five thousand quintals

* The treatise from which this quotation is made, was published in 1637.

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of mercury were annually consumed, in separating the metal from the ores. This extraordinary consumption was owing to the ignorant method of assigning to each quintal of silver, an equal quantity of that necessary ingredient.

"It would appear that the epoch is not very distant, when the clouds which have hitherto obscured the Peruvian horizon in this *docimastic* part, as well as in all the other branches of mineralogy, will be dispersed. The expedition which has, with this view, been confided by his Catholic majesty to the direction of baron Northenflicht, holds out a prospect of the highest improvements. If, as there can be little doubt, it should realize the flattering expectations the public has formed, it will not ameliorate the condition of the miner, without, at the same time, giving prosperity both to commerce and agriculture.

"The latter ought not, on any consideration, to be abandoned. We have inculcated the preference that should be bestowed on the working of the mines, which must engage our particular attention, because they are the sources of our riches; but we ought not to neglect the precautions to which our plains are entitled. To know how to profit by them; to better their quality; to give them the advantages of irrigation; and to facilitate the transport of their productions; such are the principles of the prosperity of our agriculture, from which greater advantages may be derived than our commerce can be made to afford."

The description of Lima, its population, and public buildings, its courts of justice, and its municipal regulations—the present state of its establishments, civil, ecclesiastic and literary, its public diversions, together with its charitable institutions, occupy a very considerable portion of the remaining part of the volume, and abound in novel, curious, and interesting matter. On the customs and manners of the inhabitants no particular detail occurs, save what can be collected from three or four satirical essays which appeared in the Peruvian Mercury, and which are here given at length. They principally consist of severe invective and *caricatura* description of the luxury, passion for dress, and overruling influence of the women, and the effeminacy, indolence, and want of energy of the male inhabitants; upon the whole, though rather trifling, they are worth the perusal of our readers, more particularly as they convey also, no inconsiderable specimen of Peruvian literature.

The sixth part of the work is appropriated to the description of the manners and customs of the Indian, and other inhabitants of Peru;—which commences with an essay on the idolatry and superstitions of the Peruvian natives. It is a pleasing circumstance, connected with this subject, to find, that the ecclesiastical government of the country have long abandoned any other means, save those of persuasion and clemency, to open the eyes of those deluded poor people; that the happiest consequences have arisen from this mild and beneficent system, numbers of proselytes having been made, and that, to use the words of our author, "the respectable prelates, the fathers of the Peruvian church, are seen directing their steps on every side, not like the thunder bolt, which carries terror in its train, but like the lovely light of the morning, dissipating the dark shades

of ignorance, instilling confidence into every breast, and presenting the august spirit of religion beneath the semblance of the charity which constitutes its essence."

The subject of the foregoing paragraph is, however, to be understood as with reference to those natives who are intermingled with, or immediately under the dominion of, their Spanish masters. In the Andes mountains, however, and in the vast plain, which separates them from the Cordillera of Brasil, are to be still found the aborigines of the country, who retain their own religion, customs, and manners, in their primitive barbarity. The view which is here given of this description of people, is carried to some length, and is throughout worthy of attention. After describing their religious ceremonies, amusements, and pursuits, the mode of carrying on the warfare, which is perpetually alive between some or other of the tribes, is well and animatedly described as follows.

"But the ruling passion, the object of their rejoicings, of their pleasures, and of their greatest felicity, is war. To undertake it, a general congress of all the nation, presided either by the cacique, or by the individual who is to command the warlike hosts, is assembled. The pipes of tobacco are lighted, the pots of masato are handed round, and when Bacchus has already taken possession of their senses and faculties, they deliberate on this important point, and on the nation which is to be the object of their vengeance. The causes are, either a desire to plunder; or because they deem themselves affronted; or, lastly, because they have received an injury from other tribes on which they dare not seek revenge. The expedition being resolved on, they recommend to the Mohan certain fasts, to which he is to subject himself most rigorously. For this purpose he retires from all human intercourse, and immures himself in a solitary hut, which he usually quits half dead. He replies by urging the necessity of entering on the campaign. If it be prosperous, they bestow on him a thousand praises, and the best of the spoil; but if it terminate unfortunately, he receives from them as many stripes and execrations. When the day arrives on which they are to march, they invest themselves with all the trappings and offensive weapons that have been pointed out, carrying, as defensive ones, bucklers made with interwoven reeds, and lined with the skins of animals. That they may have a clear sight to descry the enemy, they rub the eyes with red pepper. Having formed in column, the general delivers a short harangue, exhorting his people to valour and constancy; and from time to time bestows a few taps on the legs of those whom he observes to be sluggish, or to be out of their station. This disposition having been made, they set out for the enemy.

"As these piracies are frequent and unexpected, the towns they inhabit are as many fortifications prepared for defence. They are formed of several large buildings, with two doors of communication, one at the side of the steep ascent, and the other next the level ground. The whole represents a half moon, with the convex part turned towards the forest. In this way, while they are assailed at one of the doors, and while

while a part of them repress the enemy's impetuosity, the rest gain the forest by the other outlet, and, having divided themselves into two wings, maintain advantageously the defence of the place. With the same view, deep excavations are made in the centre of the half moon, and, in other parts, brambles and stones are heaped together, and covered over with earth and palm-leaves, to the end that, by entangling the feet of the incautious in their progress, they may be prevented from advancing with promptitude. At a certain distance, drums made of hollow trunks are suspended from the trees: being slightly secured in the ground, the passage of the enemy disengages the cord, and the noise they make in their fall gives notice of the danger. As all these Indians are, however, of the same stamp, they are acquainted with and deride these stratagems.

"As soon as the invaders imagine themselves near to the populations they mean to assault, they halt, and dispose themselves in a column. The general now harangues them a second time, and inflames their courage. They then proceed to adjust carefully the *llautos*, or plumes, as well as the collars and bracelets, preparing their weapons, and rushing impetuously on each other, with a view to render themselves formidable. After these preliminaries, they send out their scouts to reconnoitre the ground and the trees, and to ascertain the path by which they may proceed with security. Having found it, they advance with the utmost silence, towards the dwellings, which they assail with a terrible war-whoop, maiming and decapitating all they encounter, with the exception of the children, whom they lead into captivity. After having satiated themselves with the spilling of human blood, and having plundered whatever is within their reach, more especially the heads of those they have slain, they return victoriously to their homes. The invaded sometimes stand on the defensive; but usually those who attack are the vanquishers. Their most common practice, therefore, is to fly to the forest, and having assembled there, to proceed to the encounter of the invading foe, whose progress they arrest. Having in their turn become the assailants, the issue of the contest is frequently so much in their favour, that they do not leave any one of the adversaries to carry to his nation the tidings of the defeat. But whether their attempt be prosperous or unsuccessful, they complete the destruction of the town which the enemy had assaulted, and remove to another part.

"If those who engage in an expedition of this nature succeed in all the stratagems of the warfare, they dispatch a messenger to their nation to announce their victories. The instant these are made known, all who remained behind, the women more particularly, collect together, and sally forth to meet the warriors, bestowing on them welcomes and encomiums in proportion to the number of heads each brings with him, and reprehending and deriding him who comes without them. This operates so powerfully on these barbarians, that they would suffer death sooner than enter their house without the head of an enemy, or some other extraordinary token of their prowess. Those

who maintain that the Indian does not pique himself on his honour, of which, according to them, he is devoid of every sentiment, certainly have not studied his heart. The Itucalis, in proportion as they decapitate their enemies, divide the skin which covers the bridge of the nose, and by the introduction of the small husks of the palm into the incised parts, form warts, or excrescences, the number of which is from time to time augmented, until at length they extend from the space between the brows to the tip of the nose, and occasion an uneven outer ridge, by which these Indians are extremely disfigured. The first process they perform on the heads they bring with them, is to boil them, and having stripped the skin from the head and visage, it is stuffed with straw, and dried in the smoke, thus forming a mask. The teeth they extract for their collars, and the skulls they suspend as trophies from the roofs of their dwellings.

"Their victories are celebrated with much solemnity, in the house of the captain, or cacique, on a particular day appointed for that purpose. For these joyous occasions a provision is made of a great number of jugs of masato, which are placed in rows in a large saloon, having different seats, according to the quality of the guests. At the appointed time all the people assemble, decked with a thousand ridiculous and extravagant inventions.

"The warriors constantly bring with them the masks which have been above pointed out, and which they grasp by the hair. Being assembled at the door of the banquetting-house, they prepare their weapons, and having made a feint attack, retire backward, as if they were repulsed: at the third assault they break their ranks, and proceed to form a circle. The dancing and singing now commence, the principal aim of the latter being to insult the masks, and to tax them with cowardice, and with not having either fasted, or anointed the eyes with red pepper. While they vent these reproaches, they commend the prowess of those by whom they were subdued. The dance concludes by copious draughts of masato; and in this alternation of dancing, singing, and drinking, they remain for several days and nights without intermission, until all the jars are empty. Father Figueroa pleasantly observes, that he is at a loss to conjecture how they have a head for so much noise, a throat for so much exclamation, and a tooth for so much liquor.

"The whole being terminated, they rise, form into two columns, the one opposite to the other, and begin to dance, mutually attacking each other, dragging the adverse party by the hair, and striking him furiously. In this practice they resemble the Corybantes, the mad priests of Cybele, who introduced into their sacrifices to that goddess, armed dances, in the course of which they attacked and wounded each other with their weapons. They now depart peaceably for their homes.

"The captives made by our barbarians are treated with infinite humanity, as if they were their brethren; a quality which they observe among themselves, begging pardon whenever they have given offence. They are very attentive

to their guests, whom they salute by kissing the points of the fingers, with which they afterwards stroke the chin, and then hold out the hand agreeably to the usage of civilized nations."

It would have been much our wish to have given an extract from the very interesting account which our author now gives of the "public congregation of negroes, residing within the district of Lima," and who form, in Peru, the great mass of the rural and domestic servants, but we have already given almost more than its due share of attention to a single article.

The following part of the work, being the seventh, is occupied by a view of the particular topography of Peru, under the several heads of "a description of the province of *Tarija*, so called after its benevolent discoverer." "Plan for gaining access to, and peopling the Andes mountains of the province of Guamalies, proposed and set on foot by John Juan de Bezares," and, "the repopulation of the valley of Vitoc." We could dilate, with pleasure, upon each of these articles, particularly the second, but, for the reason already given, we must content ourselves with recommending them to the perusal of our readers, as well for the information they afford of a vast, but hitherto unexplored tract of country, as also of the rare instances of patriotism, and energy of mind, exhibited by individuals, who are particularly mentioned, such as Don Juan de Bezares, and Don Juan Maria de Galvez, who appear to have been the real benefactors of their country.

Among the discoveries made by the former, "after having clomb mountains, descended into abysses, penetrated forests, and gained heights, at the manifest risk of falling from the precipice they presented, he then finally met, not only with a convenient scite for the opening of a road, but also with many rivulets and streams, spacious plains, vestiges of ancient towns, immense pastures, abandoned plantations, dormant mines, above all with mountains thickly covered with the * Cinchona, or Quina tree, the existence of which had never been ascertained, in that territory. In a word, he saw before him an unexplored country, capable of becoming a new province, richer than many of those that are peopled."

* This will not appear extraordinary, when it is considered that a century and a half had elapsed, after the arrival of Columbus in America, when the first discovery of the quina was made. This happened in the year 1638, under the vice-royalty of Count de Chinchon, whose lady then laboured under an obstinate tertian fever. The coregidor of Loxa, to whom an Indian had just revealed the virtues of this remedy, having been informed of the countess's illness, sent to Lima a packet of the powdered quina, which was successfully administered by the physician in chief, Juan de Vega, who was likewise captain of the armory. On the expiration of his government, in 1639, the count carried with him a quantity of the pulverized bark to Spain, when it was named the countess's powder. The jesuits conveyed another parcel to Rome, bestowing a portion on cardinal de Lugo, and distributing the rest gratuitously; on which account it was named, by some, the powder of the reverend fathers, and by others, the cardinals' powder.

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"We must not omit the discoveries made, in this undertaking,* to the advantage of the public, and of natural history. Bezares met with a description of very lofty trees, the wood of which is unknown, but valuable, not only because, with all its solidity, it yields with equal suppleness to the plane and the chisel; but likewise on account of its semi-violet colour, by which it appears to be, in preference to any other wood, adapted to the purpose of dyeing. He found another tree, which produces, in the shoots of its branches, a resinous substance in grains, of a greenish hue, which, as he proved it to be an effectual substitute for sealing-wax, is apparently calculated for many uses. A kind of ozier or willow, which grows in this territory, is deemed by the Indians a specific in complaints of the bowels, and is named by them *calenture*, because, in employing its decoction in cases of the most violent rheumatic affections, the patient is subjected for three or four hours to a violent fever, which, terminating in a copious perspiration, leaves him free from every ailment. The few trials of this remedy which have been made, have been extremely successful against siphylis; and if the practical inquiries that have been recently instituted should correspond with them, cures may be effected by the means of one of the most surprising simples for which medicine is indebted to the American continent. The production of a worm, which the Indians name *sustillo*, and by which a paper, very similar to that made in China, is fabricated, has been hiterto unknown to all the naturalists.† Lastly, Bezares

* About the year 1707.

† Even the great Reaumur included, there is not one of them who makes mention, either of this caterpillar, or of its production. Farther Calancha alone, in his Augustinian History of Peru (lib. i. p. 66,) gives an account of it, and observes, that it is peculiar to the valley of Pampateco, now Pampantico, in the vicinity of the Panatuas, now Panatagnas, at a small distance from Huanuco, and ten days' journey from Lima, where the Jesuits built the town of Ascension. This is properly the site discovered by Bezares. Calancha adds, that he had in his possession a leaf of this paper, inscribed by father Alonso Gomez, and addressed to father Lucas Salazar, who was assured, by his correspondent, that it was cut from a piece a yard and a quarter in length, and that there were other pieces which measured a yard and three-quarters, &c. Next follow the details relative to the mode the worm pursues in weaving the paper. The loss of the towns above referred to, and the scarcity of Calancha's work, buried in oblivion the discovery and remembrance of this phenomenon, unfortunately not the only one which has been subjected to that lot. The degree of interest occasioned by so extraordinary a species, obliges us to relate what has been observed respecting the *sustillo*, which, it is to be lamented, is sought after by the Indians as a most delicious food. This caterpillar is bred in the *pacae*, a tree well known in Peru, and named by the Peruvian Flora, MS. *mimosa inga*. In proportion to the vigour and majestic growth of this tree, is the number of the insects it nourishes, and which are of the kind and size of the *bombur*, or silk-worm. When they are completely satiated, they unite at the body of the tree, seeking the part which is best adapted to the extension they have to take. They there form, with the greatest symmetry and regularity, a web which is larger or smaller, according to the number of the operants; and more or less pliant, according to the quality of the leaf by which they have been nourished, the whole of them remaining beneath.

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Bezares discovered that which has been so forcibly pointed out by the cabinet of Madrid, namely, the yellow bark, there named *calisaya*, which was thought to be peculiar to the province of la Paz, and which, having been already brought to Lima by Bezares, has been found to be of the same species, and to possess the same active qualities. Who could have imagined that the cinchona grew in Guamalies, and of the two most esteemed kinds, the dusky red and the yellow, before the adventurous spirit of Bezares led him to penetrate its intricate forests?"

The eighth and last part of the work comprehends, under the general head of miscellaneous subjects of literature and philosophy, an account of the periodical works set on foot in the capital, and other large towns of Peru:—Political economy, biograghy, and meteorology; in all of which may be found subjects of general and particular interest. As articles of mere amusement, the following extracts may gratify our readers.

"Friar Francisco del Castillo, a lay brother of the order of Mercy, was born in Lima, where he was cut off a few years ago, in the meridian of his life. It is not certain whether he came into the world with an irreparable obstacle in the organs of vision, or was deprived of his sight in his infancy, so as to have been prevented from receiving the instructions which are bestowed on children from the earliest dawn of reason, and are continued, with a constant application, during their literary progress, at a time when the external means of collecting information preserve all their vigour. In despight of these invincible impediments, by which the channels of wisdom were choked, he was a prodigy of intelligence and comprehension. It was sufficient for him to hear a theme, however lofty, to be enabled to descant on it, and to bestow on it every illustration of which it was susceptible. He was delighted when the theologians expounded to him the most abstruse points of their profession; and repeated, without study or hesitation, what he had acquired without difficulty. When, at his request, the students conferred together on the subjects of their tasks, he instantly became more effectually master of them than were those by whom they had been communicated.

But what rendered his talent most conspicuous was versification. Without any other knowledge of the poetic art than that which he de-

This envelope, on which they bestow such a texture, consistency, and lustre, that it cannot be decomposed by any practicable expedient, having been finished, they all of them unite, and ranging themselves in vertical and even files, form in the centre a perfect square. Being thus disposed, each of them makes its *cocoon*, or pod, of a coarse and short silk, in which it is transformed, from the grub into the *chrysalis*, and from the chrysalis into the *papilio*, or moth. In proportion as they afterward quit their confinement, to take wing, they detach, wherever it is most convenient to them, their envelope, or web, a portion of which remains suspended to the trunk of the tree, where it waves to and fro like a streamer, and which becomes more or less white, according to the air and humidity the season and situation admit. A complete nest has already been transmitted to his catholic majesty; and, by the hands of his naturalist, Don Antonio Pineda, a piece of this natural silk paper, measuring a yard and a half, of an elliptical shape, which is peculiar to all of them.

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rived from nature, he expressed himself in verse at once fluent, natural, beautiful, and copious. He proposed to himself subjects, and gave them extemporaneously in harmonious poetry. Without stop or interruption, he varied the kinds of metre at his own pleasure, or at the request of those who were present. The sublime theological, philosophical, philological, and historical points which he learned in conversation, flowed from his mouth, without quitting the company, in the richest vein of composition. Alone, he framed a comedy, either on a subject given to him, or on one he drew from his fertile imagination: he selected the performers from among those who were assembled, and happily suggested to each of these actors and actresses, what was best adapted to his extemporaneous drama. He engaged with men of genius and talents, in the composition of verses answering to each other in succession *(carmina amœbæa,)* and constantly obtained the superiority and triumph. Mythology supplied him with ornaments, history offered to him a store of subjects, the sciences endowed him with mental illumination, and he profited by the whole to display his inexhaustible facility. He played on various instruments: his common mode of versifying was to touch a guitar, and at the close of the day, to recapitulate all that he had done, said, treated, disputed, and discussed, without omitting any of the circumstances, which he constantly realized with grace and ingenuity, and preserved, in the intervening personages, their language and character. On this account, there was not any fashionable assemblage, any festival, banquet, rejoicing, or meeting, to which he was not invited and earnestly solicited."

"In the town of San Sebastian de Huaraz, the capital of the province of Huaylas, died on the 12th of December, 1790, Don Juan Modesto de Castro-Monte, at the remarkable age of a hundred and thirty-three years. He was a native of the above province, in which he resided until his death. He was twice married, and left behind him eight children, a multitude of grand-children, and a still greater number belonging to the third and fourth degrees. A daughter by his first marriage, had, during his life-time, three great grand-children already grown up. His second wife died at the age of ninety-six years, after having been eighty years the partner of his bed. He never on any occasion tasted either wine or strong liquors; and was never subject to the slightest ailment, not even to a pain of the head. Until his latest years he preserved the use of his faculties free and entire. On the day of his decease there was not any visible change in his health: having received the sacrament from the hands of the Franciscan friars residing in the above place, he died without any pang, beside that which the laws of human nature, when it has reached its precise boundary, bring with them. His equitable, compassionate, and liberal character, procured him the love and esteem of all the inhabitants of the province, by whom his loss was sensibly felt. A frugal life, separated from the tumultuous passions of the world, and devoted to the innocent pleasures of agriculture, secured to him the enjoyment of that felicity, which in the ancient law

law was the benediction of heaven —a long life and a numerous posterity."

Upon the whole, we gladly recommend this book to every class of our readers, as one which opens fresh and extraordinary views of society and the natural world, in climes to which we have hitherto been entire strangers. If some disgust should arise from the order of arrangement, or from the style of the translator and editor, the matter, we are satisfied, will more than compensate the evil.

Letters from Paraguay, &c. with the Manners, Customs, and religious Ceremonies, &c. of the Inhabitants. Written during a Residence of Seventeen Months in that Country. By John Constance Davie, Esq. 8vo.

The same causes which determined us in a preferential notice of the last article, operate in the present instance, and lead us to consider that now under our consideration with peculiar attention.—The advertisement to the volume gives the following account of the author.

"The writer of the following letters, a gentleman of liberal education and considerable property, having been disappointed in his hopes of happiness with a beloved female, to relieve the distress of his mind, resolved to travel; and leaving this country for New York, on his arrival commenced a correspondence with his most intimate friend —— Yorke, esq. of Taunton-Dean, in the county of Somerset, his half-brother. After remaining at New York a short time, he suddenly formed the resolution of embarking on a trading voyage to Botany Bay —with which these letters begin.

"Soon after they had sailed, a tremendous storm obliged the captain to alter his course, and make for the river Plata. They safely reached Monte Video, and afterwards went up to Buenos Ayres, to repair the vessel: where Mr. Davie was seized with a dangerous disorder, which usually attacks Europeans upon their first landing in that country; and the captain, having repaired his damages and completed his stock of provisions, was under the disagreeable necessity of leaving him in the care of the fathers of the convent of St. Dominic, by whose unremitted attention he recovered in about three months.

"The jealousy of the Spanish government causing him, upon his recovery, to be confined to the limits of the convent, he, to obtain more liberty, took the dress of a noviciate; and, in consequence, after a short time, was permitted to visit in the town, and soon after to attend father Hernandez on a visit to some of the presidences in the interior of the province of Paraguay, which were understood to be in an unsettled state: this enabled him to make many observations, which he took every opportunity of communicating to his friend in this country, through his agent at New York, by means of the American captains trading to South America.

"After his return to Buenos Ayres, it is certain that he went to Conception, in Chili; as he was last heard of from that place, in the year 1803: but whether he lost his life in any insurrection of the natives, or was imprisoned by the government in consequence of his correspondence being detected, is unknown."

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We own we are not perfectly satisfied with this statement, and various parts of the work itself have too romantic a turn to convince us of the identity of the writer, or induce us to put implicit confidence in all the information conveyed; at the same time, there is strong internal evidence of the letters in question having originated from actual acquaintance with the country, and we know too little of South America, not to consider whatever is added to our knowledge upon that head, however trifling, as a serious acquisition.

We pass over the early letters dated from New York, as, although not uninteresting, there is no novelty in them to engage the reader's attention, but proceed to those written from Monte Video, on the banks of the Plata, which bear a different stamp and character.

Mr. Davie, having determined upon a voyage to New South Wales, with an investment of second-hand clothes, by way of a commercial speculation, finds himself, by an extraordinary vicissitude of fortune, in a Spanish settlement of South America, widely distant from the place of his destination, and where events and circumstances, wholly unlooked for and unexpected, were to give a new shape to his fortunes. But we will allow Mr. Davie to speak for himself.

"The morning after my last communication to you I went on board the Anne and Sarah, bound to Port Jackson, with a determined resolution to remain there for some months, in order to examine into the climate, soil, produce, and colonial improvements, of the island of New Holland, if island it may be called. But instead of completing my design—not to mention my commencing trader, which might of itself have engrossed a great part of my time, and perhaps even turned my ideas into a new channel—my whole arrangement was defeated by a violent hurricane, which succeeded a tedious calm of six-and-thirty hours. It overtook us about six-weeks after our departure from New York, a short distance beyond the latitude of Rio Janeiro in Brazil. I had been for several days much indisposed, and during the calm particularly uneasy; but the fury of the wind soon created ideas more disagreeable even than sickness. I have been in many storms, at sea, but never in one so alarming as this: we were borne over the surface of the water with a dreadful rapidity; now elevated as if to pierce the clouds that lowered on our heads, and now again precipitated into an abyss that seemed to threaten instant annihilation. My illness prevented my being of any essential service, but every man on board was obliged to exert himself for the general safety. For two days we ran as the wind directed us: on the evening of the second the vessel sprung her bowsprit, and in less than an hour carried away her foretopmast, and to add to our distress, great part of our water casks had been staved. In this emergency captain H—— called a council of all the people on board, which consisted, besides himself, of a supercargo, three passengers, a mate, five seamen, and two boys; when, after a short deliberation respecting the latitude we were in, it was determined to make the best of our way for the isle of St. Catherine's. Thither we accordingly attempted to steer our course; but the

the wind still continuing to rage with unabating violence, we were soon, in spite of every exertion, driven too far south to hope to gain that hospitable asylum: a second council was therefore summoned, the result of which was, that, as it was impossible in our shattered state to think of reaching the Cape, we had no alternative but to proceed immediately for the great river La Plata, and endeavour, if possible, to gain Buenos Ayres, there to repair our damage, and recruit our stock of water, and provisions, the greater part of which had been materially injured.

"This was no sooner decided on than put in practice. The wind, happily for us, a little subsided; and we steered for the largest river in the world, which we were fortunate enough to reach without any fresh disaster.

"The accounts which we read of the Plata, so far from being exaggerated, barely convey an adequate idea of its immensity; though I now find that its depth is by no means proportioned to its length and breadth. When we arrived at the mouth of the river—of which if I had not been told I should never have imagined it—I began to thank God that our perils were over; but I soon found that new ones awaited us, owing to the vast banks of sand dispersed in every direction. At our entrance under something more than a brisk gale, it was as much as all hands could do to steer the vessel clear of a most dangerous shoal called the English bank, a place as much dreaded in those parts as the rocks of Scilly or the Goodwin Sands in our vicinity; and we had scarcely passed it in safety when we struck upon a smaller one, and thus we continued, for want of a pilot, to run off one sand and on another, shaking, jumbling, working and cursing, for near thirty leagues, with boats ahead sounding the whole of the course which we had to traverse before we could reach a place where we could hope for any assistance: however, by the help of a fresh breeze and constant watching, we made shift in four days to anchor in this harbour. Monte Video is the first port of safety in this wonderful river; it is situated at the foot of a conical mountain of a stupendous height, which serves as a land-mark, for another mountain there is not in a vast tract of country, many hundred miles in extent; and the river, even here, is so wide as to appear to an inexperienced person more in the resemblance of a sea.

"We found in this Port two Portuguese merchant-vessels, three French, and two privateers; which last had, like ourselves, been forced in by stress of weather. On a signal being made by our captain, the commander of the fort sent off a boat with three Spaniards in her to examine our papers; with which being satisfied, we were permitted to enter the harbour, and we immediately received every necessary assistance. It was evening when we arrived; and the next morning captain H—— and we three passengers went ashore. Myself being an Englishman, and presently known as such, I observed an eye of suspicion glance on me which way soever I turned myself. But this I cared not for; being resolved, since my destiny had landed me in Spanish America, to see as much of their town as I possibly could: though, God knows, besides the river

ver and the mountain, there is but little to excite a traveller's curiosity. The fort seems to be the only object on which any attention has been bestowed; it is large, handsomely built, and consists of four bastions, on which are apparently very good brass cannon. Another bastion is begun on the land side, and when that is finished the fosse is to be extended a much longer way than at present on terra firma. I have not much opinion of the strength of this fort, or the force that might be collected to withstand any determined attack of the British arms. It may, and I doubt not would, resist any effort of the Portuguese or native Indians; but they would not find it so easy a matter to repulse a select body of English soldiers and sailors, determined upon conquest.

"The church is the next principal building; it is large and clean, but has nothing remarkable about it; the houses, many of which lie scattered about in a very irregular manner, with very pleasing gardens and little plantations attached to them, are all low and meanly built, very few being higher than the ground floor; but their tiled tops, with the green trees waving over them, have, taken altogether, rather a pretty effect.

"The country round has nothing interesting, being, I am told, one continued plain every way for many hundreds of miles; and must therefore, appear with peculiar disadvantage to me, who have been so long accustomed to the rising hills and majestic mountains of the northern continent: and for Monte Video itself, I can compare it to nothing but a solitary rock in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. In native woods, too, they are greatly deficient; almost every tree and shrub is of artificial culture: and though the prospect on every side is luxuriantly beautiful in the humble walks and vegetation, yet the eye seeks in vain for the thick, dark, waving forests, which in North America are regarded but as natural evils to obstruct the labour of the industrious agriculturist, but which here would be valued alike for their novelty and beauty, and what is more for their utility, without being subject to the destroying axe, or more destructive firebrand. The Spaniards are not fond enough of agriculture to deprive themselves of shade; on the contrary, they have laboured to the best of their abilities to supply this great natural defect: nor have they laboured in vain, so favourable is this soil to the hand of cultivation; and groves of almost every kind of tree or shrub that could be imported now nod at one another in a very pleasing, though not very picturesque, manner: at least it appears so to my prejudiced taste. Another traveller might think and write widely different; but what others think of a scene or a subject never has nor ever will influence my pen.

"I am no draftsman; but I have taken a view of Monte Video from the most favourable spot I could select, and remit it for your edification. I am only sorry the subject is not more engaging.

"Captain H —— requested permission to lodge us in the house of a wine-merchant whom he had known at the Canaries, which place his friend left about two years since, to settle at Monte Video. The request was granted, and I was received with great hospitality. My not

not understanding the Spanish language was rather an awkward circumstance: but the Canarian, though he did not understand English, had a smattering of French, and contrived to make us comprehend that we should all be treated as part of his family. He has a wife, and two daughters, sprightly lasses both: but our communication is all in dumb shew; very agreeable though, for all that.

"We had not been settled above an hour when an order came for the three passengers to attend the governor. We immediately complied, and were conducted thither by a guard of one subaltern and six soldiers, all very slovenly accoutred, and distinguished by nothing but the extraordinary length of their swords and whiskers, and a most ludicrous affectation of majestic gravity. We found the governor, don Blas D'Hinojosa, taking a refreshment of fruit and coffee, attended by two negroes: he arose as we entered, and, slightly bowing in a very stately manner, immediately reseated himself, and gave some orders to one of the slaves, who left the apartment; and recently returned with two Spanish gentlemen and an officer very splendidly dressed, who, I observed, regarded me, during the whole time I remained in the apartment, with a stern and scrutinising eye. After a short conversation with the governor, one of the gentlemen, in tolerable English, asked us several questions; as, who we were—whither we were going when we left New York—and what had occasioned our arrival at Monte Video. As the discourse was chiefly addressed to me, I answered for myself and companions, who were both New Yorkists, and going on a voyage of speculation to Port Jackson. When their curiosity was satisfied, we were permitted to retire, and were conducted back in the same state as we had been brought thither. The governor appeared to be about forty years of age, of a pleasant aspect, and, though he assumed a gravity, there was a playfulness about the mouth that indicated it was not natural to him. He is married, I find, and has a son and two daughters; the former is at present at Cordovo in the province of Tucuman, where there is a fine college for education. On our return we found a plentiful repast provided by our hospitable host; consisting of new cakes, fruit, coffee, and several sorts of wine. When we had refreshed ourselves, I proposed to my companions that we should walk out to survey the town, and if possible ascend the conical mountain, being desirous to make the most of our short stay, and see as much of their country as possible: but our host, with concern in his countenance, informed me my desire could not be gratified; a Spanish soldier had been stationed at his door, and he had been ordered to consider me only as a prisoner of war during the remainder of my stay at Monte Video. My companions, however, not being Englishmen, were at perfect liberty to go wheresoever they thought proper. I cannot but say that this circumstance greatly chagrined me: not that I felt any great disappointment in not being permitted to go abroad; but I felt like a Briton, and could not digest the idea of coercive confinement. My fellow-passengers, finding that I was thus laid under an embargo, very quietly relinquished the idea of visiting the mountain, being blest

with too great a share of American philosophy to feel greatly interested in the beauties of nature; and we set about making ourselves as comfortable as our situation would admit. Our friendly entertainer, who was extremely anxious to render my confinement agreeable, amused me very much with the history of the contraband trade constantly carrying on at this settlement, in spite of every effort on the part of government to the contrary; and this is one cause of the shyness of the Spaniards towards strangers, who are never permitted to perambulate the town until licence has first been obtained from the governor: indeed it seems admirably calculated for such kind of traffic as silver, drugs, hides, &c. and very conveniently situated. It would, I am of opinion, if once in the possession of the English, be found a very valuable key to the riches of the southern world; and the proximity of the Portuguese would greatly facilitate our obtaining it. The only obstacle I can discover, is the difficulty there would be for our ships of war to penetrate thus far up the Plata with any degree of safety, the natural defects of the river affording a much better protection to the country than any artificial bulwarks the Spaniards could erect; but, the article of navigation alone excepted, I believe the conquest of the Plata might be effected with very little danger on the part of the invaders.

"In our way up the river, I noticed, as we passed, an island that glowed with all the colours of the rainbow, being decked with, I think, every flower that art or nature hath produced in any part of the terrestrial globe. Such a prospect must be extremely grateful to the eye; and the sweet scents they emit when a fresh breeze agitates them, and bears their fragrance towards the land, would induce one to imagine that all the odours of Arabia were transplanted to this beautiful spot, which is with singular propriety called the Isle of Flowers. There is likewise another island of a very different description in the Plata, which is called the Isle of Wolves, from being inhabited only by those animals; but of that I saw nothing, for I was below deck when we passed it."

In addition to what has been said above of Monte Video, little more can be gleaned, from the subsequent and only other letter written from that quarter by Mr. Davie. This scarcity of information proceeded from the habitual jealousy of the Spaniards, "who are never, at the best of times, disposed to grant any kind of indulgence to an Englishman. They regard every individual of our nation with suspicion and dislike, and now, from the circumstance of our being at war with them, they are more tiresomely vigilant than ever."

The vessel, in which Mr. Davie was a passenger, was now refitting, but was in the utmost danger in the harbour of Monte Video, where the tremendous gale of wind, called the *Pampero*, rages in its utmost force, in that unruly river, the Plata. It blows from the west, and is so called partly from its violence, and partly from its crossing the plains of Las Pampas, which lie to the south-west of Paraguay, and extend thence to Chili, in an almost uninterrupted level of waving grass, for near nine hundred miles!

In the three weeks, which our traveller remained at this settlement, he

he wa never once permitted to speak to any inhabitant of Monte Video, with the exception of his host, and of his own knowledge he adds nothing further than his astonishment at the extraordinary cheapness of the provisions of the country.

It was at this moment, that a most serious indisposition began to affect Mr. Davie, probably the epidemic disease, brought on by the dense and heavy fogs, which are very troublesome at this time of the year, and which is frequently fatal to Europeans. In the language of the country, this disorder is called the faitfa, —some linger in it for many months, others but a few,—and some a few days, when it proves fatal. The symptoms are, unusual pain in the limbs, a difficulty of respiration, and an uncommon tenseness over the eyes; black spots upon the tongue and roots of the nails, indicate a more than common malignity in the distemper.

Our traveller having been blooded, by the advice, and with the hand of a very skilful and venerable Indian surgeon, who performed the operation very dexterously, with "a small and remarkably sharp flint, ground to an almost imperceptible point, and set in a small bit of ebony and cedar, horizontally; which being laid upon the vein, and struck with a small hammer, the blood flows copiously; and so skilful are the Indian surgeons, that the patient runs no hazard of having the artery injured by this peculiar mode of bleeding." He then proceeds:

"When I had submitted to the operation of phlebotomy, and retired to bed, my doctor ordered an application of boiled herbs in a cotton bag to my stomach and bowels, in which I began to feel the most excruciating tortures, attended with a violent sickness. The water in which the herbs had been boiled was ordered me to drink; but before it could be administered I was seized with a vomiting, attended with a burning heat on my brain. In an interval of ease I took the prescription, the father standing by the whole of the time; but neither application had the desired effect: other remedies were tried, but to no better purpose; the pain in my bowels and burning heat on my brain increased every moment. In this state I continued five hours, when suddenly the torment in my bowels abated, and the pain of my head became so excruciating as to bring on a delirium; and before midnight I was insensible to every thing around.

"Brother Jerome, who was then at Monte Video, on business for the superior of this convent, was one among the other religious in the town that attended me during the first and most dangerous paroxysms of my disorder, which lasted one and twenty days; the fever then abated, but my reason was pronounced irrecoverably gone. In the mean time captain H———, having repaired his damage effectually, prepared to sail: but when he came to consult my host and the fathers respecting my removal, they were all of opinion it would be highly imprudent for him to think of taking me on board, as they were certain I could not survive such a step four-and-twenty hours; but if I was left in their care there still remained a shadow of hope that I might recover. In this dilemma my poor friend was almost distracted how to act: he was, as you may suppose,

very unwilling to leave me behind, and equally averse to run the hazard of removing me, as in that case the fathers very charitably assured him they could consider him in no other light than as my immediate murderer. At last, however, with great difficulty he was persuaded by father Daro—the governor's physician—and M. Soderina, to confide me to them; at the same time assuring him, in the most solemn manner, that nothing on their parts should be neglected to forward my recovery; and if, in despight of every endeavour, the disorder should at last prove fatal, a proper attested account of my death should be transmitted to New York. This satisfied him; and, leaving with Soderina a letter of credit on his uncle at Philadelphia for whatever I might want, he left me, though by Jerome's account with great reluctance; so much, indeed, that he even shed tears as he quitted the apartment. Worthy, affectionate creature! and if heaven spare me but to see him once again, I will amply recompense his disinterested friendship.

"Before his departure he made the fathers a present of rum and tobacco; which, it seems, serves as barter between them and the Indians.

"The father provincial at Monte Video kept me there until there was no longer any danger to be feared from the fever, and his whole attention was then devoted to the restoration of my reason. My head was shaved, blisters applied, and every other remedy that came within the knowledge of my spiritual physicians. The priests in this part of the world are the only Europeans that profess any knowledge of medicine: they therefore administer to the health of both soul and body with unremitting diligence; and I will do them the justice to say, that, notwithstanding the dissipated lives led by the generality, none can be more attentive to the sick than they are. Not that they study pharmacy with any degree of science, as our practitioners do; but their knowledge in the effects and quality of herbs and simples is very extensive. The virtues of every plant they have discovered; and as the waters of La Plata, when drank by Europeans, are in many cases fatal, providence has planted, for the benefit of man, in all the different islands on this wonderful river a vast variety of medicinal herbs, which, when applied by a skilful botanist, serve as an antidote to the pernicious beverage, as well as for the dangerous effects arising from too great an indulgence in the eating of fruit—with every kind of which, peaches in particular, this country abounds.

"When my holy friends had exhausted their whole stock of prescriptions, and I still remained in the same melancholy state, it was judged proper by the governor—to whom my case had been daily made known—to have me conveyed to this town, which is the capital of the province of La Plata, and placed under the care of the fathers of St. Dominic, from whose monastery I now write. I was, in consequence, immediately removed hither. The letter of credit gained me admission, and at the same time particular attention. My friend brother Jerome having had the care of me in a great measure at Monte Video, obtained leave of the superior to continue that charitable office upon my coming here; which he has done, I am certain, in a most exemplary manner.

"But

"But my restoration to reason, he says, does not arise from any exertions of his, but the interposition of the blessed virgin, and a good Indian, who, among many others, comes once a year to barter the herb paraguay—a leaf so called, which is here infused and drank in the same manner as tea in China, and which equally serves to counteract the pernicious qualities of the water; with this difference, it does not give that ashy paleness to the countenance which is the certain consequence of drinking an inordinate quantity of tea.

"This Indian, being informed of my malady, gave to Jerome a paper of dried leaves, nearly beat to powder, and a small bottle of liquid: of the first he bade him take a certain quantity and lay flat upon a stone made very hot; he should then sprinkle them with the liquid, and, when the fumes arose, hold my face over it, and endeavour to make me inhale as much of the smoke as possible. This was to be repeated two or three times a day; always remembering to cover my head quite over with cotton, and keep me for an hour warm in bed.

"All these instructions my attendant carefully observed. The first application in a few minutes stupified me; and he covered me up before half the herb was evaporated, at the same time condemning himself as having actually killed me. I remained in this state for near two hours and a half, when, to his great joy, I moved, sat up in the bed, and made signs that I wanted drink. This encouraged him to try again, and every succeeding trial answered better than the former, when in the space of four days, during which time he had fumigated my head eleven times, he saw evident marks of returning reason: and before a fortnight had elapsed I was perfectly rational, though still weak, languid, and confused. My recovery, which had been for some time totally despaired of, seemed to give pleasure to the whole of the community. They are thirty-four in number, besides the superior; and very much respected both in the town and adjacent country, being by far the richest order in these parts, that of St. Francis alone excepted."

During his residence at Buenos Ayres, Mr Davie was treated by the monks with the utmost kindness and humanity, but the jealous circumspection of the Spanish governor condemned him to the disagreeable situation of a prisoner; although without confinement or any of the usual hardships of such a state. Under the protection of the good fathers, our traveller rambled about the country, as much as his weak state of health would admit, and his health and strength were daily upon the increase.—The mode of living was not, however, much adapted to our traveller's palate, nor indeed can we be surprised at it from the following remarks:

"At present I am very weak, but now my health returns my appetite returns with it, and I cannot help wishing for some of our delicious roast beef, with its usual appendages: but though beef is here more plenty by an hundred fold than in England, yet I believe it would be next to impossible for me to obtain my desire. They have not here the smallest conception of a large joint of meat served up as with us. They slaughter animals, it is true, for their tables: but then the flesh is cooked

in such a mawkish way, or rather in no way at all that I can call cooking; it is so messed up with fish, eggs, onions, oil, and garlic, that it requires the stomach of an Esquimaux to relish what they set *even before me, that am an invalid.* It is to no purpose I endeavour to make my friend father Jerome understand the meaning of roast beef; I might as well talk of friccaseed hare to an Abyssinian.

"The fish here are delicious, provided they were not spoilt in the cooking; but the people mix so many heterogeneous spices with their abominable oil, to make what they call sauce, that the real flavour of the fish is lost in the sousing: however, I do all I can to swallow their salmagundi; though my rebellious stomach will sometimes, in spite of good manners, and even hunger, persist in refusing to admit such dainties. The beautiful gold fish that we admire so much in Europe are caught in shoals in the Plata: some of them a foot long, and proportionably large; one of these I was favoured with to-day for dinner, cooked in plain water, and served up to me without any other sauce than pure unadulterated butter, instead of oil: understand me right though; I do not mean butter such as we in Europe use, made from cream, but the fat of an ox melted down and refined, not unlike what our cookmaids call dripping. You smile, but I assure you it makes an excellent substitute for real butter; indeed any thing is preferable to their everlasting oil. This was the best dinner I have made since I arrived in this part of America. The fish is delicately sweet, and the nearest to it I ever tasted in England is the red mullet.

"The fishermen say, that when the pampero blows the gold fish hide themselves in the sands or holes of the rocks, and are never seen till the tempest occasioned by this dreadful wind is entirely subsided. Of this pampero, I am told, that it rises in the mountains of Cordillera, and crossing the plains of Las Pampas, nine hundred miles in length—during the whole of which it does not meet a single tree or shrub to obstruct its progress—proceeds with increasing fury till it reaches the banks of La Plata, when, collecting itself into a kind of stream or current, it rushes with incredible violence down the river, sweeping all before it; and unless the vessels in the harbours are secured with more than ordinary care they are sure of being driven from their moorings, and greatly damaged, if not lost, on the shoals in the river. It is this wind that has caused so many banks, by raising the sand from the plains and hurling it into the stream, where meeting with more or less objects to check its progress, it lodges or shifts about at the caprice of the wind. These sands, by daily increasing, have destroyed the harbour of Buenos Ayres: no vessel can approach nearer to the town than three or four leagues distance; the merchandise must of course be conveyed to land in small craft, made on purpose to navigate a little shallow river which conveys the goods to the town from the mouth of the harbour; and even these lesser vessels—which are made long, narrow, and high, but so constructed as to require but a very trifling draft of water—are obliged to take a winding course, and double two or three points of land round which the little river flows. Several plans for deepening and

and widening this river have recently been attempted, but I believe with very indifferent success."

The description of the conventual discipline, and of the pursuits and studies, dress and manners of the Noviciates, intended for the ministry, is very interesting. The latter were young men of from seventeen to three and twenty years of age, "but not one of whom possessed the natural gravity of the Spaniards:—their dress was more airy than in Old Spain, and instead of cloth, their trouse, doublet and cloak were of black cotton; their hats Genoese velvet, and their stockings and shoes silk; with large tufts in the latter of ribbon or flos." But what surprised Mr. Davie most was, to see an English gold watch depending from a belt round each one's waist:—a circumstance which clearly evinced, that how much soever they might detest the English as a nation, they had no dislike to their manufactures.

Some particulars of the natural history of Buenos Ayres will be found in the following extract:

"One of the oldest fathers has conversed with me twice in the gardens of the convent, but his discourse chiefly turned upon the properties of plants, and perceiving by my remarks that I had some knowledge of natural philosophy, he described to me the nature and qualities of two very beautiful shrubs, natives of this province, and both antidotes against the bites of poisonous reptiles. The juice is extracted by bruising the herb, laid flat between two large stones, the bottom one of which is concave, to receive the juice, which is forced out by turning round the upper stone very quickly: the liquid thus obtained is placed in a short stone bottle, and left to ferment two or three hours in the sun. When it ceases to emit a kind of white froth it is fit for use, and is carefully preserved in small vials till wanted, which is not unfrequently the case. In using it, the wound or sting is first washed with clean spring water, when, being wiped dry, the preparation is poured either into or upon it. A bit of dry cotton is then spread over the part affected, and banded carefully down. This is repeated every two hours, until the cotton comes away green. The poison is then known to be extracted, the wound is rubbed with bear's grease, and the patient declared out of danger. One of these plants strongly resembles scurvy-grass; the other, which is taller, has a leaf which, in look and feel, appears like the thickest velvet, and is of a dark heavy green colour: it bears a bright crimson flower, faintly tinged with gold, but in size and shape very similar to the blue flag iris: both plants are esculent, and highly esteemed by the natives.

"I have endeavoured, with father Jerome's assistance, to analyse the herbs left by my Indian physician, which so happily effected my restoration to reason: but we found it impossible to ascertain their species, as throughout the whole convent garden not one appeared to bear any affinity to them, either in smell or taste. I remarked this circumstance to the botanical father, who said they were peculiar to the province of Tucuman, and that the Indians of the Tercero-river frequently brought small baskets full of them to Buenos Ayres for barter, together with a variety of other articles. That which had cured me, he said,

was a composition of four herbs, which the Spaniards had vainly endeavoured to propagate in the district of La Plata, but never could succeed in rearing; they being constantly destroyed, when about three inches high from the ground, by the ants, which infest all the plantations in this province in such numbers as sometimes to cover and destroy almost every plant and shrub in a space of several miles in extent: so cautious is Providence in bestowing its blessings without a proportionate share of evils.

"The soil here is light and sandy, but extremely rich and productive; owing, in some measure, to the overflowing of the river during the rainy season, which, in much the same manner as the Nile in Egypt, leaves a nutritious slime on the earth: there is, therefore, no great labour requisite on the part of the proprietor to prepare the ground for the reception of any kind of seed that he wishes to cultivate; and matters are so contrived, that every garden is refreshed by water from the Plata, let in or out by a kind of sluice made of osiers woven very strong and thick, which open like our flood-gates used in the inland navigation. The water thus admitted, is sent in smaller channels round the parterres; and most commonly a quantity of it is retained in a large basin or reservoir, of which there is one in every extensive garden. The reservoir attached to our convent is formed of bricks, strongly cemented, and surrounded with a wall about five feet high, with steps on the outside up to the margin, and down likewise on the inside to the bottom, which in ours is about twenty feet below the surface of the earth. When this supply is very low—which is often the case when the pampero has blown any longer time than ordinary, by which means the waters have been driven with greater violence towards the sea, and thereby prevented from dispensing their favours among the more remote garden grounds—it is rather troublesome to be got at; they therefore hasten to take advantage of any swell in the river, and fill the reservoir at once. These water repositories have likewise an opening, about two feet and a half wide, in the wall that surrounds them. This aperture is secured by a door let into grooves, on each side, to draw up and down at pleasure: when the water is low, they raise this door, and the gardener goes inside, where, descending the steps that lead to the bottom, he stands as on the brink of a well, and draws as much as he has occasion for. The water here is beautifully clear and sparkling; but its coldness, when drank, is apt to bring on dysenteries and other dangerous diseases, such as I experienced while at Monte Video: for though I am now thirty leagues higher up the Plata, its good and bad qualities are the same, and even at this distance from the sea it is between seven and eight leagues across. You may guess from hence of what an amazing size this river must be.

"But nature, in these regions, as well as in *North* America, seems to have worked upon a most gigantic scale when engaged in their formation, and to have studied well how the component parts could best be rendered worthy the immensity of the whole. She has played the niggard stepdame only with the feathered part of the creation, and even there what is deficient in size she has amply compensated for in variety and

and numbers. The province of Paraguay is famous for producing birds of the most beautiful plumage; the banks of the river being, as I am told by the fathers, nearly covered with those lovely little creatures, of almost every description; among which the most remarkable is the celebrated humming-bird, so well and so often described by naturalists and travellers. Here they are natives; and frequently, when I am in the convent garden, I see swarms of them flying about on every side like so many large wasps, or resting on the shrubs and sucking the flowers, which form the principal part of their sustenance. They are very tame; so much so, indeed, as at times to be very troublesome, when they come by four and five together humming and buzzing round my head, till they confuse me to such a degree that I am obliged to lay about me in self-defence, and buffet them away as we do the blue-bottle flies in England."

Perhaps the following account of the celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi, will give one of the best specimens of the author's manner of description, that his book affords.

On the eve of the day of the procession, it was announced with great ceremony by the cannon of the citadel, and by bells ringing in every part of the town. The following morning being the day of Corpus Christi, it was ushered in with a vast degree of pomp, ringing of bells, firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy. Divine service was thrice performed with the utmost splendour; at six, at half past seven, and at nine.

"At ten o'clock, upon a signal given at the governor's house, the community prepared to join in the general cavalcade; and now, for the first time, I was to see the outside of the convent. We were arranged in order, in a large square, within the gates: first, the young choristers were divided into four bands, twelve in each; these are the children under the tuition of the fathers. The first division was to precede the whole, singing a particular service appropriate to the day. On either side these children walked lay-brothers, bearing ensigns, or pictures representing the different achievements of their patron saint. Then followed the novices, among whom was myself; every one bearing some precious relic or another, enclosed in boxes of ebony and ivory, curiously wrought.

"To us succeeded another band of music, accompanied by all the visitors of distinction, of which there were not a few from the distant plantations. Next came the elder fathers of the convent, two and two, each carrying something relative to the festival; and after them the superior, drest in all the regalia of his office, surrounded by the young students going to Cordovo, and six lay-brothers, bearing banners. The remainder of the community, choristers, and several newly-baptized Indians, brought up the rear; every one in this procession being arrayed in their richest and gayest attire. The cavalcade, having cleared the convent-gate, entered a large handsome square; on one side of which stands the cathedral, a very fine well-finished edifice, crowned with a cupola, and open on all sides to the view. Round this square were assembled the societies of several other orders, all dressed in paraphernalia; and a more curious

scene I never witnessed. It seemed as if people from all nations of the earth were collected together, presenting every different shade of the complexion, from the silver-haired inhabitant of Denmark to the sable-hued native of Guinea.

"Among the crowd some Indian caciques held a very conspicuous place. They wore party-coloured cotton habits, prettily decorated with a variety of feathers, arranged in a very judicious and elegant manner. Bands of wool, red, purple, and yellow, encircled their heads, and supported some of the most beautiful plumes I ever beheld. Several of the caciques wore glittering ornaments on their chins; others on their necks, arms, and legs. But if these Indians pleased by the gaiety of their attire, another tribe interested me no less by their simplicity. These were clad in white cotton vestments, with no other ornament than large full white feathers, rising one above another round the head. This dress, contrasted with the dark copper colour of their skins, was peculiarly striking, and gave a most singular, though extremely pleasing, appearance to the whole.

"The outsides of the houses round the square were hung with festoons of flowers, and live birds, tied with strings, to prevent their escape, but long enough to admit of their fluttering sufficiently to expand their beautiful plumage; a contrivance which I must confess had a very picturesque effect. The portico of the church was decorated with an uncommon quantity of real and artificial flowers, in the disposal of which a great share of taste had been displayed. Under the principal arch was placed a band of musicians, who sung and played most enchantingly. Indeed there is not a place in the world, not even Italy, where sacred music is more studiously attended to. Upon a volley being fired by some of the soldiers—who were all drawn up on one side of the square—the procession commenced by the military, fully accoutred, marching off two and two, to the sound of drums, trumpets, and other martial music, at intervals halting, to discharge their pieces; the bells of all the churches ringing, and the ships in the harbour returning the firing in the town: so that altogether you may suppose the concert by no means a despicable one. First after the soldiers came the order of St. Francis, arranged in nearly the same manner as ourselves; then followed a second division of the military, and the choristers of the cathedral: to them succeeded the order of St. James; and, thirdly, we came in. Between our rear and the advanced guard of the fourth community was borne on a very high altar, richly decorated, the elements of the eucharist, surrounded by a vast number of people of the first rank and quality; some of them bearing lighted wax-candles, highly perfumed; others incense, many banners, and not a few relics: the whole group flanked by soldiers on horseback, in their newest and best attire, firing alternately to the right and left; and wherever a cross was erected, which I believe was at the end of every street, the whole cavalcade halted to sing the appointed service.

"After the eucharist came another division of soldiers, and after them all the remaining religious of the town, while on either side of the street—for we took the middle—marched the mobility, men, women, and children, but, notwithstanding

ing their numbers, all ranged in regular order, and observing a profound silence, except when they joined in the general choruses, and then blessed St. Dominic. What a din was there! Each division of the whole procession was attended by a band of music, which, halting at the crosses, played almost divinely; and sorry enough I was, when the devotion of the multitude, breaking forth into audible sounds, spoiled such excellent harmony.

"The decorations of the houses in magnificence surpassed any thing I ever beheld in Europe on the like occasion. The streets are wide, and most of them in a straight line; the houses in general low, with here and there a very elegant church or public building, finished according to the rules of European architecture. Every habitation was hung either with tapestry or coloured cottons of various dyes, ornamented with feathers in a very ingenious manner; between which were suspended festoons of flowers, articles of plate, and even jewels, according to the riches of the owner. Across the streets, from side to side, were triumphal arches, composed of boughs of trees artfully interwoven; from which hung, as at the portico of the church, a great variety of living birds, all suspended in the most advantageous point of view, and some of them beyond description beautiful. Between the arches were set out a vast quantity of eatables; such as cakes, pies, fruits, &c. all disposed in a very agreeable manner: and I could not help feeling a kind of peculiar *English pleasure* at *this* part of the exhibition. Close to the houses, on each side of the streets, were likewise placed living animals—young tigers, lions, wolves, dogs, and even monkeys of a particular large species—secured so carefully as to prevent any possibility of their escaping, or hurting those that might come near them. From the windows were suspended baskets, very neatly wove, of a lovely green colour, containing every kind of seed or grain with which they mean to sow the land, that the saviour of the world might bestow his benediction on them as he passes, which they think will undoubtedly procure them a plentiful harvest; and indeed they are seldom, if ever, disappointed.

"There is not a street through which the procession passes but is adorned in this splendid manner: for on this festival the riches of every individual are displayed to the greatest advantage possible, and with a peculiar degree of art; which must, I should think, occupy a considerable time in preparation.

"In one of the streets leading to the great square I saw three of the largest and finest peacocks I ever beheld: also pheasants of an extraordinary size and beauty, not much unlike the peacocks in point of feather, but taller, with more slender legs; and in lieu of a long sweeping tail, small tufts of feathers, composed of dark brown, beautifully shaded with green and gold; but their eyes and plumage, in beauty and variety of colours, far surpassed any of the biped kind that had ever before met my inspection. They all appeared very tame; and, with several other large birds fastened in a similar way, were not in the least disturbed by the firing, the shouts of the multitude, or the trampling of the horses. The ground was all over strewed with herbs and flowers, so regularly disposed as to resemble,

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in many places, the most delicate Persian carpets. In fine, all the sweets of nature seemed collected in one spot, to honour the sacred festival: and a greater assemblage of people of all ranks, ages, and conditions, I never witnessed, even in the most populous city in Europe; nor so profound a silence and regularity, except when the pious responses were made.

"The governor was dressed in a rich Spanish habit, tastily ornamented with gold, jewels, &c. He was surrounded by a numerous and very splendid retinue, as none but the sick are exempt from assistance at this ceremony.

"When the procession reached the cathedral the air was almost rent by the multitude of voices; and we entered the edifice during a heavy discharge of artillery from the garrison and ships in the harbour, also volleys of musquetry from the soldiers in the streets. Here high mass was celebrated, and the sacrament administered; which ceremony, of course, occupied a considerable time, and when ended, the different communities retired in the same order to their respective convents. The principal visitors and caciques are invited to the governor's, where a plentiful banquet is provided for them, composed of every delicacy the country affords. The eatables, &c. with which the streets were adorned are taken down, and distributed by the parish priests among the inhabitants, who entertain all strangers that choose to partake of them. At night there is a general rejoicing; when some very ingenious fire-works are displayed, and national games exhibited, such as hunting or baiting the wild bull, &c. and various martial exercises, in which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres particularly excel.

"These customs to an Englishman may appear strange, perhaps ridiculous; but they are absolutely necessary in all catholic countries, where it is the object of the religious to make as many converts as possible. These public ceremonies, then, are positively requisite:—you must attack the senses, not the judgment, of an ignorant people. The Indians, in particular, are powerfully attracted by church music: care is therefore taken by the clergy here to invite as many as possible to their splendid festivals, that by witnessing the grandeur and solemnity of the spectacle they might form a wish to become members of a church which, to all outward appearance, is so extremely fascinating.

"At our return to the convent we sat down to a very sumptuous and elegant dinner, composed of every delicacy of the year. This is a peculiar indulgence granted them by his holiness the pope; otherwise the order profess abstinence and mortification."

The condition of the Indian inhabitants is repeatedly touched upon by Mr. Davie, but in too loose and desultory a manner to prove perfectly satisfactory. It is however clear, that the arbitrary tyranny of the Spanish government is still exercised to an intolerable degree, and that force alone can keep the natives in subjection. The itinerant and adventurous missionaries dispersed over the whole of Paraguay mitigate, to the utmost of their power, the severities exercised upon these poor creatures by their unrelenting taskmasters, but in no degree sufficient to alleviate the loss of liberty; and but few Indians are now to be seen in the

the Spanish settlements, except the peculiar slaves of the state and of individuals. They live at a considerable distance from the towns, and studiously avoid holding any correspondence with their tyrants, save during the time they come to exchange their commodities for those of Europe. Some of these trading Indians come from an immense distance—many between six and seven hundred miles, bringing with them the annual tribute, and large quantities of the herb Paraguay, which is throughout in the greatest request, and used alike by the Spaniards and natives, being drank as tea, and is indeed the common beverage of the country; the want of wine in the province, much increasing its consumption:—Mr. Davie adds, "I frequently drink of it, and taste but very little difference between that and tea. They are both astringents, but with opposite properties: for as the latter relaxes and weakens the stomach, so the former strengthens, braces, and invigorates, the whole nervous system."

The individual wealth of the Spanish inhabitants of Buenos Ayres must be great indeed, to support the style in which even the middling classes of people here live:—whether holding offices under government, merchants, trading to foreign countries, or Creoles, who carry on the interior commerce with the Indians:—all appear to live as though the only business of their lives was pleasure, and Buenos Ayres the emporium of the world. This observation, however, does not extend to the mongrel race, sprung from the native Indians and the meanest of the Spaniards, who are in a state of the utmost filth and poverty. Some of the latter have voluntarily put themselves under the protection of their conquerors; others are attached with the lands to the officers of state and superior grandees, and pass like the boors in Russia from one master to another, at the caprice and pleasure of the crown or the governor of the province, who in those countries exercises an unlimited power of life and death over the miserable natives, whose situation, in many respects, is far inferior to that of the African slave in the British West Indies.

The condition of the native Indians under the Spanish government of South America is still farther elucidated in Mr. Davie's 15th letter, still dated from the convent of St. Dominic, at Buenos Ayres: and which it would be an injustice to our readers to curtail.—He thus proceeds:

"I cannot help regretting that such immense tracts of fertile land between La Plata and Brazil should lie in a state of uncultivated nature, without contributing in the least to the comfort of any individual. Certain I am that great and unmanly tyranny must have been exercised by the Spaniards over the natives, to cause such an universal indolence and imbecility; nor, if I may judge from appearances, is this tyranny in the least abated.

"Last Friday I went again to Don Manuel Robledos'. After dinner we walked in his gardens, which are very spacious and beautiful, reaching down to the water's edge. Next adjoining to these were the pleasure-grounds of the lieutenant-governor, in which I saw three Indians at work, apparently sinking under the fatigue of a task to which their strength was inadequate; while a Spanish superintendant, who watched

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ed all their motions, punished the slightest remission of labour with the most inhuman stripes.

"I enquired of Don Manuel if this was their usual custom. He answered, yes: and when I expressed my surprise and abhorrence, by observing, that even the negroes on the British plantations passed a life far, very far, less wretched; he coolly replied, 'Very true, sir: and so do my domestic slaves, who am but a merchant. But what is the reason? The Afr can we are obliged to purchase; and if through ill-usage he dies, there is so much money lost. Now the native Indian is the property of the state; and no one suffers by his loss but his majesty, who has it in his power to replace it immediately, without feeling the least inconvenience.' Bad policy, thought I; but, from prudential motives, said no more upon the subject till our return to the house, when, by repeated questions, I gained such information from the communicative Manuel, of the Spaniards' inhumanity towards their unfortunate captives as made my blood run coldly through my veins, and my heart revolt from the idea of owning such tyrannic beings for my fellow-creatures.

"When the Spaniards first landed on this injured country the innocent inhabitants received them as gods from a distant region. Then was the time for them to have established their reign on the immortal basis of justice and of mercy, and to have secured a certain empire over the minds as well as bodies of their new subjects. Lenity and kindness, it has ever been allowed, are far more efficacious in gaining the affections and governing the passions of an untutored savage than rigour and severity unjustly adopted, injudiciously applied.

"In strong uncultivated minds there is no medium affection between ardent love and the most deadly hate. Actuated by the former, he will share with you every thing he possesses; follow you, serve you, die for you: but once excite the latter, and never, never to the end of time can it be eradicated from his breast, but descends from father to son to the latest generation, and strengthens instead of decaying. Would it not have been wiser as well as more politic in the Spaniards to have wrapped in downy folds the galling chain of slavery, and learnt to consider these unhappy victims not as mere beasts of burden, formed but to labour and to perish, but as men, bearing like themselves the stamp and image of a beneficent Creator; born with an equal right to all his bounties, and whose ancestors enjoyed unmolested for ages the ground now wet with the tears of their oppressed and injured offspring; and from which their inhuman tyrants derive the whole of that immense wealth, which has long been their only support and pride?

"There have, it is true, been many humane and salutary regulations made and edicts issued at the court of Spain for the protection and relief of the harassed Indians: but of what service are they, when so shamefully neglected, or so scandalously abused when put in execution? The power which alone can remedy the evil is at too great a distance to perceive the extent of it; and here, in the actual scene of action, every one who has the smallest share in the concerns of government is too much occupied by his

his own particular interest to attend to any measure that might, if adopted, deprive him for a time of the smallest advantage he derives from the post conferred upon him, however such a step might tend to alleviate the sufferings of a wretched people, oppressed and injured beyond the power of resistance, or even of complaint.

"The only object here of those in power is to make an immense and rapid fortune; at whose expence, and by what means, they care not. Every officer that is sent from the mother country hither finds an allotted number of natives attached to the situation provided for him: those he has liberty to employ, how, when, and where it best pleases him, and as fast as they perish he demands a new supply; of whom there are yearly sent many thousands from the inland presidencies to the Spanish towns, there to be employed in the mines, state buildings, or the service of individuals, as government thinks most fitting.

"Such a wanton impolitic sacrifice of lives, joined to the dreadful ravages made by that fatal disease the small-pox, which is peculiarly destructive among the Indians, must naturally tend to diminish their numbers, if not, at length, to their total extermination. Symptoms of this have been already felt, and schemes are daily projecting to ward off the approaching evil. This is useless. It is too late now to be prudent; and Spain at large must be content to suffer for the turpitude of those in whom the interests of this southern world were vested.

"Great numbers of negroes are yearly imported for domestic servitude, but notwithstanding this the loss of the Indians begins to be sensibly felt; and was it not for the consciousness the court of Madrid cannot but feel of the state of imbecility to which so many years of luxurious indolence have reduced its military power in this country, I should entertain the most serious apprehensions for the liberty of those tribes, who, in the interior of the provinces, have yet preserved their independence uninjured, unsubdued. Some of them, it is true, pay an annual tribute to the Spaniards for liberty to trade to their settlements; but there are others still more remote, who heroically persist in holding not the smallest intercourse whatever with the invaders and enslavers of their native land: and this implacable hereditary hatred is augmented rather than diminished by the aggravating reports of those Indians who, unable to bear the severity with which they are treated, contrive means of escape from their servitude in the Spanish towns; and fly for protection to their happier brethren; who, by a long and firm resistance, have rendered themselves extremely formidable to their European task-masters, whom they now keep in a constant state of alarm. The arms which once awed them into silence time has rendered too familiar to be feared; and the Spanish rulers perceive too late the fatal error of their predecessors, who barbarously rent asunder the bonds of faith and friendship with the natives, trusting only to a despotic tyranny, which in progress of time must inevitably work its own destruction. Such ever be the effects of unfeeling avarice and thirst of power! Had the kings of Spain when first this country became theirs by right of conquest for by no other can they claim it—duly appreciated the

the blessing, and, mindful of the *future* interests of both nations, adopted such measures only as were most likely to produce not only lasting but increasing benefits, alike to their successors and their subjects, how widely different would have been the conduct of the mercenary invaders!

"It is the unhappy natives drawn from the presidencies that have erected all the public buildings; and like the thousands whom Peter the Great tore from their native villages, and condemned to work and perish in the bogs of St. Petersburgh, so these have laboured, and become unpitied victims, under the directions of the Spaniards."

After some ineffectual attempts of the good fathers to induce our traveller to take the vows of their order, he was allowed to resume his lay habit, and mix in the gaieties of the city. At the house of one of the principal grandees he was particularly well entertained. He thus describes his host, and the festivity of which he was a witness.—

"He is an officer of considerable merit, and was one of those preserved by British humanity, at the siege of Gibraltar; where he was wounded in the side by a splinter, which broke three of his ribs and his right arm just above the elbow, and likewise very considerably injured his face; but he recovered, and, at the peace, was sent hither to take the command of a regiment, and make his fortune.

"He lives in great splendour, and twice invited me to his house within these last ten days; each time there was a concert and a ball, for they are as fond of dancing here as in any part of Europe. Their treats are extravagantly sumptuous, and their politeness to strangers exceeds any thing I ever met with. The ladies, in particular, vie with each other in obliging their guests. It is not at Buenos Ayres as in old Spain, where none are admitted to an assembly but those of equal rank: here, merchants and their families are invited to the governor's public entertainments; and though the inhabitants are not so numerous as might be expected in a town so situated as Buenos Ayres, which is, in fact, the staple for all the produce of the distant provinces, yet there was at the last ball given in honour of the governor's birth-day, a very numerous and brilliant assembly. The dons were dressed in the usual Spanish taste, but with a greater variety of colours, and the ladies' dresses differed very widely from those in Old Spain; their petticoats were of taffeta, ornamented at the bottom with gold lace, or fringe, richly tasseled. The slippers of some were composed entirely of gold embroidery, and their stockings interwoven with the same metal in so fanciful a manner as to display the shape of the leg to the most luxuriant advantage; and those that had pretty ones, by the shortness of their petticoats, seemed by no means disposed to conceal their beauties from their admiring partners. A kind of jacket made of velvet fitted tight to the shape, and laced or buttoned in front, with long points hanging down quite round the petticoat, and trimmed at the ends with pearl tassels. On the shoulders of this jacket was fastened a cloak made of gauze, or some such light material, which hung as a loose train on the ground, and was occasionally fastened to the side by a clasp of jewels. The general head-dress was either a handkerchief of gold gauze, braided in with diamonds, or else chains

chains of gold and pearls twisted in and out with their shining black hair, which all the ladies have in great profusion; and their bosoms were covered with solitaires, composed of every different kind of jewels, pearls, and gold, but no feathers or flowers.

"I danced a saraband with donna Josefina Theresia Iboriola, a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments; she is a visitor with her father and mother at the commandant's. They are residents at Cordovo, where Josefina was born.

"Donna Louisa equalled in splendour the richest lady present. She is the most lively and entertaining female I ever conversed with; and is, with her husband don Manuel, admired by all their acquaintance.

"The paltry distinctions of rank are here laid aside; and from the freedom of conversation I am inclined to think that French liberty and equality have stolen into New Spain. If so, and the contagion should spread, I believe some very material alterations will take place before long."

After remarking upon the few things worth describing in Buenos Ayres, which, although itself the capital of so vast a country, and the see of a bishop, has but little in it worthy the attention of a traveller, Mr. Davie thus describes it:

"Its site, indeed, is considerable enough, if it were but better occupied. The suburbs, which are principally inhabited by mestizes and negroes, are, in appearance, somewhat similar to that part of London which lies about Shoreditch and Whitechapel—I mean the *lowest* part of it—but a hundred times more miserable and filthy. The middle of the city is better, and some of the principal streets have a show of opulence and taste that is very agreeable; most of the houses that have been built within these last fifty years are of stone, but none of them exceed two stories in height, the greater number are but one. The *cálle del Santa Trinidada*, or street of the holy Trinity, and the *cálle del San Benito*, or street of St. Benedict, are by far the handsomest of the whole. The former, which faces the great door of the cathedral, and runs almost the whole length of the town, is very regularly built, and occupied only by the better sort of the inhabitants. Almost every house has a garden both before and behind; and all those that can afford it have balconies, with sun-shades and lattice-work, adorned with the most beautiful shrubs and flowers that the earth produces. Here the family sit best part of the day, and night too when they are not visiting, and take their coffee or chocolate, and play on their guitars and mandolines: most of the ladies have fine voices, so that the man who strolls about the town in the evening may enjoy the pleasure of a concert *gratis* as he passes along.

"The cathedral, which is built in a kind of Grecian architecture, is a noble building, and deserves a better metropolis: it has a cupola of very excellent workmanship, and a portico to the western door, the design and execution of which would do honour to the most celebrated artist; it resembles very strongly that of our St. Martin's-in-the-fields, which is so universally admired. The cathedral was, I understand, the work of the Jesuits before their expulsion. The interior of this edifice is, if any thing, too richly ornamented with carving and gilding, which gives it

rather a tawdry appearance; but the inside of the dome is painted in a very tolerable manner, in compartments, representing the acts of the apostles—a subject very appropriate to the conversion of the Indians. The choir is likewise adorned with paintings from the same subject; and there was a very fine altar-piece, but it is now taken down to make room for a more valuable one, sent from Old Spain, but which is not yet ready to be put up.

"The bishop, governor, and major-general, have each a separate stall, very superbly decorated with purple velvet, embroidered and fringed with gold: over that of the governor are the king's arms in gold and coloured velvet, very ingeniously contrived. But the custom here of covering almost the whole inside of the churches with flowers and branches—which hang from one saint's day to another, when the dead ones are taken down and fresh ones put up—though in itself it is pretty enough, yet entirely destroys the beauty of the architecture, while the effect of the flowers themselves is lost in the glare of the gilding. It is well gold is so plentiful on this continent, or these extravagant ornaments, without taste or judgment, *por amore de Dios*, would come very expensive.

"The church of St. Francis and that of the convent of Mercy are likewise very beautiful buildings: with cupolas and high steeples, much in the same style as the cathedral, and just as profusely decorated, but without any paintings except the altar-piece. The church and convent of St. Francis stand in the street of that name, which runs obliquely from the water to the grand square in the middle of the city, where the soldiers are sometimes exercised as on a parade; on one side of this square stands the town-hall, a very large and handsome building, erected on a plan of the Jesuits, who certainly may be called the fathers of architecture in this part of the world.

"There are a great many other convents and nunneries dispersed over the city; some of them very large, and of a noble appearance, but all very well inhabited; for nuns here are as plentiful as monks, though they have not the same liberty of going into public. All these edifices, with the houses of the governor and major-general—both very commodious—the receiver-general's office, and a public hospital, are built of stone, beautifully white, which is found in a small plain in the vicinity of the town. The barracks for the soldiers are of brick, as are some few of the houses, and have but a mean appearance when contrasted with the whiteness of the public buildings, the fairness of which is preserved in a great measure by the frequent visits of the pampero, which wind is an excellent bleacher. The fort, which commands the island of St. Gabriel, over-against Buenos Ayres, is large, strong and provided with a great many apparently very good brass cannon; but it is awkwardly situated, and, with a little manœuvring, if there was but a sufficient depth of water, an enemy's ships might very easily annoy the best part of the town without being much incommoded by the fire from the fort. But they have little danger to apprehend from an attack by water, the Plata is too well provided with natural barriers, in her sands and shoals, to admit of a ma-

a marine invasion; unless, indeed, the French were to come here with the flat-bottomed boats they have been these three hundred years preparing for a descent upon England, and then I fear neither the fort, the governor, nor his half-clothed ragged regiments of long-haired Indians, and whiskered Spaniards—who are without exception the dirtiest slovenliest set of soldiers I ever set my eyes upon—would be able to accomplish much in defence of the town: taken altogether, in some points of view, it affords an agreeable prospect enough, from the gardens and trees with which it abounds, contrasted with the whiteness of the houses, which, in their colour, height, and form, greatly resemble those in the British colonies in North America. But the effect of every thing in this place is, in a great measure, destroyed by the extreme dirtiness of the inhabitants; who, from their natural indolence and lazy habits, are beastly to an excess in every particular. Scrubbing and scouring are not in the South American dictionary, and I really think were never even heard of. The rooms of the wealthy are swept with a kind of broom, made from a peculiar sort of grass or flax which grows in the swamps where the wild sugar cane is found. This is collected into a large tuft, not unlike a mop, and with this the slaves sweep, or rather wipe the rooms, which in summer are covered with a beautiful matting wove by the Indians, and in winter with an European carpet. White-washing, scrubbing, and sousing, would be far more grateful here than in more northern climes, yet they are never even thought of. The whole life of a woman above the common class is one continued scene of indolent monotony; and she would think herself degraded to the lowest state of servitude were she, for a moment, to consider by what means any part of the house might be made more commodiously clean than the other. The domestics follow the example of their superiors as sedulously here as in Europe; and none of them will do an item of work more than their allotted portion, let what will be the consequence: nothing seems more irksome to them than to be compelled to execute any thing out of the common way. As no master is served here from principle or affection, coercive measures are the only springs which set these machines in motion;—for, literally speaking, they are nothing but machines, and that as if formed by some bungling mechanic; for surely there never was such a lazy, dirty, stinking set of mortals ever collected together in any other civilised city."

This unpleasant picture is, however, a little softened by a description of the delicious fragrance which is exhaled from the trees and shrubs, with which the widely separated houses of the city are surrounded—"for," adds our traveller, "more refreshing, or more odoriferous scents, never regaled the sense of mortal. And this blessing of heaven, on the outsides of the houses, counteracts, in some degree, the disagreeable smells I often encounter within."

Perhaps the most instructive, as well as entertaining, of Mr. Davie's letters, is that in which he enters upon the government of Paraguay, by the Jesuits, a subject of the greatest interest, and one on which we have scarcely any information.

"The more I contemplate the filth and laziness of these people,

the more I regret that the miserly Henry, when applied to by Columbus, was not inspired by the demon of avarice, if no more laudable motive could have actuated him, to have fitted out the noble adventurer, and by that means to have secured this country, this rich delightful country, to the crown of Britain. The Spaniards possess blessings they never did, nor ever will, know how to appreciate; for, slaves to gold, they neglect every other advantage. Had the English possessed this southern world, thousands and tens of thousands, nay millions, would have blest the hour when they became their conquerors.

"The Jesuits, though now abolished, have shewn, in the immense superstructure they have raised in the interior of this and the adjoining provinces, what wise legislators they could make if gifted with the rod of power, by the several large commonwealths (if I may use the word) which they have established: and when I consider the fragile foundation on which they erected an edifice that amazes and confounds the world, I know not which to admire most, their zeal for religion, or their superior political wisdom and thorough knowledge of the human heart. The more I reflect upon it the more I imagine that the fathers who first attempted the conversion of the Indians must have been inspired: few could have persevered under such dreadful hardships as they suffered if they had not experienced a divine impulse: they knew the secret workings of the passions; they possessed penetration beyond the depth of common men, and saw that cruelty and deceit were not the means to win the hearts of rude untutored beings, living in a state of nature, and sensible of no laws but those which she imposes.

"But the hope of bringing over these poor people to a knowledge of the true and only God was not the only motive that actuated these deep and cunning politicians; they had a greater and more enlarged sphere of action in view. They daily witnessed the imprudence of exercising coercive measures over the poor conquered people, who had made such noble and heroic stands to preserve their native blessing, liberty, and repress their barbarous invaders: the fathers were convinced that men who had acted uniformly with such determined valour would be much sooner won by mild and gentle treatment than by acts of violence and oppression: they, therefore, about the middle of the sixteenth century, petitioned his catholic majesty for leave to enter the interior of Paraguay and Tucuman, and endeavour, by means of persuasion *only*, to initiate in the principles of the christian religion the hordes of Indians who had fled from the persecutions of the Spaniards; and by thus planting the gospel in these remote regions, bring over to the service of the state thousands that were then wandering far distant from any Spanish settlement.

"Their petitions were granted; and a vast number of missionaries, selected from the society of Jesus, were sent out at the king's expence to put in practice the theory they had adopted; and it was settled between his majesty and the mission, that the state should be at the charge of transporting them to the scene of action, where they were

to open their spiritual campaign, in which the governors of the provinces, by order of the court, were not to interfere in any shape relative to the establishment, nor was any Spaniard whatever to enter their districts without leave obtained.

"They were to be provided with necessaries of every kind for the arduous undertaking; and to be supplied from time to time with articles of clothing, furniture, and every other thing which the exigency of their situation might require.

"The missionaries, on their part, agreed to pay to the crown annually a sort of capitation tax, of a piastre per head for every individual they might bring over to the faith of Christ; and, in proportion as their proselytes increased, to send a certain number to the royal works or army whenever the state should think proper to make the demand, provided the converted Indians were sufficiently numerous to admit of drafts being made for that purpose, which was to be done, if I conceive the matter right, in much the same manner as the militia is drawn for with us; but with this difference, that the Indians are drafted for *life*; and the services required of them are severe in the extreme when compared to the employ of our militia, who are never called into action but on extraordinary occasions, and disbanded at the end of the war to return, if they think proper, to their native towns and families: but the poor Indians once sent from their peaceful settlements never return to them more; they are condemned for the rest of their lives to toil and misery, either to work in the mines, or to form a kind of auxiliary troop to fight against their unsubdued brethren, who even now make frequent inroads on the Spanish settlements. Others are doomed to labour incessantly at the public works, and many are consigned to the different offices of state, and pass like heirlooms from one master to another with the post to which they are attached. The present major-general, who lives adjacent to the fort and has the command in all military matters in this part of the world, has several hundreds of these wretched people at his disposal; and I wish I could add that his treatment of them is such as redounds to his credit as a humane man and a judicious officer; but truth compels me to say, that, on the contrary, the severity which is exercised over them is such as must shock the understanding and pain the heart of every person endowed with merely the common feelings of justice and humanity.

"No wonder then that to serve a Spaniard is deemed by the natives the most dreadful of all calamities; every Indian shrinks from the sound of a Spaniard's voice, and among the unreduced, his religion is held in the utmost abhorrence.

"The dispersion, or rather expulsion, of the crafty Jesuits was become an act of state necessity, since they had established in the very centre of the southern provinces an immense theocracy, which even threatened to overturn, at some future period, the power of the crown, if the various accounts I have received may be relied on; for, at the time of their expulsion, they could command, as spiritual guides, several hundred thousand families, and among them no less an army of well-disciplined troops than

from eighty to a hundred thousand men, all properly trained, clothed, and accoutred, and ready to follow wherever their pastors should think fit to lead them.

"How far this estimate may be true I know not; I give it you on the report of father Hernandez; and I have heard the same confirmed by don Manuel, who is of opinion that the *present* race of ecclesiastics have not at all mended the condition of the Indians, who are in fact worse off and more oppressed than before. He thinks, and says, that were the English to make a spirited attack on Buenos Ayres in conjunction with the Portuguese on the side of the Brazils, there is not a doubt of the Indians joining them; the face of things being so materially changed since the dismissal of the Jesuits, under whom they had been detached from a state of barbarism, instructed in the knowledge of our blessed christian faith, and taught the use of arms, agriculture, and commerce; nay, even some of the fine arts are known among them; I myself have seen several specimens of drawings done by the Indians, which, from their correctness and beauty, I should readily have taken for the work of an Italian artist. I had sketched two or three views from the convent-garden, and thought them tolerably well done; but I found them very indifferent when compared with those examples of savage genius, which plainly evinces that great care must have been taken to instruct them, and proves that those very people we have been taught to look upon as little better than the brute creation, possess not only a clear comprehension of perceptible objects, however different from any thing they have been accustomed to, but elegant and refined intellects, and capacities competent to execute whatever an enlightened European may boast as an exclusive accomplishment. The Jesuits judged and acted right; mildness and persuasion have succeeded in drawing forth from obscurity those gems of reason which, like the diamond, remained hid in darkness till the ingenuity of man found the means of disclosing their beauties. I hope it is not sinful to wish this oppressed and deeply injured people might make one more grand effort; and, by the aid of the still unconquered nations, assert their rights, and drive these barbarous tyrants from their lands. They are now brought to a knowledge of the true God, and human sacrifices are no longer known among them. The rights of nations, and the relative duties of society, they are now informed of; nor do they neglect the practice. Then will not divine vengeance be at length appeased by the deaths of so many thousands, as, since the conquest, have paid, through the upraised arm of power, the debts due to offended Heaven?

"I am certain, my friend, this great revolution might be accomplished, could the British arms but gleam upon the plains of Paraguay: believe me, this is no idle chimera or phantasm of the brain, but the result of critical enquiry and mature reflection. Had the Spaniards pursued their conquest with mildness and lenity, no honest or good man would have envied them the possession of this rich and fertile country; but every one would have rejoiced to see so many human

man beings drawn from their savage life and barbarous customs to partake in Christian occupations and rational enjoyments, and know that they were formed for nobler purposes than to be waging eternal war, and, in their frantic triumphs, to sacrifice and eat each other. Such would have been the happy consequences of a humane policy on the part of the Spaniards; but the direct contrary method has been pursued by those who term themselves the most zealous for the cross of Christ. Deceived, deluded, arrogating mortals! the sighs of the suffering Indians will yet be heard at the throne of Mercy, and their tears, ere long, be washed away in the blood of the Spaniards.

"Don Manuel assures me I must not draw conclusions from the Indians I have seen at work here of what the natives are collectively; for the appearance of these is disgusting in the extreme: but these, he tells me, are not real Indians, but a kind of mongrel breed between an African and a native."

"During the reign of the Jesuits, government did not interfere in either spiritual or temporal affairs. The converted Indians, in their different towns, were encouraged to exercise trade and commerce without the interference of the civil power; and were permitted to sell whatever they chose to dispose of, without being burthened with duties on any one article. They paid the annual piastres exacted of them on their first establishment, and sent from their communities the numbers which the state demanded; and this was all. Their property, whether it consisted in land, cattle, or articles of barter, was exempt from the rapacity of tax-gatherers; and they yielded no account to any one but their spiritual governors, who laboured as well as the meanest Indian for the general good. In every town they had a public store-house, in which was deposited the produce of every individual's exertions; and from this grand source was drawn the means of support for all. This was daily portioned out by their pastor, agreeably to the wants of every one, who was always sure of enough, but none to waste. The clergy saw the necessity of domestic regulation, and enforced it, till at length the people were also convinced of its utility; and while each in his turn laboured for himself, he also provided for the community at large. The aged, the children, and the sick, were sure of being taken care of: all their wants were supplied from the grand repository, and the surplus was freely resigned to the church. It was such wise and provident regulations as these that elevated Sparta, Rome, and Athens, from a mere handful of aspiring men, to republics that governed the world. But now, if my information is founded on truth—and I have no reason to doubt it—this wise system of things is entirely overturned. The Indians have, it is true, ecclesiastics as usual, to superintend them and regulate their affairs; but those ecclesiastics are now themselves subordinate to the civil power, and not, as heretofore, guided by their own laws exclusively. They must now pay a heavy duty for every article they make use of in the presidency, and all they dispose of is taxed in a similar manner. The clergy are answerable for the strict payment of the duties; and if injustice is exercised, it is of no use to complain. Their parish priests are appointed

by the state, and are amenable to it for their conduct. Every step they take is watched, and the utmost vigilance observed by the civil magistrate. The military commandant is no longer a cacique, but a Spaniard; so is their corrigidore, alcalde, alquazils, &c. All is now in the power of the state; and though the ancient forms are apparently kept up, yet it is in appearance only. Formerly no Spaniard was permitted to come among them; and if, through business or accident, any one or more did arrive at the presidency, they were obliged by law to limit their stay to three days; at the expiration of which, if they did not depart peaceably, they were by force compelled.

"Now young people are sent from all parts of the province to visit the presidencies, and likewise to study at Cordovo, under professors of other orders, who are, I understand, instructed to implant in the minds of their pupils an abhorrence of the jesuitical tenets, in hopes that in a few years all ideas of their different republics will be done away. How this system will succeed I will not pretend to say; but, if I may judge from the manner of the young Spanish students who accompained our superior to Cordovo, very little good will result from it to either party. These young men seemed to me to have imbibed a strong tincture of modern French philosophy, and many expressions which escaped them plainly indicated very liberal sentiments on the art of governing. I very much doubt if the rising generation of Spaniards will pay any more respect to a crowned head than their volatile neighbours have done. Let but those principles be disseminated over this new world, and farewell to the monarchy in the old one. The resources now daily drawn by the mother country from this once stopped, or even suspended, and Old Spain must speedily become the prey of any power that chooses to invade her. It is the riches of these injured nations, which alone supports the pride of his Catholic majesty, and without which Spain would long since have become a province of France, or else have been parcelled out, like that devoted country Poland, among different nations of Europe. Our admirals, under Elizabeth, put the death-stroke to their maritime greatness, and our succeeding victory over their arrogant designs at Gibraltar completed it. Indeed, it would be stamping the dispensations of heaven with injustice were they ever again to be a powerful nation. "Blood will have blood," as Shakspeare expresses it. Their horrid *auto de fés*, and daily sacrifice of thousands in the mines, call aloud at the throne of heaven for retributive justice. The former evil, it is true, ceased with the reign of the Jesuits; but the latter still exists, and that in a much wider extent than ever. There is not a visit I make in the town but I am told of the immense quantities of silver drawn from the mines, and preparing for exportation to the mother country as soon as there may be a peace. When I hear this I cannot help devoutly wishing it may fall into the hands of my countrymen, and inspire them with the thoughts of conquest here. But if the navigation of La Plata may be urged as an argument against such an expedition, why not direct their arms against the fruitful plains of Chile? which I am informed is another *Tempe*—mild, salubrious, rich, and fertile,

fertile, abounding in all the blessings of nature, in the most comprehensive sense: a place which holds out the most inviting picture to any nation possessing souls indued with the spirit of enterprise, industry to improve, and humanity to govern; for the one without the other is like a king without a country."

That the Indians are an ingenious people naturally, the following extract will shew:—

"The depredating parrots are likewise caught in traps, but the gardeners are careful not to injure their plumage. As soon as taken, their necks are twisted, and the feathers curiously preserved. These the Indians have a method of preparing in a manner equally singular and beautiful, by blending the colours agreeably to the strictest rules of art. Of these, intermixed with the feathers of the birds taken on the banks of the Paraguay,* they make cloaks, ornaments for the head, and picture-frames; which last are truly ingenious, and have a most striking and agreeable effect. A plain frame of wood is first made, the size of the picture, the edges turned with a sharp curve; over this is spread the picture, whether on canvas, paper, or other materials; that done, another frame is added, made entirely of feathers, and those such as bear an analogy to the subject, and by their different tints reflect a shade the best calculated to display the merits of the painter to advantage. How this is contrived I am as yet ignorant; but certain I am that it produces an effect the splendour and beauty of which none but those that behold it can form a competent idea.

"In the church of the Franciscans I am informed they have a picture of the Last Supper, painted by an Indian residing at one of the presidencies on the Uraguay, a very capital performance; the frame of which is composed entirely of feathers of a bright gold colour, and so artfully contrived as to appear to the nicest observer some of the most correct carving and gilding; nor can the difference be discovered until it is touched by the hand. This picture was a present to the Franciscan father from the Jesuits, not many years before their expulsion."

About this period, Mr. Davie was fortunate enough to procure permission to accompany one of the fathers of the convent to the remote presidency of Roija Minor, upon the river Uraguay, which empties itself into the Paraguay, many leagues above Buenos Ayres, and distant thence between 6 and 700 miles. It would, we doubt not, afford much amusement to our readers, to give extracts of Mr. Davie's adventures, which abound in incident, as his accounts of a country, never before perhaps trodden by an Englishmen, are curious and attractive. Our limits, however, will not admit of our being as copious as we could otherwise have wished.—We must therefore, in general terms, refer to the book itself for the following heads, namely, the navigation of the Plata, the manner of hunting the black cattle, the manners and customs of the friendly Indians, the dangers

* The name of this province is derived from the quantity of beautiful birds and flowers with which it abounds: the word paraguay signifying, in the language of the natives, *variety of colours.*

dangers encountered on their journey, the view of the face and productions of the country they passed through, and, finally, their reception at the place of their destination, as all well worthy the reader's attention. The description of the latter, however, deserves particular notice.

"This morning, in company with the superior, and attended by the novices and myself, we went round the presidency; the corregidor, fiscal, and others, escorting us. This town is pretty large, and very regularly built. The streets, which are in the Roman style, exactly parallel, are divided by plantations of trees, thick set, oranges, lemons, citrons, myrtles, of every various sort, and scores of other odoriferous shrubs, which as you pass regale the senses most delightfully, and seem to give one a foretaste of those blissful regions where our religion tells us we shall rest for ever. Little currents of the purest water run with gentle ripplings underneath the trees, over a smooth bed of small round pebbles. The houses are mostly built of clay, one story high, and covered with tiles; but the dwellings of the commandant, corrigidor, fiscal, and others of note, are higher, made of brick, and fitted up with every convenience. The public store-house is in the centre of the town; it is one story high, very long and wide, divided into several apartments, so contrived as to receive every different article for use or barter. Formerly this store-house was under the sole regulation of the rector, and by him only was the produce portioned out to the different families; but now the Spanish commandant claims a share in the distribution. How far this may be productive of good I will not take upon me to say; but I will just give you a slight sketch of the Jesuits' manner of regulating these matters when they possessed an uncontrolled authority.

"All the product of the year, such as corn, maize, fruits, wool, and cotton; all articles for barter, and in fact every thing the district afforded, was brought to these magazines, where proper officers were appointed to receive them, who took account of every particular, which was registered, together with the names of the persons who delivered them, and the day. No individual was allowed to keep any thing in his own house save the necessary quantity of corn, which on the first of every month was delivered to each family in proportion, according to the number of which it consisted; and in the same manner they received all other kinds of provision. Every day a certain number of cattle were slaughtered for the inhabitants, which, when killed, were taken to the store-house, where the officers attended to deliver the stated quantity to the master or mistress of each family; and if at any time they had occasion for more than the general allowance, it was immediately given them, but nothing was suffered to be wasted. In like manner they were supplied with clothes; for all the cotton they spun and wove, or any other article which they manufactured—and they always were, and are still, very industrious—was, as soon as finished, taken to the public stock, and at certain periods of the year every family received its proper quantity of apparel; and as the articles were all without distinction of one fashion and colour, there could not possibly

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be any partiality observed in the distribution of them. The officers and chiefs were only distinguishable from the rest by a chain round the neck, a white wand, a feather fan, or some such simple peculiarity. There were, and still are, two hospitals for the sick—one for the men, the other for the women; where, as soon as any one is taken ill, he is immediately conveyed, as none remain ill in their own houses. Each hospital has a lay-brother to attend it, who is well skilled in surgery and physic, and has several assistants under him. They have likewise a large room well stored with drugs, both native and European. In fact, nothing is wanting to supply the wants of either the healthy or the sick; and, that no one might be neglected, several of the oldest and most experienced Indians were appointed to superintend the whole, and see that justice was administered in every department and the sick properly attended. How such wise regulations as these should ever be subject to change I must own rather surprises me; but changed they certainly are. Instead of the officers and superintendants being selected by the rector only, they are now made subordinate to the military, who are appointed by the governor of the province; and instead of being commanded by Indian chiefs, they are subjected to a Spanish commandant and fiscal, to whom even the rector is answerable for the conduct of his flock. Many other alterations have been made, which I fancy have gone near to overturn the wise regulations established by the Jesuits, who, in my opinion, understood the true art of governing better than any other body of men in the universe."

By personal observation, and from the confidential communication of the good priest, Mr. Davie now learned the real source of the mission of which he formed a part. It proceeded from the necessity there existed of enquiring into the causes, and means of prevention, of a most dangerous spirit of insubordination and rebellion, which existed at that moment in the presidency, and which soon after exploded, to the temporary subversion at least of the Spanish government.

The following remedy for the epidemic disease of the country, which had nearly proved fatal to our author on his arrival at Monte Video, and which it will be remembered was administered to him by a friendly Indian, may be useful.

"This morning, during one of our rambles, Father Hernandez imparted several particulars that I was extremely desirous of obtaining, but principally relative to the herbs used in such cases of illness as mine on my first arrival at Monte Video, and which I think may be of essential service in England during most epidemic diseases. I am certain, from experience, that if properly applied, it cannot fail of curing those who may unfortunately have caught the infection; for we have herbs in our country that will very nearly work the same effects as those reared in Tucuman, only the process must be different. But observe the following rules, and I will venture my life that not one in a hundred will die: Take of camomile, rosemary, wormwood, rue, and featherfew, of each a large handful; set them on the fire in a large pipkin, or bell-metal pot; cover them with two gallons of water, and let them boil till the strength is entirely drawn out; then take about half a peck of the best unslaked

unslaked lime, put some of it in an earthern pan unglazed, pour the herb decoction hot upon it, and as the smoke ascends let the patient's head be held over it in such a position as to inhale the fumes at the mouth, nose, and ears; and as the vapours die away, fresh knobs of lime must be thrown in, and this to be continued as long as the party infected can bear it. In the mean time let some pure strong lime-water be made, of which take a quarter of a pint—more or less, proportioned to the habit of body of the patient: mix with it three table spoonfuls of the herb decoction hot, and give it to the sick person as soon as he or she is placed in a warm bed. Let the body, and particularly the head, be carefully kept warm, so as to prevent any check to the perspiration that will ensue upon this operation; but at the same time preserve a free circulation of air through the apartment, that all effluvia arising from the infected person may pass instantaneously off: in case of thirst, give the patient plentifully to drink of strong green tea warm, but without milk or sugar; and in *no* stage of the disorder either bleed or blister, for such a measure might be immediately fatal.

"This dose and fumigation must be repeated as often as the patient can support it, till an amendment takes place; and in prisons, or other places where a great many may be confined together, it will be necessary to have the room fumigated likewise. This remedy must be applied as soon as possible after the attack of the disorder, which is presently known by a sickness and headach, and which seldom spares any European on his arrival on these shores. It is with some dreadfully violent in its effects, frequently terminating, if not in death, at least in total insanity; and many of its symptoms partake of the nature of the yellow fever, a species of which was very prevalent in England, I remember, in the year 1779 or thereabout."

A short account of the presidency of Nombre de Dios next follows, whither Mr. Davie accompanied his reverend friend:—thence, however, they were quickly recalled, by the increasing difficulties of Rio ja Minor, which pressed so hard upon the venerable father Hernandez, the steady, mild, and venerable patron of our traveller, that he died a few days after his return. This event was the signal for universal commotion and revolt. The charua Indians, aided by those of the town, and headed by the disaffected Spaniards, burst like a torrent upon the Spanish government, and massacred, without distinction, every soul, save those whom they conceived well affected to their views. The veneration for the memory of father Hernandez, who seems to have been the best of men, secured not only the life, but a safe retreat to Buenos Ayres for Mr. Davie. And here the narrative terminates. We refer to the advertisement, prefixed to the work, for the further notices respecting the author;—and we shall take leave of the subject, with an acknowledgment of the great variety of entertainment and instruction, we have received at the hands of Mr. Davie.

Narrative of a Voyage to Brasil, &c. and a Description of the City and Provinces of St. Salvadore and Porto Seguro, by Thomas Lindley.

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The reasons which we have already assigned, as those which led us to dwell particularly upon such works, as have appeared within this year, relating to South America, apply also in our consideration of the present article. With respect to Brasil, we are nearly as much in the dark, as we are about Peru or Paraguay. In the preface, Mr. Lindley thus delivers himself upon the subject.

"Notwithstanding the many voyages and travels that have lately been published, and the addition science has received in geographcial information, Brasil continues in a manner hidden, as to the world in general; all endeavours to gain information respecting it being industriously repressed by the Portuguese government, both in the colony itself and in Europe. For a century subsequent to its discovery, the Jesuit missionaries were indefatigable in their attempts to gain some knowledge of the interior of Brasil, its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions; and the discoveries they made being annually dispatched to the college of Jesuits in Bahia, were detailed and printed in the chronicles of the order, and were the groundwork of every publication respecting this part of South America that followed. These fathers had the most extensive communication, by means of the correspondence kept up by them in every part of South America, especially with their brethren in Peru and Paraguay; and, through the great body of information possessed in consequence by the different superiors, a most complete and scientific work would finally have been formed; but the project was nipped in the bud by the fatal jealousy of government, who, about the close of the seventeenth century, prohibited its continuance, and would allow no further publication to be made on the subject. Secret communications were however still remitted and recorded by the college; but they are probably lost to the world, as they lie buried indiscriminately amidst numberless other manuscripts, in a room adjoining the late monastery of the order, where they have continued for the last forty years wholly neglected, and are now rapidly decaying and mouldering to dust.

"Thus forgotten, and apparently despised, one would suppose that access to them was no difficult task: but this is by no means the case; the approach of the curious even among themselves is impracticable, and the rigour of course is not less as to foreigners.

"It is to be lamented, that during the time Holland was in possession of the most central, picturesque, and fruitful provinces of Brasil, which was a space of no less than thirty years, the Dutch never attempted to elucidate the history, or give information respecting the country: but the constant war in which they were engaged, either with the regular forces of the Portuguese, or the colonists, gave them perhaps no leisure for the purpose; or, which is more probable, they had no opportunity of penetrating into the interior.

"In the year 1730, Rocha Pitta, a most intelligent and well-informed Brasilian, member of the royal academy of history in Lisbon, &c. compiled a quarto history of Brasil, from the chronicles of the Jesuits and other authorities, and some valuable local knowledge of his own. This

This work is extremely copious in the details of its foundation as a colony, its successive governors, its churches, monasteries, and convents; but in its natural history, productions, commerce, and, in short, every point of useful information, is brief, cramped, and deficient; it is written also in the most bombast and enthusiastic style: yet the Portuguese government in a few years publicly prohibited its being read under the severest penalties, and it is now only to be met with (carefully secluded) in the cabinets of the curious.

"Voltaire and the Abbé Raynal have also diffusedly written on Brasil; the former in many respects erroneously, while the political and arithmetical calculations of the latter are certainly unfounded, though detailed in the most specious and amusing manner."

To remedy, in some degree, this want of information, Mr. Lindley professes to be his motive for the publication of this work, although, we rather think it has been dictated by a spirit of resentment against the Portuguese government, which had condemned his vessel and imprisoned him, for an attempt to engage in a contraband trade, first with the governor, and afterwards with others of the inhabitants of Porto Seguro, one of the most valuable of the Brasilian provinces.

In the introduction, the author enters into a long, and, we confess, unsatisfactory statement of the causes of his imprisonment, and tedious detention (with his wife,) in Brasil, whence he at length escaped; but totally failed, on his arrival in Europe, in obtaining from the Portuguese government any restitution or recompence, for what he terms the injuries he had in so many respects sustained, "in his feelings, his health, his time, and his property."

The period, however, which Mr. Lindley thus unpleasantly spent, we will not say in unmerited calamity in Brasil, was filled up by the writing his diary, here given to the public; and, by far the most interesting part of the volume before us, a detailed description of the provinces of Porto Seguro, and of St. Salvadore.—To relieve the tedious personality of the former part of his work, the author has interspersed it with sketches of the country, its inhabitants and manners, from which we shall make such occasional extracts as may amuse or instruct the reader.

Upon the detection of Mr. Lindley's commercial projects, his vessel was ordered under detention from Carevellos to Porto Seguro, where, after the usual formalities, he was himself imprisoned. By particular favour, Mrs. Lindley was allowed to accompany him. They were conducted along the beach and up the hill to the common prison, and were then shewn into an upper room, the trap door of which was opened, a ladder put down, and they descended to some depth into a dungeon, below the surface of the earth, and which emitted an intolerable stench. Disease of body and distress of mind speedily followed this disaster, and both husband and wife were nearly the victims.—After a fortnight's residence in this wretched hole, they were at length permitted the accommodation of a small deal partitioned apartment, with liberty of walking in a larger one adjoining; each had a window without bars, and free circulation of fresh

air,

air, invaluable to them in their miserable situation.

On Mr. Lindley's being seized, the commission found in his writing desk a paper containing a small quantity of grain gold, intermixed with gold-coloured sand, which had been brought to him by a native of Porto Seguro, as a sample. This strongly attracted the curiosity of the government, and they insisted on the name and residence of the person from whom he had procured it. This, however, Mr. Lindley positively refused to comply with, alledging his ignorance of both, contrary to the fact, although he added, that he believed him to belong to a distant settlement. In search of this unknown person, Mr. Lindley was compelled to make a journey, which gave him some opportunity of seeing the country, and its particulars are thus detailed.

"At six in the morning we mounted our horses, altogether seven of us, and took the beach to the south. After an hour's ride, abruptly turned to the west into the country; and, ascending a steep height, soon arrived at the chapel of Nossa Senhora de Judea, on its summit. The prospect from hence is grand indeed, not only of the surrounding country, but commanding the adjacent ocean, upon which the white walls of the chapel form an excellent sea-mark; and its patroness, the Virgin, is particularly invoked by the neighbouring coasting vessels and fishing smacks, in cases of distress or contrary winds: her fame even extends to curing several disorders, if called on with *proper faith*. The inside of the building is decorated with rude drawings of vessels in distress, and of sick chambers, having inscriptions under each, of the different cases which they are intended to commemorate.

"After eating a biscuit and drinking some of the good vicar's *water*, we visited several plantations and *ingenios* in the neighbourhood, at one of which we procured an Indian guide. Taking the course of the river, we had a beautiful ride over a fine champaign country, wanting only cultivation to form the best of meadow land; the soil black mould, at times gravelly, clay patches, and sandy flats.

"Leaving the open land, we entered the woods of ages through a narrow path, which admitted only one horseman abreast, and was impenetrably defended from the sun's rays by the overhanging branches, which sometimes were so low as to be very inconvenient. After two hours' smart ride, the country again opened; and we passed several plantations of sugar cane, mandiock, &c. with pieces of ground partly cleared, and numberless other spots capable of being converted into fine land, either for pasture or tillage. The scene now changed to a range of low hills, lying east and west, in the direction of the river, to which the land gradually descended; but on the opposite bank it rose precipitately to a high cliff, covered with never-fading verdure. Riding parallel to these hills, about one o'clock arrived at the plantation and *ingenio* of Joao Furtado. Here we alighted, expecting better accommodation than we might meet with at the Villa Verde, a little further; which, being an extreme settlement, is inhabited only by the vicar (a missionary), three whites, and a few converted Indians.

"Our host was an old bachelor of seventy, who resided with a maiden

den sister of nearly the same age.—The old man told me he was born near the spot; that his life had been a series of industry; and the *ingenio*, building, furniture, &c. were almost entirely the work of his own hands. I found him very conversant in the natural history of the country around him, particularly in ornithology; and I was sorry our momentary stay enabled me not to obtain more information.

"The word *ingenio* is the Portuguese distinction of those who have a sugar work:—here very simple, consisting of three rollers of ponderous wood, two feet in diameter and three in length, working horizontally in a frame: the upper part of the centre roller joins a square beam that ascends through the frame work, and to which are affixed cross pieces sufficiently low for the harness of two horses, that move the whole. The side rollers work by cogs from the centre one. Underneath this machine is a long trough, slanted, that receives the juice of the cane as pressed out by the rollers. The juice is thence conveyed to a shallow boiler, of six feet diameter, and skimmed from all impurities; after cooling in another vessel, they add an alkali of wood ashes, suffer it to stand some days, pour off the pure liquor, convey it to the same boiler, and evaporate till the sugar is formed, the settlings, &c. being distilled to a powerful spirit. How widely different is this primitive sugar making, from the immense works, machines, and engines employed by our West-India planters!

"I found the accommodation of the house far superior to what I had expected from the general poverty of Porto Seguro; and, in fact, the best I met with in this part of Brasil: our welcome was free, provision well cooked (for the country), and tolerably clean. We dined on the ground, mats being first laid, and a clean cloth spread over them. There were plenty of earthen ware (a rarity here), silver spoons, and knives and forks hafted with the same metal. At night, the bedding was decent and comfortable.

"I arose with the sun next morning, and was charmed with the country surrounding the plantation. The house itself was encircled with bannanas, cotton shrubs, cocoas, and orange trees; diverging from them, inclosures of canes, mandiock, &c.: to the westward lay a large tract of herbage, reserved for grazing, irregularly fenced with native woods; on its descent to the river, the ground, unequal, formed some beautiful hollows, patched with groups of trees, which, with the stream itself, and cattle on its banks, pictured the most delightful scene.

"As I skirted the woods, I saw birds of the most brilliant plumage, one nearly the size of a turkey. Of these the *moutou* was particularly rich, of a deep blue, nearly approaching black, with a head and eye strikingly beautiful: toucans were numerous, and many others elegant indeed. Marmozets, both of the grey and silver lion colour, were in every bush; but their piercing shriek is disagreeable, and, if near you, penetrates to the very brain. I fancied I heard the distant growl of ounces, which are numerous, and fatal in their ravages; forming, with snakes, the chief scourge of the planters.

"After dinner, we began our return by the same route, passing several scattered plantations, situate near

near the river, for the better transporting their products to Porto Seguro, &c. The whole land besides (extending both ways to the next sea-ports) is entirely neglected; although finely watered with small streams in every part, where the cane, cotton, and mandiock, would grow with scarcely any labour, as well as the immense variety of other tropical produce: in short, where nature spontaneously offers her gifts, and invites the hand of man. But this beautiful country, one of the finest in the world, is entirely lost through want of inhabitants, of cultivation, and of industry; mines of wealth being buried, far exceeding all their mineral or metallic ones.

"Absorbed in these reflections, I rode along, our party returning very silent, probably chagrined at their want of success in discovering the *presumptuous vassal* who had dared to touch or think of so prohibited an article as gold; but though the bird was flown, his rich nest remained. They found out the stream on whose margin the gold had been discovered: guards were directly appointed over it, and all approach to its banks interdicted, in the dread name of her most faithful majesty; while a further sample was taken for accurate inspection and assay on the arrival of the commission at Bahia.

"Late in the evening we arrived at Porto Seguro, and I was remanded to prison, completely exhausted."

From being the possessor of a small medicine chest, Mr. Lindley was repeatedly called upon to minister to the diseased both in the town and adjoining country, which enabled him to make observations which he could not otherwise have done. In one of his visits of this description, to a sick planter, who chiefly cultivated the mandiock, that invaluable root which forms the farinha, or bread of South America, he had an opportunity of minutely viewing the whole process of preparation, which he describes as follows:—

"Mandiock is a knotted shrub that runs to the height of six feet and upwards, but without branches; the root, which is the only useful part, somewhat resembles a parsnip, but is much larger. It is planted by cutting the body of the shrub into short lengths, and sticking them into the earth, when they immediately reshoot, and, after growing for about twelve months, the root is perfectly formed, but varies in size according to the fertility of the ground, from one to twenty inches in diameter, and from six inches to two feet in length. The roots being pulled up, and the exterior bark cut off, a farinaceous substance remains, milky and glutinous; this is rubbed to small pieces against a rasping wheel covered with perforated copper, and received into a trough below; it is then dried in shallow pans over a slow fire, till all moisture is evaporated, when it appears a dry granulated substance, and is ready for use. Tapioca is the juice of the root drained from the raspings, and granulated in like manner over a slow fire.

"Farinha was in use among the Indians of South America at the time of its discovery, and imperceptibly adopted by its conquerors, wheat not agreeing with the soil, and mandiock being cultivated at an hundredth part of the labour and expence."

Our author is particularly severe upon

upon the Portuguese inhabitants, their filth, meanness, ignorance, poverty, and every other quality, which can degrade human nature. —The following are some characteristic sketches of the people, whom Mr. Lindley is so distasted with.

"I am ashamed of recording an instance of the filth and indelicacy of the wretches around us, which would scarcely be credited, could I not refer the incredulous to those who have visited Spain, Portugal, or the southern continent: noticed there among the vulgar, it is here seen among all ranks: I mean the shocking custom of searching each other's heads for vermin. Both sexes do it indiscriminately, particularly the females, who fill up their vacant hours with this elegant amusement; nor, except at the time of meals and siesta, can you scarcely visit a house, in which some of its inhabitants are not thus occupied. I mention this to-day, as, on entering the apartments of a neighbouring prisoner (late a respectable man in the province,) I observed him, whilst conversing, deliberately recline his head on the knee of his wife, thinking the presence of a stranger no hindrance to the operation I have mentioned, which he seemed to consider as a sort of enjoyment, for he continued his discourse very coolly at the same time.

"With us, a certain cutaneous disorder is thought peculiarly disgraceful, even among the lowest classes, and is used as an insulting opprobrium on our northern natives; but in Brasil it is a generally avowed distemper, nor is the smallest idea of shame or disgrace annexed to it: perhaps its prevalence is the occasion of this, none scarcely escaping it; even the ladies shew their *delicate* fingers, and complain of the *saarn*. The cure of this disorder is hardly ever attempted, till it settles at last in a scaly leprosy, particularly on the stomachs of the men, who are provided with apertures in the sides of their shirts, when in undress, for the accommodation of scratching, baring their arms to their elbows for the purpose; and this they do before any one, publicly and unblushingly, considering it as a mark of ease, comfort, and being at home!"

"During all the visits I paid this country, the ignorance of the inhabitants *in general* constantly appeared; but before my imprisonment they showed some reserve: now, however, their impudence is unbounded, even to insult; while I can only resent it by reproach or unavailing complaint. The captain, Mor, who has superior apartments in the prison, takes the liberty of running into mine, without excuse; not considering the situation of Mrs. Lindley and myself, confined to a small room, and who do not at all hours chuse such visitors: besides constantly using my liquor for himself and friends, notwithstanding he knows I purchase it on the spot, and have no support allowed me. The judge ordinary, or magistrate of the town, daily visits the prison, and uses the same freedom: this morning he *presented* us with a basket of eggs, begged a silk handkerchief in return, and, whilst talking on the subject, reached a clothes-brush from the wall, and, *sans céremonie*, brushed his hat in our faces. Each poor meal we make, we are necessitated in the first instance to secure

our

our door from intrusion: and a thousand other meannesses we daily endure.

"The very dress of the men (particularly in the morning) is shocking to a person of the commonest delicacy. They promenade the prison in a thin pair of callico drawers that scarce reach the knee, with the shirt loose over them, and no stockings or hat: if cool or rainy weather, they sometimes have the addition of a cloak or bed-gown loosely wrapt round them. In short, maugre every exertion of patience, our situation is miserable; and most gladly shall I hail the happy day of our arrival in a land of decency."

"The Carevellos gentlemen have so general an acquaintance, that their extensive room (the largest in the prison) is crowded the whole day, and sometimes nearly all night. The only table is eternally surrounded with card parties; another group conversing or disputing; some eating on a chest, and their slaves huddled in a corner. All this creates such a miserable confusion, and perpetual buzzing, that it gives us a constant head ach. The life of these men is a specimen of the coast in general. In their eating, abstinent to extreme: yet not actuated thereto by appetite or temperance, but sheer avarice; as no people fare heartier, or drink more, when partaking of a plentiful table, and not at their own expence. Here they eat scarcely any regular meals, but severally help themselves as their stomach or caprice dictates; the food being chiefly farinha; a little soup, or fish liquor, to moisten it; with a morsel of meat, or salt or fresh fish, when to be procured cheap. In their sleeping, they observe the same irregularity: some of them being on their truckle bedsteads and mats the whole day; while others are up all night at their only employment, cards."

At length an order arrived for the removal of Mr. Lindley, and the remaining prisoners, to the city of Bahia (or St. Salvadore,) where a solemn adjudication was to be looked to, upon our author's case,—here, however, new calamities awaited him and his wife.—On their arrival, they were conducted to the fort de Mar, in the centre of the bay of All-Saints, and opposite the city.—What followed is thus related.

"His order was so precipitate, that he hardly gave us time to get our few trifles into the barge. During the passage, he told us that our situation would now be far more tolerable, not only as we should enjoy the fine air of such an open situation, but that Mrs. Lindley, being no longer a prisoner, would have opportunities of going into the city whenever she chose. This pleasing face of things raised our drooping spirits; we passed the sea port of the fort with alacrity, and walked to the captain's house. We were a little struck with the coldness with which he received us, but inconceivably more so, when he shewed us the dungeon of the fort, and ordered our baggage to be brought there. Seeing the small rooms adjoining his house occupied by officers, and others confined here, I thought it was perhaps a momentary arrangement, and I suffered the serjeant to depart under that idea; but our baggage was no sooner deposited, than the captain ordered us in, and a soldier awaited at the door with an immense key to lock it. Surprised at these appearances, I requested Mrs. Lindley might pass

to the main, and remonstrate as early as possible respecting such usage; but the captain replied, that she was likewise included in his orders for strict confinement. My courage for the moment forsook me, and my wife felt the most agonizing distress. We stood at the entrance of a dark vault, to which we could see no end, and the idea that the doors were to be closed on us in such a place, drowned my poor wife in tears; she supplicated a better fate, but to no avail; she begged the trivial favour of the door remaining open for the evening only, and condescended to follow the captain with this entreaty, but it was talking to the wind.

"During this scene, I remained silent, in a state of stupefaction, gloomy images filled my mind, and I thought we were now doomed to a miserable confinement, if not a worse fate. I was aroused from this stupor by the return of the captain, who, producing the governor's peremptory order, began harshly to insist on our entrance. I entreated my wife to exert some fortitude, and calm her agitation, which by this time had arisen to so high a pitch, that I could scarcely support her trembling frame down the steps, which we had no sooner descended, than the door was closed upon us, and the massy bolt turned.

"My first endeavours were to sooth and console my dear partner in affliction, and reconcile her as much as possible to our horrid fate. In this I partly succeeded: and the first emotions having subsided, I left her to explore our new prison. Through some apertures in the door, a glimmering light was admitted, by which I saw that it consisted of a long arched vault, with a plank work on one side for the repose of its inhabitants, on which our baggage was loosely thrown: I shuddered at its damp walls as I passed to the further end, where the atmosphere was so dense and humid, I could scarcely breathe, and I hasteded to regain the better air near the door. Notwithstanding the apparent harshness of the captain of the fort (Senr. Joaquin Joze Veloze,) I thought he appeared concerned even at the moment that he turned a deaf ear to my wife; and this was confirmed by his presently returning, and advising me to write a *recremento* to the governor on our miserable situation, offering me materials for doing it, and promising it should be forwarded in the morning. I took his advice: I forcibly described our prison and its humidity; I complained of being used as a criminal or murderer; I adverted to Mrs. Lindley, and asked why a female was included in such severity, observing 'that in this age of civilization, it was contrary to the usage of all nations, and the countrywomen of his excellency's in Europe would have met with far different treatment:' finally, I requested a decent apartment, liberty of air and exercise, and the attendance of my servant.

"I accompanied this remonstrance with a corresponding one to the commandant, Brass Cardozo, appealing to his feelings as a *man* and a *husband*, and mentioning, that if such severity was used to prevent my communicating with any one, I pledged my honour strictly to avoid it. After finishing my letters, the near approach of night suggested the necessity of making our bed, and arranging our few moveables in the best way possible, which while

we were doing on the plank-work I have mentioned, we had the satisfaction of seeing a servant approach with a lamp, oil, and a large jar of water; and the door was scarcely closed, before I was again summoned to the grated hole by an officer from the governor, with money for my weekly allowance, at the rate of a crusado each per day, and another entire new lamp, with cotton for supplying it. These appearances again depressed me, and took away the latent hope I had indulged from my written petitions.

"Night had now taken place, and by the lamp we discovered a new source of annoyance, that chilled us to the very heart; several centipedes were crawling on the walls, and a number of large spiders came out of their holes, that were apparently venomous, while an immense quantity of brown locusts (the same as the common ones in India, only larger) swarmed over the vault, flying against us in every direction, and dropping from its roof on our bodies. The plank-work and bedding were covered, but we had no remedy, and were fain to lie down in the midst of them. To sleep appeared impossible, and the more so from a number of rats that chased each other, and were very noisy, in seeming resentment of our intrusion into their dismal abode: but in spite of all these inconveniences, the care and trouble of the day bore me down; I bent to my bitter destiny, and towards midnight closed my weary eye-lids. Mrs. L. was not so fortunate; in half-slumbers, weary dozes, and frightful dreams, she passed the night, and arose in a slight fever.

"When I awoke, in the morning, a few scattered sun beams entered our grating. I rose in rather better spirits, but I found my breast oppressed with breathing the foul air, and I felt a headach and dizziness. After a slight refreshment, the rays of light becoming stronger, I was tempted to a more accurate survey of the dungeon. It was far below the level of the fort; the door was composed of heavy timber, plated inside and outside, with iron bars, strongly bolted through the whole; and adjoining the door, the wall in front of the arch was six seet in thickness. Entering the door, three steps led to the vault, which was about fifty feet long, nine broad, and the same in height; the plank work extended thirty feet, a narrow passage running along one side to the end of this work, where the vault was left to its full space for some yards, terminating apparently in the centre of the tower. Beyond its termination was a dark arched recess, in which a large hole led to the sea beneath: a door closed the entrance to this recess; on opening of which, such a variety of vermin appeared, that I soon closed it again, in shuddering. The dungeon was so damp in every part, that we could already feel it on our clothes and bedding. We certainly cannot exist long in this situation, and we only look to a merciful Providence for relief.

"The serjeant who had carried my letters returned about eleven, with information, that the governor had sent my letter for translation, but the commandant Bras Cardozo was not at home. He had scarcely finished his report, when we were most agreeably surprised by seeing the commandant himself enter, with two *orderly* serjeants, and pass to captain Velozo's house: he almost

instantly returned; when the door flew open, and he led us out of the horrid vault."

After several representations to the governor, and the more weighty interference of commodore Campbell, who, about this period, accidentally anchored off Bahia. Mr. Lindley, though still detained, was allowed the liberty of walking about the streets of the city, and into the adjacent country.—In this state his affairs remained for a considerable period, the governor and his minister Claudio refusing to decide upon his case, alledging that he must wait instructions from Lisbon. Mr. Lindley's diary still continues, and his pages teem with the ebullitions of his bile against every order of the inhabitants—the following description of a Brasilian banker is rather diverting.

"The portrait of a miser is ever the same, except as difference of countries may sometimes vary the shade.—I had an order to receive some cash this morning, from a signor Antonio de Oliveira. On entering his house, a thin, half-starved, pale-visaged clerk sat writing on a wretched table, in a dirty anti-chamber. He announced me to some one in an inner room; where, after due caution, I was admitted: I found a man weighing some gold sleeve-buttons, which a poor creature at his side was probably selling or pawning. In a cross tone he told me to wait; and pointed to a door, where I understood his *principal* was. I was shortly introduced to signor Oliveira himself—an old man covered with grey hair and wrinkles, standing selling some pieces of chintz to two female customers, whom he cautiously watched as they surveyed his goods. The room was large; and was hung with old paintings of saints and evangelists, nearly dropping from their frames with the dust they sustained, as was a Jesus which tottered on its cross. In a corner was a shelf on which a silver-hilted hanger, a silver bason, and other riches, had once *shone*, but were now nearly obscured by dirt: a few antique chairs, an immense press, and a broken table, composed the rest of his furniture; unless indeed twenty trunks placed around come under that description.

"On the table a water-melon (cheap, cooling, sober diet!) lay cut, with a plate of farinha. The old man seated me, but in a situation where I was in view as well as his customers; and requested my patience till he had dispatched them: they were particular in their purchase; and to accommodate them he had to open three or four trunks, carefully replacing the contents of each, and locking it before opening another. When the females withdrew, I produced my assignation; and found the sum most accurately counted and piled (being silver) on a stool behind him covered with a cloth. On my informing the old *Senhor* that I had been promised gold, he carried part of the silver to the press before mentioned; on his opening which I was astonished at the quantity of bags that stood, apparently full of coin, besides loose articles of gold and silver separate and distinctly arranged. He opened one bag and completed my demand; and I departed with an impression of wonder that a human being could spend his life in accumulating wealth without any view to apply it, and make his whole happiness consist in such practices of accumulation."

It

It may be useful to one class of our readers, to repeat Mr. Lindley's observation on the navigation of the coast of Brasil, namely, that from the reef of rocks, called the Monera, adjoining the bar of Boypeba, to the point de Castellianos; three leagues more to the southward is a fatal place to navigators, as covered rocks extend to a considerable distance from the point, "and no vessels ought to near the coast here within half a degree, as all our charts are very defective to the south of Bahia." He adds, that there are some valuable manuscript Portuguese charts, and that the best English one is a small one published by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet street.

From the few sprinklings of natural history which this volume affords, we select the following.

"I was caught on the beach this day, in the severest fall of rain I ever witnessed. While standing under a shed to avoid its violence, I all at once observed the air full of a small flying insect, which the people near me called Asian ants.* This is the moment they use for multiplying their species, after which they drop; when their transparent wings sticking to the moist earth, they make a violent effort and leave them. The insect then appears as a small maggot, which immediately divides, and each part seeking the porous earth soon disappears: the larger ones always leave their wings; while some smaller, after separation, regain the air. On my arrival at the fort, I heard they had there also swarmed in myriads, as just observed.

"The large ant, already noticed, is also in a state of chrysalis at this season. It is far increased in size during this change; and after continuing some time in the air, returns to the earth, shedding its wings as those which I saw yesterday: while some, unable to effect that change, lie motionless, and soon expire. A nest which I passed of these insects was opened, with some hundreds of the winged ones (which I imagine females) taking flight from the mouth of it; while myriads of young ones continued uninterrupted at work."

A digression of Mr. Lindley's upon the attempt made by the negro slaves, to establish their independency, is very interesting. — He thus introduces it in his journal:—

"From the 29th of April to the 1st of May, the streets and squares of the city are thronged with groups of human beings, exposed for sale at the doors of the different merchants to whom they belong; five slave ships having arrived within the last three days. From the unusual quantity at this time imported, with the many already in the colony, one would conceive the public tranquillity to be somewhat endangered, on a recollection of the late events in St. Domingo. But it is far otherwise: for, indulged to licentiousness, not over-worked, and enjoying their native vegetable food, the negroes are cheerful and content. True policy is the spring of this apparent humanity in the Portuguese colonists; but they had received a terrible lesson before adopting this line of conduct, which I shall digress so far as to relate.

"About a century ago,† at the conclusion of the contest with the Dutch, the slaves in the neighbourhood

* Vermigues de Asia.

† See "America Portugueza," *Livro oitavo*, &c.

hood of Pernambucco (now inured to hardships and warfare, and inflamed with the sentiments of liberty which the Hollanders had diffused around them) determined to seek, in the woods and plains of the back country, the freedom which they so ardently desired. Forty of them put this resolution into effect; and, after purloining arms and what other weapons they could conveniently secrete, fled from their masters, and retired to a chosen situation in about nine degrees south, near Porto do Calvo, and adjoining the rich cultivated country of Alagoas and Pernambucco. Here they were joined by considerable numbers of mulattoes, and other negroes. Part of them founded a town; while others dispersed to the most fertile spots around, and began the business of cultivation.

"They soon, however, felt the want of the softer sex; and motives of policy for the continuation of their independence, with natural desires, determined them to supply their want by force, from the surrounding plantations. Not the Sabine rape was more general or complete: through an extensive tract of country they took every female of colour; and, not confining themselves to this depredation (perhaps irritated by resistance,) they violated the daughters and wives of the planters, carried away the most valuable effects, and retired to their town of Palmares.*

"The taste of plunder thus excited, soon demanded still further gratification; and during their separate existence they constantly indulged it, and were in a short time too formidable to be resisted. Several considerable Portuguese of the adjacent parts now solicited their friendship, by private supplies of powder, ball, musquets, and European manufactures; receiving in return assurances of protection, and part of the gold, silver, and specie, which the negroes had taken from others. A short time consolidated them into a nation: they adopted a personal designation from the name of their town, the Palmarese; and, finding the incessant confusion which attends a body of people without regulations, they formed a political constitution, beginning by choosing a prince, whom they saluted with the name of Zombi† (or *Powerful:*) this dignity was to last for life only: continuing elective, from among the most experienced, brave, and prudent, of the nation. They next selected magistrates, made laws, and instituted a militia, of all capable of bearing arms. Religion was not forgotten: they adopted the christian; but, says my author, most barbarously mutilated, and wanting the sacrament of the priesthood, their costume, and other ceremonies of the catholic church—to the eternal perdition of their souls.

"During this progressive improvement the population was immense, and the cultivation of the interior kept an equal pace; but, fearing the final irruption of the Portuguese, they chose for each village a commanding situation, and rudely

* So called from the number of cocoa-palms which the negroes had planted there.

† This name was to descend to their rulers *in perpetuum*. The author here followed calls the whole a rustic republic and applies the name as he would that of chief-magistrate, or *first-consul*.

rudely fortified it. Palmares was, by this time, near a league in circumference; and was surrounded with a double staccade of immense timbers, taken from the ponderous trunks of the largest trees in the surrounding woods; these they squared, and piled to a considerable height, forming in parts a regular bulwark; with (for entrances) three extensive ports of the same wood, having platforms over each. These entrances were each guarded, in times of peace, by two hundred soldiers and a chief of approved valour.

"Within the walls the dwellings were dispersed and irregular, a great portion of ground being reserved for cultivation. The inhabitants were supplied with water from a lake in which were fish, and rivulets spread in various directions. In the centre of the town was a singular mount; one of its sides rising perpendicularly, and so high that it commanded a view of the surrounding country. The palace of the prince was extensive; the houses of some individuals were (in their style) magnificient; and the whole population amounted to full twenty thousand souls. In short, the prosperity of the nation had risen to such a pitch, they were so powerful, their depredations so extensive, and their vengeance (when excited) so destructive, as to alarm the country in general, and seem finally to threaten the existence of the European colony. Government were seriously anxious, and bent their entire attention, to reduce the Palmarese; who at this time (A.D. 1696) had continued sixty years unmolested, and saw their third generation. Ceatano Mello, governor of Pernambucco, accordingly sent a plan for this purpose to don John de Lancastro, captain-general* and governor of Bahia; who, for its execution, immediately dispatched a thousand troops to join the forces of Pernambucco. The latter alone amounted to three thousand men; besides a body of Indians, armed domestics, and volunteers: the whole thus forming an army of six thousand; supplied with every necessary for offensive war, except artillery.

"The Palmarese, on being informed of the intended invasion, had collected all their small resources, called in their militia and the inhabitants of the villages, desolated the surrounding country, and thrown every hinderance to the march of the hostile troops. The Portuguese, however, soon arrived; but, as they viewed the staccaded walls of the town, were struck with astonishment, not unmixed with dismay, at the appearance of the soldiers stationed on the bulwarks, and the firm preparations which they beheld in every part for a vigorous resistance.

"While this was passing, and the army was yet unformed, the prince Zombi, with a strong detachment, made a rapid sally; and brought on a partial engagement which ended with considerable loss to the invaders.

"The place was now formally invested; and various attempts were made to cut an entrance by heavy hatchets, but without effect: while storming parties with scaling ladders were equally unsuccessful, meeting the most destructive fire from the besieged. Unfortunately, the Palmarese

* The usual title of the governors of Bahia.

marese were deficient of powder: but this did not abate their constancy; and they yet resisted with the remainder of their ammunition. At the same time also they threw darts, immense stones, and scalding water, during the different assaults; thus killing and wounding such numbers, that the Portuguese began to slacken their ardour. Added to this, the want of necessaries and refreshments occasioned a general murmur in the besieging army; and they plainly saw that their expedition must prove abortive, without the assistance of fresh troops, artillery, and provisions. A courier was instantly dispatched to the governor of Pernambucco, requesting these supplies; which were with difficulty forwarded. In the mean time the Palmarese were in hopes, from the discontinuance of attacks, that the enemy were on the point of retiring: and this expectation alone kept up their spirits; for not only their powder was entirely exhausted, but they began to feel all the horrors of famine,—increased from the numbers that had retired into the town.

"They endured these evils with great resolution: the townsmen in daily expectation of yet enjoying their liberty; and their country friends, of returning to their villages and their rural happiness. But these hopes were too delusive: for the detachment arrived with artillery, &c. for the besiegers. From the eminence in the centre of the town, the Palmarese saw these supplies approaching in each direction; and when they viewed the heavy guns and fresh troops, then, and then only, their spirits sunk, and they foresaw the fate to which they were doomed.

"A general storm took place; and the resistance of the inhabitants was weak, from their feeling that it must be ineffectual. A port was forced, and the troops entered: the shock was violent but momentary, and the Palmarese gave way. Prince Zombi, with nearly the whole of his remaining comrades in arms, predetermined not to outlive their freedom: they retired to the mount, and, self-devoted, precipitated themselves down its steep rocky side, finding liberty in death.

"The Portuguese were disappointed of their vengeance, but the object was attained: the trophies of conquest consisted in the wounded, old men, women, and children; with the gold, silver, &c. The army retired to Pernambucco: where the captives were sold; except a few men and the wounded warriors, who, when cured, were immediately transported to Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and other distant parts of the coast, for sale. By these means the victors succeeded in effectually dispersing them, to prevent any future junction of men animated with sentiments so hateful and dangerous to a despotic government."

No orders whatever respecting Mr. Lindley having arrived from Lisbon, and a year having been spent in this state of suspense and misery, he at length determined upon attempting his escape, which he happily effected, together with his wife, and arrived in Oporto, where no news of him or his proceedings had yet arrived—his ineffectual efforts to procure redress, &c. we have already adverted to.

In the second division of the work under our consideration, there is much more valuable matter than in that we have already reviewed. Our limits will not allow us to dwell upon the

the natural wealth, productions and capabilities of those provinces of Brasil, which Mr. Lindley had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with.—Gold, silver, and the less valuable minerals — diamonds and every variety of precious stones—the most precious balsams and drugs — dye stuffs — cotton, tobacco, and sugar—with numberless other sources of commerce and wealth abound in every direction.—A vast extent of coast, fine harbours, and bays, with the noblest rivers in the world (the whole abounding with fish) add to those advantages an inestimable value; whilst the finest climate and soil render these happy climes the most desirable portion of the globe for every earthly purpose: nor can we think (notwithstanding Mr. Lindley's assertions) that the inhabitants are so totally unworthy of these blessings as he represents them.—The following sketch of the commerce of the inhabitants of Bahia, one of the smallest divisions of Brasil, shew them to be active, enterprising, and industrious.

"The revenues of government are partly derived from the high duties laid on every sort of merchandise, both at importation and exportation. The import duties amount to full thirty per cent.; and the export ones are heavy, particularly as to the article of tobacco, which is in reality a royal monopoly. But the principal source of the government income is the produce of the diamond and gold mines, and Brasil wood, which pass solely through its hands, and are astonishingly profitable; so carefully however is this subject secluded from enquiry, that it is impossible to calculate the extent of profit, or form a true estimate of the value of this rich colony to the crown.*

"Bahia carries on a very considerable commerce, from its superior local advantages, rather than the industry of the inhabitants. The chief trade is directly with Lisbon and Oporto, in which about fifty large vessels are employed, that perform their voyages with great dispatch. These vessels supply the colony with European and Indian manufactures, as well as wine, flour, bacalhao, butter, Dutch cheese, salt, and other commodities; and receive in return cotton, sugar, aqua ardent,† coffee, tobacco, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, satin and tulip woods, a variety of gums, balsams, and medicinal roots; giving a considerable balance of profit in favour of Lisbon. The Bahians have permission to import their own slaves, and to bring in the same vessels different African articles, such as wax and gold dust, which they obtain in exchange for coarse printed cottons,‡ aqua ardent, and tobacco. The price of a slave in Bahia is about thirty pounds sterling.

"The distant colonial or home trade of the Bahians is likewise considerable and extensive; and that to the southern, Rio Grande in particular, very lucrative, considering the indolent and desultory manner in

* The many public taxes imposed with us are unknown to the inhabitants of Brasil; except that the church severely pillages its members, under various pretences, and in almost every shape.

† A spirituous distillation from cane juice and molasses, but different in flavour from rum.

‡ Chiefly of Lisbon manufacture.

in which it is conducted. About forty vessels, of two hundred and fifty tons each, are engaged in it; which scarcely complete their voyages in two years, though the distance is only twenty degrees to the southward. They take with them from Bahia a trifling quantity of rum, sugar, earthenware, and European goods (chiefly British and German), which they dispose of for the greatest part, the salt excepted, in a contraband traffic with the Spaniards of Maldonado and Montevideo, for silver. During this traffic the crews are employed in loading with jerk beef and hides, prepared from the fine cattle that abound in the Savannahs adjoining Paraguay. After slaughtering these animals, they cut the flesh into thin pieces, about two feet in length, which they salt, and dry in the sun and smoking-houses; and they cure the hides at the same time.

"The ships, as they arrive at Bahia, sell the beef on board by retail, at two vintins a pound. It is purchased principally by the lower class of inhabitants, and for the use of slaves and shipping. By disposing in this manner of a cargo, instead of landing it, a vessel is detained five months in port, and sometimes longer; so that in the period which one voyage takes, reckoning the idle time lost at Rio Grande, three might be made.

"The trade carried on in the immediate confines of the bay, of which a great part is inland, is astonishing. There are full eight hundred launches and sumacks of different sizes, daily bringing their tribute of commerce to the capital: tobacco, cotton, and various drugs, from Cachoiera; the greatest assortment of common earthenware from Iaguaripe; rum and whale-oil from Itaporica; timber from the province of the Ilheos; farinha and salt fish from Porto Seguro; cotton and maize from the rivers Real and San Francisco; and sugar, fire-wood, and vegetables, from all quarters. A degree of wealth, unknown in Europe, is thus put in circulation, and would be considerably increased, if even the supine nation who at present enjoy the country were left to their free exertions; but their trade is slavishly fettered by the severest regulations. Bahia, as well as Pernambucco, has a staple for cotton; and on the importation of this article, in the launches and sumacks, the whole is landed at a warehouse appointed for the purpose, where it is weighed, sorted, and pressed; its quality, first, second, or inferior, marked on the bales; and then it is ready for exportation. In this general store it continues till disposed of by the owner, at the prices commonly fixed by the staplers. The aqua ardent is in the hands of an exclusive company, to whom every pipe that does not pass through its warehouses pays a duty increasing it to the price at which the company sells. Tobacco, Brasil-wood, bullion, and the precious minerals, as I have already mentioned, are disposed of by government alone. Foreigners are expressly forbidden every species of trade, and are not even allowed to ship colonial produce in Portuguese bottoms. In short, the prohibitions and monopolies are so many, that commerce is contracted in its operations, industry debilitated, and smuggling encouraged: for men in all countries are too ready to engage in what is forbidden,

forbidden, losing sight of the risk, in the delusive prospect of superior profits.

"I took uncommon pains to procure from the custom-house the returns of exportation and importation, but was unsuccessful in my attempts. Indeed, I have reason to think they are not thoroughly acquainted with the amount themselves; and, had I obtained what I sought, little dependance could probably have been placed on the account, from the false invoices and other evasions that are continually practised."*

In addition to this view, if we add "that the city of Bahia abounds with artificers, among whom are lapidaries jewellers, gold and silver-smiths, excellent in their several occupations,—also good shoemakers, taylors, and tanners," we must surely dissent from Mr. Lindley in his general charge against the Brasilians, of incorrigible indolence and sloth.

We shall conclude these extracts with a general view of the habits, manners and customs of the inhabitants, and upon the whole acknowledge that we have been much entertained and instructed by many of our author's views, although we much blame the spirit in which they are given.

"The country in general is cultivated even to a considerable distance inland, and is divided into very extensive plantations, many having two or three hundred slaves, with horses in proportion, to work the ingenios; except in those situated where water is introduced to set in motion the sugar mills, in the machinery of which a considerable improvement has lately taken place, through the assistance of a French emigrant.

"The rich owners of these plantations have very handsome seats (with chapels adjoining), where they generally reside, except during the winter rains; when they repair with their families to their houses in the city, and by this intercourse their manners and habits assimilate so much with those of the citizens as to form the same character.

"It is remarkable how indifferently the province, and capital itself, are served with meat. Mutton, lamb, and veal, are nearly unknown, and never seen in the market. Beef, during flesh days, preserves the same unvarying round. It is extremely lean, flabby, and tasteless; and so dirtily slaughtered, that its appearance alone would condemn the use of it, did not necessity and habit paliate this unpleasant inconvenience. This is owing solely to that want of stimulus and enterprise which disgraces in so many instances the colony, joined to a confirmed avarice, that will never pay more than the usual price for the article in question, and so encourage the fattening of cattle; which, in so warm a climate, requires great care to obviate the immense perspiration, and waste of solids, that is experienced here through the animal creation.

Bahia is miserably provided with accommodation for strangers. An inn is unknown; and those who wish for a temporary residence on shore

* A very considerable quantity of British goods were constantly smuggled by the Lisbon traders, which they used to ship at the mouth of the Tagus: but this practice has been nearly annihilated, in consequence of a late ordinance, inflicting a heavy fine to be paid by the captain, and transportation to Angola for three years.

shore have no other alternative than taking the whole or part of a house, and furnishing it themselves: which, however, is easily done; a few chairs, trunks, and a table, being amply sufficient, and in character. The eating-houses are distinguished by a tri-coloured flag over the door, but they are so inconceivably dirty, and the cooking is so horrible, that a St. Giles's cellar is far preferable. Coffee-houses abound in every street, if you can dignify by that name a dirty shop, where a few tables and benches are ranged in front, with a kind of bar in the back-ground; whence a filthy liquid, called coffee, is distributed, which is rendered still more disgusting to the eye by being served in glasses. These places are every morning crowded with persons of different classes, the respectable and the vulgar, who, for four vintins, procure a breakfast, consisting of a glass of coffee, and a roll spread with rancid Irish butter, the refuse of the Lisbon market.

"The city and country are alike too much infested with beggars; a subject of real or affected distress presenting itself every moment. The probable reason of this is, the want of public charities for the relief of the poor, the aged, and the distressed; together with a weak police, inattentive to the idleness and tricking practices of vagabonds, who are here impudent to an excess, and intrude themselves every-where. The monasteries and convents occasionally distribute donations both of money and provision, as do wealthy individuals, on recovery from sickness and other occasions. I have witnessed several assemblages of these mendicants thus receiving benefactions, and the number seldom fell short of five hundred miserable objects.

"The slaves of Brasil are chiefly from the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Benguela; a sturdy kind of negroes, docile to a degree, and very active, and lively, particularly the Benguelese; but these good qualities are spoiled by the habit of familiarity and idleness which they contract after their arrival.

"An edict was passed by the late king of Portugal, that the slaves should only continue in bondage for the term of ten years, and should immediately on their arrival in Brasil be instructed in the Catholic faith. The first part of this law met with immediate opposition on the part of the planters, who ventured to remonstrate and petition, but received no answer: they have nevertheless continued to evade it, which the government pretends not to see. The other injunction of the edict was nearly unnecessary, as it had long been customary to baptize the slaves, and the custom is still universally continued.

"This participation in the religion of the country, and the inconsistent familiarity to which the slaves are admitted, render them impudent and licentious to a degree: and the negro feels his consequence increased by the great numbers that are emancipated through service, favour, or purchase; who are of course *Senhors*, and frequently assume the character, and act it with full as much propriety as their late possessors.

"The male inhabitants generally dress as in Lisbon; following the English modes; except when visiting, or on a holiday, they have an excess of embroidery and spangles on their waistcoats, and lace to their linen.

linen. The sword they have totally thrown aside (except in office), and cocked hats are going out of fashion. Shoe and knee buckles, of solid gold, and of their own manufacture, are very common; and they are fondly attached to every species of finery. On their return home these gala clothes are instantly taken off, and a gown or thin jacket adopted by some in their stead, while others content themselves with remaining in their shirts and drawers.

"The usual dress of the ladies is a single petticoat over a chemise. The latter is composed of the thinest muslin, and is generally very much worked and ornamented: it is made so full at the bosom, that, on the smallest movement, it drops over one or both shoulders, leaving the breast perfectly exposed; and, besides this, is so transparent, that the skin is every-where visible underneath. This violation of feminine delicacy appears the more disgusting, as the complexion of the Brasilians is in general very indifferent, approaching to an obscure tawny colour. Stockings are scarcely ever used; and, during the rainy season, which is to them cold, they shuffle about in a pair of slippers, and are accommodated with a thick blue and white cotton wrapper, or a woollen great coat faced with shag, similar to the German cavoys. When attending mass, a deep black silk mantle, worn over the head, conceals the transparent costume beneath. They let the hair grow to a great length: it is twisted, fastened in a knot on the head, and always loaded with a profusion of pomatum and powder of tapioca. On some public occasions, and visits of ceremony to each other, a few ladies of rank adopt the European dress.

"The singular custom of permitting the nail of the thumb, or forefinger (sometimes both), to grow to a hideous length, and then pairing it to a sharp point, is common to both sexes. This excrescence, however, is not without its use, as it serves the men to divide the fibres from the tobacco leaf, and cut it into shape preparatory to the rolling it into segars, to the smoking of which they are greatly addicted. Their viols and guitars are also thrummed with this nail, the flourishing display of which adds, in their conception, a beauty to the instrument. And lastly, these sacred nails are considered as distinguishing the wearers for an easy indolence, which in this country is no trivial recommendation.

"The carriages of Bahia are merely a few cabrioles. The inequalities of the city rendering this mode of conveyance inconvenient; they are less common than at Rio Janeiro; but chairs abound in proportion, and are to be procured in every street. These chairs are not like ours, but are much higher, and open on the sides from top to bottom, so that a person on stepping in is at once seated. They are carried on the shoulders of two stout negroes, by means of two fixed pieces of wood, projecting from the upper part of the chair both before and behind. On the top they are profusely ornamented with carving and gilding, and are hung with deep curtains of silk or stuff, stampt with gold and silver leaf to a variety of patterns.

"The richness of these chairs, and the gaudy livery of the bearers, are

are articles in which the Brasilian gentry endeavour to excel; and sometimes they proceed in this point to the most ridiculous extreme. I once observed at Rio a chair completely loaded with cupids and other emblematic carving, and carried by two robust blacks, clothed in a light blue silk jacket, short pantaloons, and a petticoat over them (similar to that of a waterman,) the whole deeply vandyked with a red pink. This flaming dress formed so strange a contrast with their *delicate skins*, for they were without either shoes or stockings, that it seemed altogether the completest burlesque on equipage that could possibly have been attempted.

"It appears to foreigners a strange deprivation to which the females of this country are subjected, who cannot pass the streets without being closely shut up in a chair, or secluded in a cabriole; yet such is the force of custom, that none are seen openly except within doors.

"Bahia has a Portuguese comic theatre, under the management of an Italian. The house, with us, would be termed a barn, and its avenues are so dirty as to render the going to it very disagreeable. The actors, drama, and scenery, are equally wretched; the music is the best, and only tolerable, part of the performance.

"The chief amusements of the citizens are the feasts of the different saints, professions of nuns, sumptuous funerals, the holy or passion-week, &c. which are all celebrated in rotation with grand ceremonies, a full concert, and frequent processions. Scarcely a day passes that some one or other of these festivals does not occur; and thus is presented a continued round of opportunities for uniting devotion and pleasure, which is eagerly embraced, particularly by the ladies. On grand occasions of this kind, after coming from church, they visit each other, and have a more plentiful dinner than common under the term banquet;* during and after which they drink unusual quantities of wine; and, when elevated to an extraordinary pitch, the guitar or violin is introduced, and singing commences: but the song soon gives way to the enticing *negro dance*. I use this term as best assimilating with the amusement in question, which is a mixture of the dances of Africa, and the fandangoes of Spain and Portugal. It consists of an individual of each sex dancing to an insipid thrumming of the instrument, always to one measure, with scarcely any action of the legs, but with every licentious motion of the body, joining in contact during the dance in a manner strangely immodest. The spectators, aiding the music with an extemporary chorus, and clapping of the hands, enjoy the scene with an undescribable zest. The orgies of the dancing girls in India never equalled the flagrancy of this diversion. It is not that minuets or country dances are not known, and practised by the higher circles; but this is the national dance, and all classes are happy when, throwing aside punctilio and reserve, and, I may add, decency, they can indulge in the interest and raptures it excites. The effect of this scene on a stranger can hardly be

* A few of the superior classes give elegant entertainments, have family concerts, balls, and card parties.

be conceived; and though, as an amusement, it may be intentionally harmless, it certainly breaks down the barriers of decency, and of course paves the way to depravity and vice.

"These amusements, with parties into the country, and a few others of a trifling nature, added to the enervating idleness in which the Brasilians are plunged, constitute their whole happiness; a happiness very incomplete and unsatisfactory, while subject to the effects of those baleful passions, avarice, revenge, and cruelty. Happily, however, the two latter have considerably declined from Bahia to the southward; assassination there is seldom known to take place, and never but on the greatest provocation: though still in use, the lurking knife is sheathed, and murders are scarcely more common than with us."

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